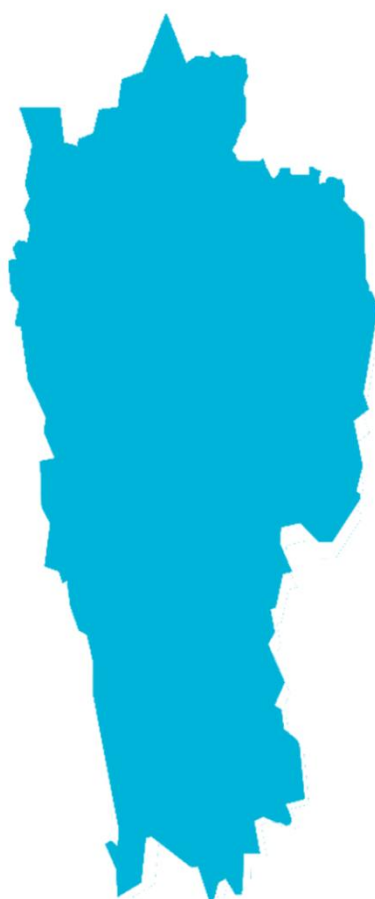




Government of Mizoram

# Economic Survey 2018-19



Socio-Economic Development

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM  
Planning & Programme Implementation Department  
(Research & Development Branch)



MIZORAM  
ECONOMIC SURVEY  
2018 – 19

“Some trust in chariots and some in horses, but we trust in the name of the LORD our God”

Psalm 20:7 (NIV)

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

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## A. ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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## I. OVERVIEW & PRIORITIES OF MIZORAM ECONOMY

The Economy of Mizoram has been continuously growing over the years with an impressive rate. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 12.28% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18.

The Gross State Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at ₹ 19174.34 crore in 2017-18 as against ₹ 16698.76 crore in 2016-17, thereby registering an increase of 14.82 percent.

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 29.93% (2017-18) to the GSVA.

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed 25.05% (2017-18) to the GSVA.

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 at 45.03% (2017-18) to the GSVA.

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2017-2018 is projected at ₹1,51,682/- as against the previous year's estimate of ₹ 1,33,951/-.

The condition of public finance has been improving. The increase of ₹ 1,395.39 crore in the total public expenditure during 2017-18 over the previous year and improvement in the revenue receipt to the tune of ₹ 1,181.9 crore helped in restraining both fiscal and primary deficit to an extent. The total revenue receipt of the State Government increased from ₹ 7398.30 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 8580.20 crore in 2017-18 while the overall liabilities of the State amounted to ₹ 7300.31 crore in the same year. However, the debt to GSDP ratio slightly increased from 41.09 per cent

in the past year to 41.15 per cent in 2017-18.

The State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) constituted 5.57 per cent of the total revenue receipts during 2018-19. However, the SOTR has been increasing from ₹ 358.41 in 2015-16 and to ₹ 441.81 crore in 2016-17 and to 549.91 crore in 2017-18. Total collection of Tax Revenue during 2018-19 as per Revised Estimate is ₹ 483.34 crore, recording a decline of 62.57 crore at -11.46 per cent over the previous year. The SOTR collection has grown at about 23.27% during 2015-16 to 2016-17, at about 23.56% during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and at a decrease of about 11.46% during 2017-18 to 2018-19.

The Non-Tax Revenue of the State has shown significant increase from ₹297.63 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 323.85 crore in 2018-19 which accounts for 3.73 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2018-19.

The new Government has adopted Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) for the development of Mizoram. This embodies the aspiration of the Government of Mizoram to care and develop the land and its people. It lays down the objectives of the Government and strategies to achieve its visions for bringing development in Mizoram. Further, it envisages to bring forth a peaceful and harmonious society, inclusive and participatory governance, equality and equity among the citizens, and plunging forward of the Mizo society to a better and prosperous future.

It is expected that the Government Strategy for development of Mizoram, and allocation of Public resources would be mostly directed towards implementation of SEDP with focuses on political and administrative reforms, social development and economic development of the State.

## II. BRIEF NOTE ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Despite elevated crude oil prices and several global headwinds, Indian economy is estimated to achieve a growth of 7.2 percent (as per first advance estimates released by Central Statistics Office) in 2018-19, higher as compared to 6.7 percent recorded in 2017-18. The economy has achieved high growth amidst significant improvements in macro-economic stability, mainly on the strength of ongoing structural reforms, fiscal discipline, efficient delivery of services and financial inclusion.

Consumer price inflation has moderated significantly from 9.9 percent in 2012-13 to 3.6 percent in 2017-18. In April-December 2018, consumer price inflation was within the comfortable limit (3.7 percent) and is likely to moderate further in coming months.

The Current Account Deficit widened to 2.7 percent of GDP in first half of 2018-19 from 1.9 percent of GDP in 2017-18, mainly on account of higher trade deficit arising from higher petroleum, oil and lubricants imports.

India is emerging as an important player in the world economy as reflected in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2019 Report, which improves India's ranking by 23 positions to 77<sup>th</sup> rank in 2018.

The gross value added at constant basic prices is estimated to grow at 7.0 percent in 2018-19, as compared to 6.5 percent achieved in 2017-18. The growth in agriculture, industry and services sector is estimated to be 3.8 percent, 7.8 percent and 7.3 percent respectively in 2018-19. There has been a noticeable improvement in fixed investment and exports of goods and services. The growth of fixed investment is estimated to increase from 7.6 percent in 2017-18 to 12.2 percent in 2018-19. This is expected to push up the fixed investment rate, which had remained unchanged over the previous three years.

Export of goods and services is estimated to grow at 12.1 percent in 2018-19, as compared to 5.6 percent in 2017-18. The share of total consumption expenditure in GDP is around 70 percent.

The confidence in the Indian economy has improved on account of various policy measures taken up by the government. Various economic reforms undertaken in the year, inter-alia, include: push to infrastructure development; historic support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; enhanced minimum support prices for all kharif and rabi crops for 2018-19 season, lower income tax for companies with annual turnover up to ₹250.00 crore and further measures to improve the ease of doing business.

Important macro-economic challenges faced by the economy are global headwinds like rising trade tensions and geo-political uncertainties in some parts of the world, and financial health of banking sector. However, medium-term macro outlook remains bright in light of the structural reforms undertaken, revival of investment rate, decline in crude oil prices and stability in exchange rate.

The reform measures undertaken in 2018-19 are expected to strengthen and reinforce the growth momentum. The prospects for Indian economy for the year 2019-20 need to be assessed in the light of emerging global and domestic developments. The global economy faces certain challenges due to the emerging trade tensions. There is a revival of investment activity in the economy and the recent pick up in the growth of fixed investment can be expected to maintain momentum in the coming year. The nominal growth of the economy is expected to be 11.5 percent in the financial year 2019-20.



### III. BRIEF NOTE ON MIZORAM ECONOMY

#### Economic Growth

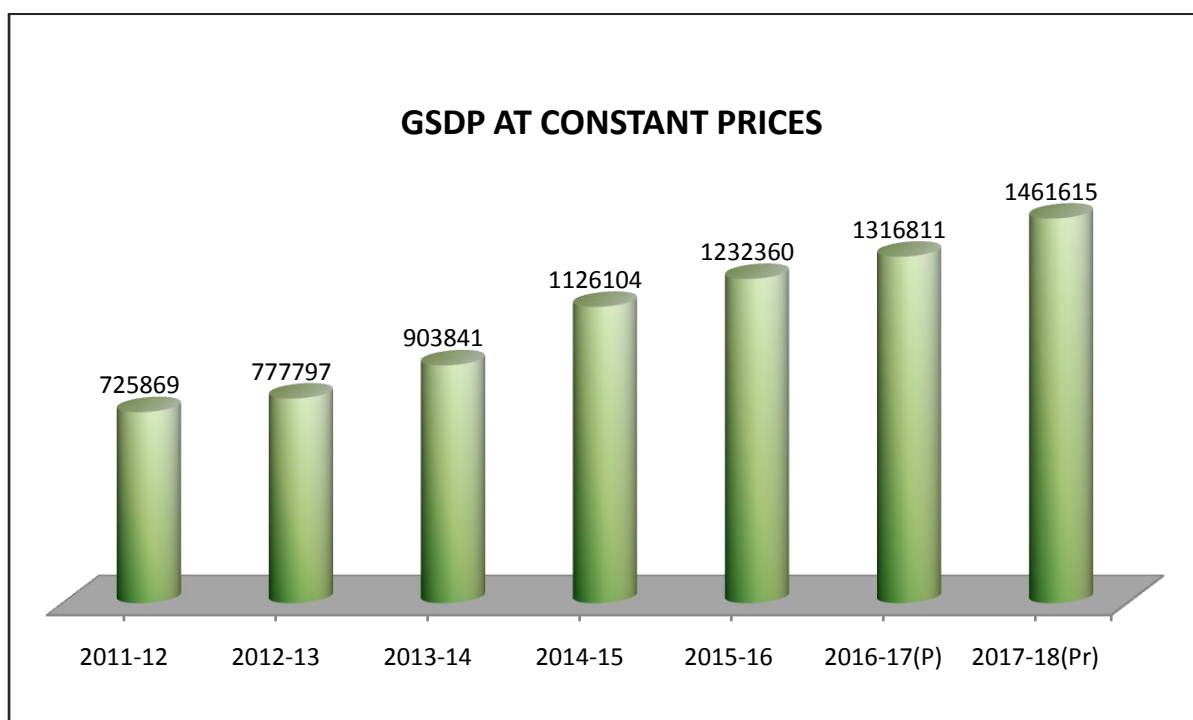
The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram has been continuously growing over the years with impressive rate. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of ₹14616.15 crore in 2017-2018 against the estimates of ₹ 13168.11 crore for the year 2016-2017 showing a growth of about 11% over the previous year. The GSDP at

constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 12.28% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18

The total Gross State Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at ₹ 19174.34 crore in 2017-18 as against ₹ 16698.76 crore in 2016-17, thereby registering an increase of 14.82 percent.

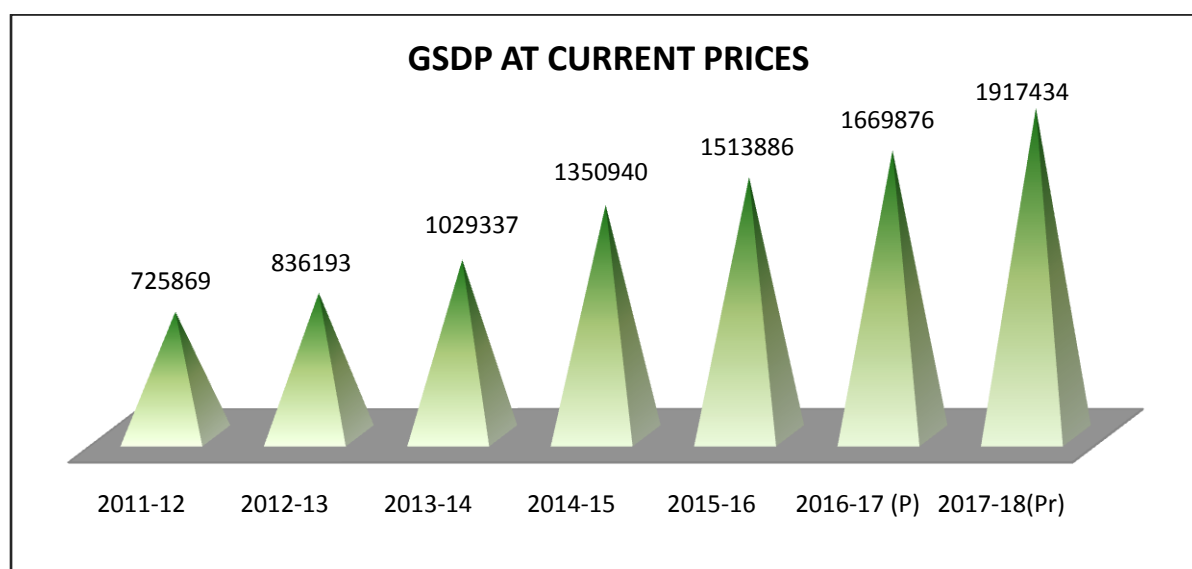
#### GSDP at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram (At constant 2011-2012 prices): ₹ in lakh

| Sl. No | INDUSTRY  | 2014-2015      | 2015-2016      | 2016-2017<br>(Provisional Estimates) | 2017-2018<br>(Projected Estimates) |
|--------|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2   | 3              | 4              | 5                                    | 6                                  |
| 1      | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing                     | 329058         | 335566         | 344248                               | 357767                             |
| 2      | Mining & Quarrying                                  | 7661           | 6822           | 3940                                 | 4836                               |
| 3      | Manufacturing                                       | 7133           | 9892           | 10578                                | 12218                              |
| 4      | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc.               | 109787         | 115450         | 145420                               | 186307                             |
| 5      | Construction  | 106858         | 121596         | 131217                               | 150081                             |
| 6      | Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication            | 148803         | 177946         | 176900                               | 200186                             |
| 7      | Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc. | 70265          | 76799          | 73201                                | 79197                              |
| 8      | Public Administration, Defence and Other Services   | 330633         | 355825         | 381208                               | 400520                             |
| 9      | <b>GSVA at Constant Basic Prices</b>                | <b>1110198</b> | <b>1199895</b> | <b>1266714</b>                       | <b>1391113</b>                     |
| 10     | <b>GDP at Constant Market Prices</b>                | <b>1126104</b> | <b>1232359</b> | <b>1316811</b>                       | <b>1461615</b>                     |



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

| Sl. No. | INDUSTRY  | 2014-2015      | 2015-2016      | 2016-2017<br>(Provisional<br>Estimates) | 2017-2018<br>(Projected<br>Estimates) |
|---------|---|----------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2   | 3              | 4              | 5                                       | 6                                     |
| 1       | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing                     | 420218         | 465297         | 505422                                  | 553283                                |
| 2       | Mining & Quarrying                                  | 8718           | 8247           | 4983                                    | 6665                                  |
| 3       | Manufacturing                                       | 8111           | 10460          | 11155                                   | 12625                                 |
| 4       | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc.               | 136540         | 147465         | 194818                                  | 265328                                |
| 5       | Construction  | 125175         | 141137         | 152392                                  | 178425                                |
| 6       | Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication            | 169459         | 197984         | 197321                                  | 227677                                |
| 7       | Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc. | 76418          | 88072          | 85292                                   | 94302                                 |
| 8       | Public Administration, Defence and Other Services   | 389751         | 422760         | 468396                                  | 510444                                |
| 9       | <b>GSA at Current Basic Prices</b>                  | <b>1334390</b> | <b>1481422</b> | <b>1619779</b>                          | <b>1848749</b>                        |
| 10      | <b>GDP at Current Market Prices</b>                 | <b>1350940</b> | <b>1513886</b> | <b>1669876</b>                          | <b>1917434</b>                        |



**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 45% 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 30% to the GSDP.

**Sectoral Share to GSVA (2017-2018) Projected Figure**

| Sl. No. | Sector   | Percentage share to GSVA |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 1       | Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)   | 9.11                     |
| 2       | Agriculture (Animal Husbandry)                                       | 4.58                     |
| 3       | Forestry & Logging   | 16.23                    |
| 4       | Fishing & Aquaculture  | 0.52                     |
| 5       | Mining & Quarrying   | 0.36                     |
| 6       | Manufacturing  | 0.68                     |
| 7       | Construction   | 9.65                     |
| 8       | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services              | 14.35                    |
| 9       | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting | 3.76                     |
| 10      | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants                                | 8.56                     |
| 11      | Financial services   | 1.88                     |
| 12      | Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services           | 3.22                     |
| 13      | Public Administration  | 13.19                    |
| 14      | Other Services   | 14.42                    |

**Agriculture & Allied Sector:**

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 29.93% (2017-18) to the GSVA. With more than half of our population deriving the greater part of their income from agriculture, faster growth in agriculture is necessary to increase 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 productions.

**Industry Sector:**

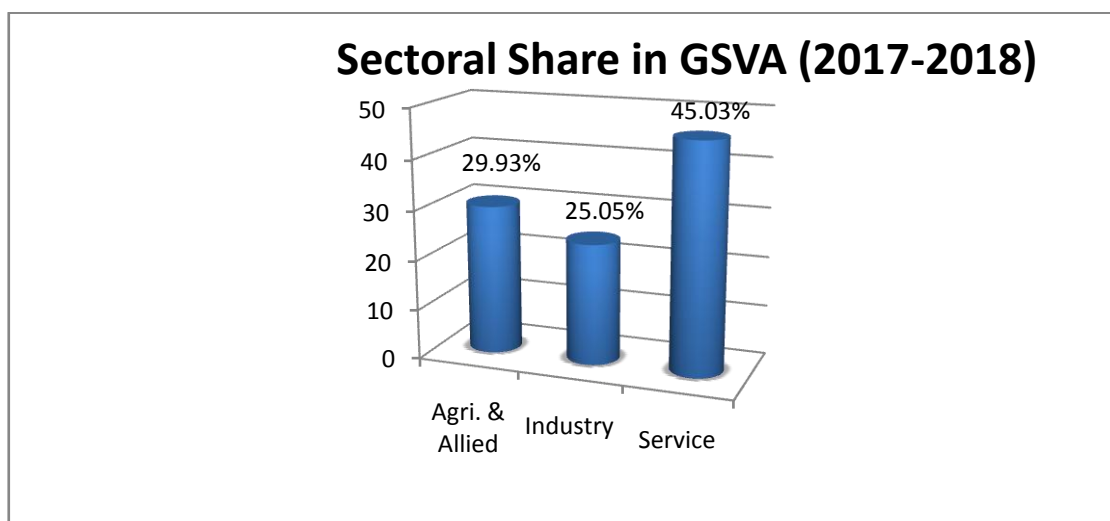
The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv)

Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed ₹ 4,63,043.00 lakh during 2017-18. Its percentage share to GSVA being 25.05%. The main determinant of this sector being Electricity, Gas Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector. It alone contributed 14.358% to the GSVA in 2017-18.

**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 51% during the past 6 years.





**Sectoral Contribution to GSDP (Base Year 2011-2012) (₹ in lakh)**

| 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      | 189886                      | 157013                   | 235511          | 207395                   | 588011         | 524757                   |
| 2014-2015      | 420218                      | 329058                   | 278544          | 231439                   | 635628         | 549701                   |
| 2015-2016      | 465297                      | 335566                   | 307308          | 253760                   | 708816         | 610570                   |
| 2016-2017 (P)  | 505422                      | 344248                   | 363347          | 291155                   | 751010         | 631310                   |
| 2017-2018 (Pr) | 553283                      | 357767                   | 463043          | 353442                   | 832422         | 679904                   |

**Sectoral Share in Percentage (Base year 2011-2012) (₹ in lakh)**

| 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                       | 17.66                    | 23.24           | 23.32                    | 58.02          | 59.02                    |
| 2014-2015      | 31.49                       | 29.64                    | 20.87           | 20.85                    | 47.63          | 49.51                    |
| 2015-2016      | 31.41                       | 27.97                    | 20.74           | 21.15                    | 47.85          | 50.89                    |
| 2016-2017 (P)  | 31.20                       | 27.18                    | 22.43           | 22.99                    | 46.36          | 49.84                    |
| 2017-2018 (Pr) | 29.93                       | 25.72                    | 25.05           | 25.41                    | 45.03          | 48.87                    |

**Per capita income**

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2017-2018 is projected at ₹1,33,951/- as against the previous year's estimate of ₹1,19,763/-.

**Per Capita Income (in ₹)**

| Year           | Mizoram  | All India |
|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 2011-12        | 57,654   | 63,462    |
| 2012-13        | 65,013   | 70,983    |
| 2013-14        | 77,584   | 79,118    |
| 2014-15        | 1,03,049 | 86,647    |
| 2015-16        | 1,14,055 | 94,731    |
| 2016-17 (P)    | 1,19,763 | 1,03,870  |
| 2017-2018 (Pr) | 1,33,951 | 1,14,958  |

P= Provisional Estimate. Pr=Projected Estimates

**Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics**

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## IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY (SEDP)

The Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) embodies the aspiration of the Government of Mizoram to care and develop the land and its people. The Socio-Economic Development Policy and its Programme lays down the objectives of the Government and strategies to achieve its visions for bringing development in Mizoram. The strategy encompasses, among others, protection and conservation of the land, exploration as well as proper and judicious use of the resources, just and transparent administration and self-sufficiency in food. Further, it envisages to bring forth a peaceful and harmonious society, inclusive and participatory governance, equality and equity among the citizens, and plunging forward of the Mizo society to a better and prosperous future. In short, the transition of Mizoram into a progressive State – ‘Zoram Thar’.

The SEDP is envisaged to promote and yield sustainable development with both short-term and long-term visions. The policy has been divided into two components as follows:

1. Political & Administrative Policy, which has two sub-components –
  - a) Political Policy
  - b) Administrative Policy
2. Socio-Economic Development Policy, which has two sub-components –
  - a) Economic Development Policy
  - b) Social Development Policy

Through SEDP, the Government envisions to mould Mizoram into a peaceful, harmonious, self-sufficient and progressive State – a State which would be a visitor’s haven and a model to others.

### I. POLITICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

#### A) Political Policy & Programmes

Government is committed to protect Mizoram and its people and boundary, and to unite all sects of the Mizos living in

different countries, and safeguard the culture, religion and language of the Mizos. The Political policy of SEDP contains the following programmes: -

1. *Settlement of boundary conflicts*
2. *Protection of Mizoram and its people*
3. *Review of Peace Accord between MNF and Govt. of India*
4. *Cultural unification of the Mizos*
5. *Setting balanced growth and development of Mizoram*
6. *Exploration and preservation of heritage*
7. *Inculcating moral responsibility in prosperity or in hardship*
8. *Promote border trade (land and water) & peaceful international relations*

#### B) Administrative Policy & Programmes

As good governance is the basis of proper growth and development, the Government will be effective and efficient, driven by rule of law, transparency, equitability, participatory, consensus oriented, accountable and responsive. Information & Communication Technology will be extensively used to run effective governance. The following will be important programmes of the Administrative Policy: -

1. *Ensure continued Free and Fair Election*
2. *Decentralization of Powers through a modified regulation of Panchayati Raj*
3. *Development of various Districts and ADC through District Development Councils*
4. *Administrative Reform*
5. *Strengthening Judicialsystem*

### II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY (SEDP)

Socio-Economic Development Policy aims at developing the economy as well as improving social life. The policy will focus on increasing the Gross State

Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram, improving economic condition of general public, creation of employment opportunities and favourable business environment and bringing sustainable development. Going hand in hand will be emphasis on improvement of health & sanitation, bringing down crime rate in the state, reform and improvement of public morality (community improvement programmes).

### **SEDP Delivery System**

SEDP will be converged with Central schemes wherever possible. Any beneficiary based schemes under SEDP will be guided with proper training and capacity development without simply distributing Free Money. Grants or fund will be made available through (i) Grants (ii) Price Support (iii) Subsidy (iv) Loan.

Co-operative system will be emphasized under SEDP implementation, along with out-sourcing of works/projects in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, and Social Audit System will be introduced to check distribution and utilization of grants/funds. This policy emphasizes that hard working and capable workers will be supported with grants and soft loans/free interest loans. Young entrepreneurs shall be provided assistance in terms of grants/loans to establish their own businesses with the state acting as its guarantor.

The idea of getting “Easy Money” has plagued the minds of the citizens, thus, SEDP aims to establish a moral reformation programme and bring back the essence of what our fore-fathers had once believed in, i.e., “Self-Sufficiency”.

### **A) ECONOMIC POLICY AND PROGRAMME**

The main aim of this economic policy is to have a self-sufficient economy (Green Revolution) as well as creating employment for all. The main goal of the Economic Policy is to change the course of agriculture and utilize land to its full potential. The Policy also envisions the

establishment of a robust industrial base for the economy to grow reliably. Following are the core focus points under the Policy: -

1. *Self-sufficiency in Agriculture – Horticulture & Allied sectors*
2. *Bamboo cultivation and processing*
3. *Rubber plantation development*
4. *Cultivation and processing of Broomgrass*
5. *Promotion of Sericulture*
6. *Self sufficiency in Animal husbandry and Fishery products*
7. *Agro & Forest Based Industrial development*
8. *Employment Creation & Welfare Aids*
9. *Infrastructure Development (incl. Urban & Rural Connectivity, Green Urban Infrastructure, Aizawl City Improvement Plan etc.)*
10. *Power and Electricity Infrastructure for self sufficiency by 2030*
11. *Infrastructure Management System and Implementation of Convergence Principle / Integrated Approach*
12. *Environment Conservation*
13. *Establishment of Construction Company/Corporation*
14. *Introduction of a new PWD Manual*
15. *Creation of Trade & Investment Environment for Outside Investors*

### **B) SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

This policy strives toward comprehensive community improvement programmes, such as health and sanitation, decrease crime rate; improve public morality and mental health and manpower development. Pertinent plan will be executed such as for regulations for housing and infrastructure building, better water supply scheme for the public, improved sewerage and drainage system, new and participatory health and sanitation practice, establishing Cultural and Recreational Center, public lavatory, health

center, mobile clinic, parks, playgrounds, free and accessible wifi service and initiating Information Technology common service center. To this end, the Social Development Policy will emphasize on the following components: -

1. *Formulation of Man Power Development Policy (MDP)*
2. *MDP Strategy for Infrastructure*

*Development through setting up of Technical Institutions*

3. *Formulation of Mizoram New Education Policy (MNEP)*
4. *Social Security encompassing Relief, Rehabilitation and Other Welfare Schemes*
5. *Promotion of Sports And Youth Services.*

***Source - Planning & Programme Implementation Department (RDB)***

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## V. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

### INTRODUCTION

The 70<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also known as 'Global Goals' with 169 targets and 304 indicators, on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 under the official agenda "*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*". India is also a signatory to this landmark agreement which set forth a set of 17 goals & 169 targets which are to be achieved by 2030. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015.

Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations. Instead, the goals apply to all countries.

SDGs call for integrated efforts towards inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. It focuses on three core elements; Economic Growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection.

### IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

NITI Aayog is the Nodal Agency at the Centre which undertakes mapping of SDG Goals and Targeted with Schemes, identification of Nodal Ministries and Government Departments for each of the Goals and Targets. At the State level, Planning Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs in each State. In Mizoram also, Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs in Mizoram.

### IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK OF SDGs IN MIZORAM

In view of India committing to the 2030 Agenda, Mizoram has committed itself to attainment of the SDGs in the State. As a first step towards implementing SDGs in the State, the following action has been taken:

#### 1. State 'High Level Monitoring Committee'

The Committee is set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram with Planning Secretary as Member Secretary. The Committee is constituted to review the progress and to suggest corrective measures while monitoring the progress of implementation of SDGs in the State.

#### 2. Technical Committee on SDGs

The Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics Department where all Nodal Officers of Line Departments are members. The Committee aims to identify the achievable indicators clearly specifying the baseline data and targets.

#### 3. SDGs Cell

A dedicated SDGs Cell has been established in Research & Development Branch of Planning & Programme Implementation Department headed by the Principal Adviser. Three Consultants are employed in the Cell to review, monitor and progress of implementation of SDGs in the State while coordinating reports of the District Planning Committees.

### MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Three layers of Monitoring Committees are constituted on this:

- State Level under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department.
- District Level Monitoring Committee under Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.
- Village/ Local Level Monitoring Committee under President or Chairman of the Village Council or Local Council.

### ACHIEVEMENT REPORTS OF SDGs IN THE STATE

1. **Mizoram Vision 2030:** Mizoram Vision 2030 was published in July 2018 to provide implementation

- framework for SDGs in the State. It contains vision statement, overview on SDGs, Mizoram economy, implementation framework of SDGs, landscape analysis of SDGs implementation, dashboard for implementation of SDGs, sectoral strategy for implementation, and budget alignment with SDGs implementation. Mapping of State Department, Agencies and development programmes and schemes are also included in the Document.
2. **Baseline Survey:** As a first step towards achieving the Vision, baseline scenarios (current status) of the parameters relevant to the SDGs are being consolidated. Baseline survey has been conducted at various levels particularly BPL baseline Survey and Village/Locality profile with more than 200 parameters covering the whole State.
  3. **Preparation of Dashboard:** A dashboard for implementation of SDGs has been developed. The dashboard and action plan for implementation of SDGs in the State have been incorporated into the Mizoram Vision 2030.
  4. **Regional Workshop:** Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals for the whole North East was held at Aizawl on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2018 with financial support from North Eastern Council (NEC). Representatives from UNDP, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and sister states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya attended the Workshop.
  5. **State Level Sensitization Workshop:** State Level Sensitization Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals and kick off of district level Sensitization Workshop on SDGs was held at Assembly Conference Hall on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for Members of Legislative Assembly, Nodal officers from all line Departments, District Authorities and Villages Councils / Local Councils Presidents/Secretaries.
  6. **District Level Sensitization Workshop:** District Level Sensitization Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals was held in all the other seven (7) District headquarters during 31<sup>st</sup> January to 5<sup>th</sup> February 2019.
  7. **Awareness and Sensitization** through Video clips on SDGs, Talk show, Mizoram SDGs Website and public displays etc.
  8. Further, all line Departments of the State Government have been put in place suitable internal support system for implementation of SDGs, including nomination of Nodal Officer to support effective implementation & coordination within and with other line departments, monitoring in their respective areas, mapping of resources including Central and States Programme/Schemes, and any other corrective action.
  9. **Sectoral Strategy** for implementation and budget alignment with SDGs implementation has also been conducted.
  10. **Landscape analysis** of SDGs implementation has been conducted to identify line Departments, Schemes and Programmes.



**LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN MIZORAM**

| <b>SDG 1 - No Poverty</b>                 |  |
|---|--|
| 1   | Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 1 include Rural Development Department; Public Health Engineering Department; Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department; Social Welfare Department, and Health & Family Welfare Department.  |
| 2   | Baseline survey of Below Poverty Line (BPL) has been conducted in community participation basis by Directorate of Economics & Statistics.  |
| 3   | Baseline Survey result will be used as base case, and targets and goals will be indicated accordingly.   |
| <b>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</b>                |  |
| 1   | Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 2 include Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Department (FCS&CA), Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry & Vety Department, Irrigation & Water Resources Department, Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department, and Public Health Engineering Department.   |
| 2   | These Departments focusing on Hunger, will aligned their schemes and projects to SDG targets related to food consumption to end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round; and end all forms of malnutrition.  |
| 3   | These Departments will have their schemes line up with SDG 2 targets related to food production, namely, increasing agricultural productivity; and sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.   |
| <b>SDG 3 - Good health and well being</b> |  |
| 1   | Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 3 include Health & Family Welfare Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Social Welfare Department, and Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department.  |
| 2   | These departments to focus on reducing maternal mortality and neonatal mortality ending epidemics and communicable diseases; premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.   |
| 3   | These departments will address universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services; access to medicine and health insurance; and prevention and treatment of substance abuse, reduction in number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.   |
| <b>SDG 4 - Quality Education</b>          |  |
| 1   | Departments with a concentrated focus on SDG 4 include School Education Department, Higher & Technical Education Department, Health & Family Welfare Department, Commerce & Industry Department, and Labour, Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Department.   |
| 2   | This Department will provide quality education within the Framework of National Skills Qualification Framework.  |
| 3   | Implementation will be within the Framework of Mizoram Skills and Entrepreneurship Development Policy.   |
| <b>SDG 5 - Gender Equality</b>            |  |
| 1   | Departments whose schemes are aligned with all targets of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) are Social Welfare Department; Health & Family Welfare Department, DP&AR Department, and Labour, Employment, Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Department.   |
| 2   | SDG 5 targets relates to end all forms of discrimination (target 5.1); eliminate all forms of violence, trafficking and exploitation (target 5.2); eliminate early and forced marriage (target 5.3); and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (target 5.6).   |
| 3   | Gender Equality also focus towards recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work by social protection and shared responsibility (target 5.4); as well as equal opportunities for leadership to women at all levels of decision-making (target 5.5).   |
| <b>SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation</b> |  |
| 1   | Public Health Engineering Department, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department have schemes focused on a majority of the SDG targets on adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation (target 6.1); increase water-use efficiency across all sectors (target 6.4); integrated water resources management and protect (target 6.5) and restore water-related ecosystems (target 6.6). |
| 3   | Public Health Engineering Department will address the target of universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1).   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 4  | These departments will also focused towards improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, treating wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse of water (target 6.3).  |
| <b>SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy</b>             |   |
| 1  | Power & Electricity Department will be the main Department with a concentrated focus on SDG 7.  |
| 2  | The Department will have a focus on universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (target 7.1), and promoting renewable energy (target 7.2).  |
| 3  | Target 7.2 aims to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix is a national level indicator and hence is not directly addressed by the State Government schemes.   |
| <b>SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>         |   |
| 1  | More or less almost all Departments will focus on SDG 8 that cover all elements of Decent work and Economic Growth.   |
| 2  | All Departments focus on increasing per capita economic growth and economic productivity (targets 8.1 and 8.2); support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and enable micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (target 8.3); reduce unemployment and ensure employment for all and decent work (target 8.5).                 |
| 3  | All Department will also address the need to eradicate forced labour, child labour, and end human trafficking and promote safe and secure working environments (target 8.7); and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (target 8.10).  |
| 5  | Tourism Department will promote sustainable tourism to create jobs (target 8.9).  |
| 6  | There is also a focus on improving global resource efficiency in consumption and production and disassociating economic growth from environmental degradation (target 8.4).   |
| <b>SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b> |   |
| 1  | Commerce & Industry Department, Information & Communication Technology Department and Science & Technology Department holistically cover all the targets of SDG 9.  |
| 2  | PWD, P&E, PHED focuses align with SDG 9 targets for developing infrastructure for economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (target 9.1).  |
| 3  | Focuses to address inclusive and sustainable industrialization (target 9.2); along with increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to finance, and their integration into value chains and markets (target 9.3).   |
| 4  | Upgrading industrial infrastructure for sustainability and increased resource use efficiency (target 9.4).  |
| 5  | Science and Technology to encourage innovation and research and development (target 9.5).   |
| <b>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities</b>                   |   |
| 1  | Almost all the Departments to align with the first three targets including income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average (target 10.1); promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all (target 10.2); and laws, policies, practices to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome (target 10.3). |
| 2  | Focuses relating to fiscal, wage and social protection policies, to progressively achieve greater equality (target 10.4).   |
| 3  | Focus on migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (target 10.7).  |
| 4  | Targets 10.5 and 10.6 are global targets and hence not linked to state level interventions.   |
| <b>SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>     |   |
| 1  | Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Departments have schemes that relate to all the SDG 11 targets and exclusively cater to target 11.1 - access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services; and target 11.7 universal access to safe green public spaces.   |
| 2  | PWD, UD&PA, Transport Departments have schemes designed for providing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all (target 11.2).   |
| 3  | Focus towards inclusive and sustainable urbanization and participatory planning (target 11.3); along with waste management and decreasing pollution (target 11.6). They also have schemes to safeguard cultural and natural heritage (target 11.4).   |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| 4  | Target 11.5 (reduce impact of disasters on economic activity with focus on protecting the poor and vulnerable and Target 11.7 on universal access to safe green public spaces is the exclusive focus of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department.   |
| <b>SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production</b> |  |
| 1  | Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has a holistic approach towards addressing SDG 12 targets related to Responsible Consumption and Production and sustainable public procurement practices.   |
| 2  | Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department focuses relate to SDG targets 11.2 (sustainable management of natural resources), 11.4 (environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes) and 11.5 (reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse).   |
| 3  | To halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains (target 11.3) will be responsibility of Tourism Department.  |
| 4  | Target 12.8 (information and awareness of people for sustainability) is to be addressed across the board by all the departments.   |
| <b>SDG 13 - Climate Action</b>                         |  |
| 1  | Environment, Forests, and Climate Change Department have a holistic approach towards addressing SDG 13 targets towards building resilience and adaptation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters (target 13.1); striving to integrate climate measures into policies, strategies and planning (target 13.2); and are taking measures towards awareness raising and building capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction (target 13.3).  |
| <b>SDG 14 - Life Below Water</b>                       |  |
| 1  | SDG 14 targets are focused towards marine and coastal systems. Mizoram being a landlocked state most of the targets do not apply. A target to regulate fish harvesting and end overfishing both inland and marine (14.4) is there. However, the present set of schemes does not address this gap.  |
| <b>SDG 15 - Life on Land</b>                           |  |
| 1  | All most all Departments mandates are aligned directly or indirectly with SDG 15, to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems (target 15.1), sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation (target 15.2); combating desertification, restoration of degraded land and soil (target 15.3); conservation of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity (target 15.4); reducing degradation of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity and prevent the extinction of threatened species (target 15.5); target 15.6 on genetic resource sharing; end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna (target 15.7) and protection of land and water ecosystem (target 15.8) and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning (target 15.9). |
| <b>SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b> |  |
| 1  | Vigilance Department, Law & Judicial Department, Home Department and Social Welfare Department will focus on SDG 16. Of these majority of the schemes relate to the three targets 16.2 (end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children), 16.3 (promoting rule of law/equal access to justice); 16.5 (reducing corruption and bribery); 16.6 (develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level); 16.9 (providing legal identity for all, including birth registration) and 16.10 (ensuring public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms).  |
| <b>SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals</b>             |  |
| 1  | Goal 17 is very comprehensive and aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development. The 19 targets relate to finance, technology, capacity building, trade, policy and institutional coherence; multi-stakeholder partnership; data monitoring and accountability. The emphasis of all these targets is increasing flow of resources and knowledge from developed to developing countries and within developing countries.   |

**Source - Planning & Programme Implementation Department (RDB)**

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## VI. STATE FINANCE

### I. Fiscal position at a glance

1. The State Government, being almost wholly dependent on the Central Government, has to depend largely on the terms of devolution of resources from the Central Government as recommended by the successive Finance Commissions for the determination of its fiscal policy. However, the revenue and expenditure policy of the State Government plays a significant role in shaping the fiscal position of the State Government, the expenditure policy playing the primary role.
2. The State enacted the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006 as per the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission of India under which the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2007 was framed and put in to force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007. The state-level FRBM legislations henceforth has provided a platform for the implementation of prudent revenue and expenditure policies and the state government has since followed a fiscal correction path with the objective of pruning annual revenue deficits to a minimum.
3. Since the Thirteenth Finance Commission required all the states to bring down their fiscal deficit below 3 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and to limit outstanding liabilities at 74.80 per cent by 2014-15, the state government has been updating its own FRBM Act in the effort to achieve and align with the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. However, the target so set could not be achieved by the state due to a number of factors. Still, there has been a slight aggregate fiscal improvement over the years mainly because of the improvement in transfer of funds from the centre.
4. The increase in share of tax devolution from 32 per cent during the Thirteenth Finance Commission award period to 42 per cent during the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period has increased the flow of funds to the states thereby leaving some fiscal space for the state to pursue specific developmental activities.
5. The salient features of the fiscal rules introduced by the Fourteenth Finance Commission may be highlighted as given below: -
  - a) 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.
  - b) 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.
  - c) The two options under these flexibility provisions can be availed by a State either separately if any of the criteria is fulfilled, or simultaneously if both the criteria are fulfilled. Thus, a State can have a maximum Fiscal Deficit-GSDP limit of 3.5 per cent in any given year.
  - d) 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 immediate 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 un-utilised borrowing amount (calculated in rupees) only in the following year but within the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

6. In accord with the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the state has been making concerted effort to contain the fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of the GSDP. Even though the target set could not be met by 2014-15, yet, the fiscal health of the state has gradually improved through the years.
7. There has also been a gradual increase in revenue collection due to expansion of tax and non-tax revenue base. The new indirect tax regime in the form of Goods and Services Tax, rolled out in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017, brought with it certain hiccups during the initial stage of implementation but has been neutralized by the compensation disbursed to states by the Centre to make up for loss in revenue collection.
8. Revenue expenditure has also been increasing of which a large portion is

used for providing subsidies and expenditure on salary and pension. However, the trend has slightly improved with drastic improvement in capital expenditure. The excessive focus on containing the fiscal deficit of the state in the past necessitated squeezing of capital expenditure which in turn had a detrimental effect as it hindered taking up of developmental works and creation of assets capable of generating revenue. Maintaining a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth is, therefore, important.

9. With increased devolution under the Fourteenth Finance Commission the state finance is expected to improve significantly provided the State Government follows a vigilant approach. The State Government also needs to persist with the various austerity measures it has put in place as well as tapping of additional resources.
10. Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last few years are shown in Table-1 below:

**Table-I Major Fiscal Aggregates**

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl. No. | Items                               | 2013-14<br>(Actuals) | 2014-15<br>(Actuals) | 2015-16<br>(Actuals) | 2016-17<br>(Actuals) | 2017-18<br>(BE) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | 2                                   | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    | 7               |
| 1       | Total Revenue Receipts              | <b>5511.11</b>       | <b>6676.40</b>       | <b>7398.30</b>       | <b>8580.20</b>       | <b>8673.91</b>  |
|         | (a) State's Own Tax Revenue         | 266.53               | 358.41               | 441.81               | 545.91               | 483.34          |
|         | (b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue     | 241.97               | 297.63               | 365.21               | 390.65               | 323.85          |
|         | (c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 910.67               | 2348.11              | 2800.63              | 3097.05              | 3389.9          |
|         | (d) Grants-in-aid from Centre       | 4091.95              | 3672.25              | 3790.64              | 4546.59              | 4476.82         |
|         | (i) Plan Grants                     | 2996.46              | 1481.88              | 1434.26              | 4546.59              | 4466.82         |
|         | (ii) Non-Plan Grants                | 1095.49              | 2190.37              | 2356.38              | -                    | 10              |
| 2       | Non-Plan Expenditure                | 4826.74              | 4250.59              | 4464.17              | -                    | -               |
| 3       | Plan Expenditure                    | 2944.88              | 2588.64              | 3017.55              | -                    | -               |
| 4       | CSS Expenditure                     | -                    | -                    | -                    | 1941.64              | 2040.49         |
| 5       | State Expenditure                   | -                    | -                    | -                    | 6935.47              | 8326.13         |
| 6       | Total Expenditure                   | <b>7771.62</b>       | <b>6839.23</b>       | <b>7481.72</b>       | <b>8877.11</b>       | <b>10366.6</b>  |
| 7       | Revenue Expenditure                 | 5652.44              | 5570.86              | 6230.34              | 6880.76              | 8142.53         |
| 8       | Capital Expenditure                 | 2119.18              | 1268.37              | 1251.38              | 1996.35              | 2224.09         |
| 9       | Loans and Advance Expenditure       | -2.43                | -7.13                | -27.05               | 44.95                | 46.60           |
| 10      | Transfer to Contingency Fund        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                 |
| 11      | Revenue Surplus/Deficit             | <b>-141.33</b>       | <b>1105.54</b>       | <b>1167.96</b>       | <b>1699.44</b>       | <b>531.38</b>   |
| 12      | Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)          | -1039.64             | 413.29               | 251.95               | -320.21              | -1703.84        |
| 13      | Percentage of GFD to GSDP           | -7.70                | 2.69                 | 1.54                 | -1.81                | -6.06           |
| 14      | GSDP                                | 13509                | 15339                | 16366                | 17739                | 28125           |

## II. FISCAL POSITION FOR 2017 - 2018: A REVIEW

1. The overall increase of ₹ 1,395.39 crore in the total expenditure during 2017-18 over the previous year and improvement in the revenue receipt to the tune of ₹ 1,181.9 crore helped in restraining both fiscal and primary deficit to an extent. The total revenue receipt of the State increased from ₹ 7398.30 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 8580.20 crore in 2017-18 (see Table I) while the overall liabilities of the State amounted to ₹ 7300.31 crore in the same year. However, the debt to GSDP ratio slightly increased from 41.09 per cent in the past year to 41.15 per cent in 2017-18. (see Table VI).
2. The total revenue expenditure during 2017-18 was ₹ 6880.76 crore which saw an increase of ₹ 650.42 crore from the previous year. With the increase in revenue expenditure during this period, there was also a substantial increase of ₹ 744.97 crore in the total capital expenditure. The total capital

expenditure amounted to ₹ 1996.35 which is 29.01 per cent of the expenditure incurred under revenue. The total expenditure of the State jumped from ₹ 7481.72 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 8877.11 crore in 2017-18 at an annual average rate of 18.65 per cent. Of the total expenditure, 77.51 per cent was accounted for revenue expenditure while only 22.49 per cent was utilized for capital expenditure.

## III. FISCAL POSITION 2018-19: REVENUE ACCOUNT

### Revenue Receipts

1. Revenue Receipt of the State consists of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. The total Revenue Receipt as per Revised Estimate of 2018-19 is ₹ 8673.91 with an increase of ₹ 93.71 crore from the previous year.
2. Data on Revenue Receipts since 2014-15 is shown in Table – II below: -

**Table-II Revenue Receipts**

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl No | Items   | 2014-15<br>(Actuals) | 2015-16<br>(Actuals) | 2016-17<br>(Actuals) | 2017-18<br>(Actuals) | 2018-19<br>(RE) |
|-------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1     | 2   | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    | 7               |
| 1     | State's Own Tax Revenue                         | 266.53               | 358.41               | 441.81               | 545.91               | 483.34          |
| 2     | State's Own Non-Tax Revenue                     | 241.97               | 297.63               | 365.21               | 390.65               | 323.85          |
| 3     | <b>Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)</b> | <b>508.50</b>        | <b>656.04</b>        | <b>807.02</b>        | <b>936.56</b>        | <b>807.19</b>   |
| 4     | Share in Central Taxes & Duties                 | 910.67               | 2348.11              | 2800.63              | 3097.05              | 3389.8          |
| 5     | Grants-in-aid from Government of India          | 4091.95              | 3672.25              | 3790.65              | 4546.59              | 4476.92         |
| 6     | <b>Sub-Total (4+5)</b>                          | <b>5002.62</b>       | <b>6020.36</b>       | <b>6591.28</b>       | <b>7643.64</b>       | <b>7866.72</b>  |
| 7     | <b>Total (3+6)</b>                              | <b>5511.12</b>       | <b>6676.40</b>       | <b>7398.30</b>       | <b>8580.20</b>       | <b>8673.91</b>  |

### State's Own Tax Revenues

1. The geographical factors attached to the State and the lack of natural resources adds to the constraints for the State. Porous international boundary, transportation bottlenecks, low resource base, underdeveloped infrastructure and low levels of investment are the factors hindering the overall growth of the State. Despite these drawbacks, the

State has managed to achieve annual improvements in tax collection. Taxes on sales and trade account for majority of the tax collection with significant contribution from taxes received through State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles, Taxes on Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and others.

2. The State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) constituted 5.57 per cent of the total

revenue receipts during 2018-19. The State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) is quite meager in comparison to the resources devolved by the Central Government. However, the SOTR has been increasing from ₹ 358.41 in 2015-16 and to ₹ 441.81 crore in 2016-17 and to 549.91 crore in 2017-18. Total collection of Tax Revenue during 2018-19 as per Revised Estimate is ₹ 483.34 crore, recording a decline of 62.57 crore at -11.46 per cent over the previous year.

3. An analysis of the available data shows that SOTR collection has grown at about 23.27% during 2015-16 to 2016-17, at about 23.56% during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and at a decrease of about 11.46% during 2017-18 to 2018-19.
4. The State government needs to tap more tax revenues by way of increasing the tax base as well as by revising the existing tax rates without causing undue burden to the general public.

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

1. Sources of State's Own Non Tax Revenue (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-houses, etc.
2. The Non-Tax Revenue of the State has shown significant increase from ₹297.63 crore in 2015-16 to ₹323.85 crore in 2018-19 which accounts for 3.73 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2018-19.
3. Revenue earned through Economic Services during 2018-19 accounts for majority of the SONTR with a percentile contribution of 5.08 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State and 69.59 per cent of the total State's Own Non Tax Revenue collection.

General Services and Social Services account for 7.86 per cent and 15.13 per cent of the total non tax revenue collection of the State respectively while Revenue Receipts, Dividends and Profit account for 7.42 per cent of the revenue collection. Revenue collected from Power and Water tariffs showed predominance in this regard. The State Government has actively pursued simple and cost effective measures to improve collection of revenue such as e-payment of user charges, plugging loopholes and other policy changes.

4. With a population of 10.97 lakh as per 2011 census figures, the scope for enhancement of non-tax revenue collection is quite limited. Mention may be made that even though the State Government has taken measures to widen the base for collection of revenue, yet, collection of user charges on government services remains marginal and fall below expectation and evaluation with minimal prospect on increasing the revenue collection. It would be in the best interest for the State Government if at least the cost of operation & maintenance could 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 e-payment. The State government is actively pursuing such measures, especially regarding e-payment, which is convenient as well as cost-effective.

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

1. There has been a marked increase in the devolution of taxes from 2015-16 due to the increase in the percentage of Devolution of Central Taxes & Duties from 32 per cent to 42 per cent during the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period. The share of the State in



the net proceeds of all sharable Central Taxes during the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period is fixed at 0.460 per cent for all sharable taxes except Service Tax which is fixed at 0.464 per cent. The actual amount of taxes devolved to the State is determined by the buoyancy of Central Taxes thus actual receipt of the State in Central Taxes may be more or less than the projection of the Commission. Economic boom and recession as well as the fiscal policy of the Central Government would also play a vital role in determination of the actual volume of devolution.

2. The amount of Central Tax devolved to the State is ₹ 3,389.80 crore during 2018-19 (RE) at 9.45 per cent increase

from the previous year. The increase is mainly due to increase in Taxes on Income & Expenditure and Taxes on GST (Central Tax).

### Grants-in-aid from Government of India

1. The Grants-in-aid (GIA) received from the Centre increased from ₹ 4,546.59 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 4476.92 crore in 2018-19 with a decrease of ₹ 69.67 crore. GIA accounts for 51.61 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2018-19.
2. The total fund under the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for our State during 2016-17 to 2019-20 will be ₹ 23,135.51 crore as shown below: -

(Rupees in crore)

| Year         | PDRD Grant      | Share of Taxes  | Urban Local Bodies |              | SDRF         | Total           |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
|              |                 |                 | Basic              | Performance  |              |                 |
| 2016-17      | 2294.00         | 2800.63         | 15.97              | 4.71         | 16.2         | 5131.51         |
| 2017-18      | 2446.00         | 3107.26         | 18.46              | 5.34         | 17           | 5594.06         |
| 2018-19      | 2588.00         | 3625.32         | 21.35              | 6.06         | 18           | 6258.73         |
| 2019-20      | 2716.00         | 3389.8          | 21.35              | 6.06         | 18           | 6151.21         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10044.00</b> | <b>12923.01</b> | <b>77.13</b>       | <b>22.17</b> | <b>69.20</b> | <b>23135.51</b> |

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

### Revenue Expenditure

1. Expenditure of the State is made up of expenditure incurred for General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. General Services include interest payment & servicing of debts, fiscal services, expenditure for administration and various organs of the State and pensions etc. Social Services include Education, Health, Water Supply and Sanitation and Welfare, etc. Expenditure on Economic Services relates to primary sectors of the economy such as Agriculture

& allied activities, Irrigation, Power sector etc.

2. The total revenue expenditure of the State increased from ₹ 6,230.34 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 6,880.76 crore in 2017-18 at an annual rate of 10.44 per cent. The surging increase in revenue expenditure is mainly due to the increase of expenditure on Economic Services. However, this indicates that there was an increase in developmental expenditure which is commendable considering the State finances. On the other hand, the expenditure on General Services which is considered non-developmental accounts for almost one third of the total expenditure thus raising concern. It is estimated that there would be a total of ₹ 8142.53 crore for revenue expenditure in 2018-19 at 18.34 per cent increase from 2017-18.

3. The total Revenue Expenditure in 2017-18 as a percentage of the total Revenue Receipt is 103.46 against 84.21 of the previous year. Revenue expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts is

estimated at 80.58 for 2018-19. The surging revenue expenditure has been a serious concern with regard to the financial health of the state.

**Table-III Revenue Expenditure**

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl No | Items   | 2013-14<br>(Actuals) | 2014-15<br>(Actuals) | 2015-16<br>(Actuals) | 2016-17<br>(Actuals) | 2017-18<br>(BE) |
|-------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1     | 2   | 3                    | 4                    | 5                    | 6                    | 7               |
| 1     | Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure                            | 3500.62              | 3623.00              | 4078.13              | -                    | -               |
| 2     | Plan Revenue Expenditure                                | 2151.82              | 1947.86              | 2152.21              | -                    | -               |
| 3     | CSS Expenditure   | -                    | -                    | -                    | 1294.77              | 1477.33         |
| 4     | State Expenditure                                       | -                    | -                    | -                    | 5585.99              | 6665.2          |
| 5     | <b>Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2)</b>                  | <b>5652.44</b>       | <b>5570.86</b>       | <b>6230.34</b>       | <b>6880.76</b>       | <b>8142.53</b>  |
| 6     | Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts | 102.56               | 83.44                | 84.21                | 103.46               | 80.58           |

### **Capital Account**

#### **Capital Receipts**

1. Capital receipts are a part of the normal operation of Government business which normally results in creation of liabilities for the Government. 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 of 'non-debt capital receipts'. Receipts on account of public debt are mainly in the form of long term and short term borrowing instruments of the State Government from the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions. With a view to continuously keep the borrowings of the State Governments within prudential norms, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has been putting restrictions on the level of budgetary borrowings of the States in conformity with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. With the discontinuation of loans and advances from the Central Government, Open Market Borrowings and other loans

from Financial Institutions constitute a major part of the receipt under this head. The State Government has taken prudent measures to contain the extent of borrowings in line with the recommendations of the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 and the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

2. The overall Capital Receipts for the year 2017-18 was ₹ 915.78 crore. The Non-debt capital receipt on account of recoveries of loans and advances against the past investment was ₹ 21.64 crore during 2017-18. Capital Receipt on account of Public debt comprising of Internal Debt and Loans & Advances from the Central Government was ₹ 894.14 crore during 2017-18; out of this Internal Debt would contribute ₹ 886.27 crore and ₹ 7.87 crore will be due to Loans & Advances from the Central Government. The total Capital Receipt for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 763.25 crore out of which ₹ 35.47 crore and ₹727.78 crore would be contributed by Non-debt Capital Receipt and Public Debt respectively.
3. Data on various Capital Receipts for the last 5-year period is shown in Table-IV.

**Table-IV Capital Receipts***(Rupees in crore)*

| Sl No | Items  | 2014-15        | 2015-16       | 2016-17       | 2017-18       | 2018-19       |
|-------|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|       |  | (Actuals)      | (Actuals)     | (Actuals)     | (Actuals)     | (RE)          |
| 1     | 2  | 3              | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             |
| 1     | Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts) | 31.63          | 25.84         | 22.45         | 21.64         | 35.47         |
| 2     | Public Debt (2.1+2.2)                                      | 1383.08        | 563.07        | 755.51        | 894.14        | 727.78        |
| 2.1   | Internal Debt  | 1378.19        | 559.27        | 748.67        | 886.27        | 706           |
| 2.2   | Loans & Advances from Central Government                   | 4.89           | 3.8           | 6.84          | 7.87          | 21.78         |
|       | <b>Total (1+2)</b>   | <b>1414.71</b> | <b>588.91</b> | <b>777.96</b> | <b>915.78</b> | <b>763.25</b> |

**Capital Expenditure**

1. Capital Expenditure comprises expenditure on account of Capital Outlay, Investment in Loans & Advances and Repayment of Loans. In short, Expenditure on Capital accounts under General, Social and Economic Sectors along with Disbursement and Repayments of Loans & Advances constitute the Capital Expenditure of the State. 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.
2. Expenditure on capital outlay is estimated to increase from last year by ₹ 227.74 crore to a total of ₹ 2224.09 crore in 2018-19. Despite the increase in capital outlay over the past two

years, yet, the surging expenditure is still concentrated on Economic Services and Social Services with minimal increase in General services. Therefore, the enlargement of expenditure can be deemed admissible in consideration with the medium to long term health of the State.

3. In contrast, there has been a decrease in the expenditure incurred through Public Debt. Expenditure incurred on interest payment on account of loans and advances from the Centre and different financial institutions which constitute Public Debt declined from ₹ 472.96 crore during 2017-18 to ₹ 283.98 crore in 2018-19. This could be attributed to the improvement in the financial health of the State.
4. Details of Capital Expenditure for last 5 years is given in Table-V below:

**Table-V Capital Expenditure***(Rupees in crore)*

| Sl No | Items                               | 2014-15        | 2015-16       | 2016-17       | 2017-18      | 2018-19 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
|       |                                     | (Actuals)      | (Actuals)     | (Actuals)     | (Actuals)    | (RE)    |
| 1     | 2                                   | 3              | 4             | 5             | 6            | 7       |
| 1     | Capital Outlay                      | 927.51         | 710.97        | 911.41        | 1996.35      | 2224.09 |
| 2     | Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2) | <b>1191.67</b> | <b>557.40</b> | <b>339.97</b> | <b>517.9</b> | 330.58  |
| 2.1   | Disbursement of Loans & Advances    | 2.43           | 7.13          | 27.05         | 44.94        | 46.60   |
| 2.2   | Repayment of Loans & Advances       | 1189.24        | 550.27        | 312.92        | 472.96       | 283.98  |

**PUBLIC DEBT**

1. Public Debt, also known as Government Debt or State Debt, 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 these, 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. The annual Government debt refers to the difference between Government Receipts and Government Expenditure in a single year. By contrast, Public Debt is the accumulation of the annual budget deficit. It results from years of exceeding expenditure over revenue generated.

2. For financing of the deficit, the Government borrows funds to meet the expenditure requirement. With the discontinuation of Central Government lending to the States as per recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, major portion of the deficit financing comes from Open Market Borrowings (OMB), loans from

other Financial Institutions such as NABARD, etc.

3. The accumulated debt of the State has progressively increased over the years as can be seen from Table-VI (Outstanding Liabilities). The level of risk entailed by the accumulation of Public Debt is measured to the economic output of the State known as the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The total Debt to GSDP ratio gives an indicator of how likely the country can pay off its debt. The Twelfth Finance Commission and the successive Finance Commissions have recommended that the debt level of the State is contained within a certain level to ensure sustainability of the debt for maintaining a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth of the State.
4. The Outstanding Liabilities of the State is outlined in Table-VI below:

**Table - VI Outstanding Liabilities**

(Rupees in crore)

| <i>Year</i>  | <i>Accumulated Debt<br/>(Finance Accounts)</i> | <i>Gross State Domestic<br/>Product (GSDP)</i> | <i>Percentage of Debt to<br/>GSDP</i> |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>1</i>     | <i>2</i>                                       | <i>3</i>                                       | <i>4</i>                              |
| 2014-15      | 6550.39  | 13509.00                                       | 48.44                                 |
| 2015-16      | 6407.39  | 15339.00                                       | 41.77                                 |
| 2016-17      | 6725.02  | 16366.00                                       | 41.09                                 |
| 2017-18      | 7300.31  | 17739.00                                       | 41.15                                 |
| 2018-19 (BE) | 7887.04  | 28125.00                                       | 28.05                                 |

(GSDP for the year 2014-15 to 2017-2018 is as per the C&AG Report for the year ended 31.3.2018. For 2018-2019(BE), the figure is provided by MoF vide No. 40(6)PF-S/2017-2018 dt. 20.03.2018)

5. The outstanding liabilities of the State has increased from ₹ 6,550.39 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 6,407.39 crore in 2015-16, to ₹ 6,725.02 crore in 2016-17, to ₹7,300.31 crore in 2017-18 and to ₹7887.04 crore in 2018-19(BE). Though there has been a substantial increase in the accumulated debt of the State, the corresponding growth of the economy witnessed during the same period has subdued the risk of approaching critical levels. As can be

seen from Table-VI, the percentage of Debt to GSDP during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-2018 are 48.44 per cent, 41.77 per cent, 41.09 per cent and 41.15 per cent respectively. The Debt to GSDP of the State is projected at 28.05 per cent for the year 2018-19 as per the Budget Estimate.

6. 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 the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State at the close of the financial year.

7. 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 31.03.2019 was ₹ 309.03 crore. The State Government is intending to strengthen the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CFS) by gradually increasing the quantum of investment in the fund so that the corpus fund would be in the average range of 5 per cent of the State's liabilities.
8. Realizing the importance of efficient management of contingent liabilities, the Government has set up a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in May of 2009 with an initial corpus fund of ₹50.00 lakh. The total amount invested up to 2018-19 is ₹ 25.5 crore. 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, put in place from April 2013 is helping the Government in collecting guarantee commission fees at a minimum of 0.75 percent of the guaranteed loan.

## **FISCAL INDICATORS**

### **Revenue Deficit/Surplus**

1. The overall financial health of the State is to a great extent determined by whether the State is reeling under a Revenue Deficit or enjoys a Revenue Surplus. The State Finance is said to enjoy Revenue surplus if the total Revenue Receipt is more than the Revenue Expenditure and if the Revenue Receipt falls short of the corresponding expenditure, the State is said to have Revenue Deficit. It was the constant endeavor of the State Government to have a revenue surplus which it was able to maintain up 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. The hiccups in the form of Revenue Deficits during 2012-11, 2013-14 & 2014-15 has shown signs of recovery in the following years.
2. The actual position of Revenue Deficit/Surplus of the state for the period from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019 is shown below –

#### **2015-2016 :**

₹ 1105.54 crore (7.20 % of GSDP)

#### **2016-2017 :**

₹ 1167.96 crore (7.14% of GSDP)

#### **2017-2018 :**

₹ 1699.44 crore (9.58% of GSDP)

#### **2018-2019(RE) :**

₹ 531.38 crore (1.89% of GSDP)

### **Fiscal Deficit**

1. 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 borrowings by the Government in a fiscal year.

2. The FRBM Act of the State has been amended from time to time which laid down revised fiscal adjustment path of achieving fiscal target while maintaining revenue surplus. The State has strived to conform to the Fiscal Correction Path recommended by the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2006 and its subsequent amendments.
- 2015-2016 to 2018-2019 is as shown below: -
- 2015-2016 :**  
₹ 413.29 crore(FS 2.69% of GSDP)
- 2016-2017 :**  
₹ 251.95 crore(FS 1.54% of GSDP)
- 2017-2018 :**  
₹ (-) 320.21 crore(FD 1.81% of GSDP)
- 2018-2019 (RE) :**  
₹(-) 1703.84 crore(FD 6.06% of GSDP)
3. The actual position of Gross Fiscal Deficit of the state for the period from

*Source – Finance Department (EA)*

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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     | 2009 - 10 | 2010 - 11 | 2011 - 12 | 2012 - 13 | 2013 - 14 | 2014 - 15 | 2015 - 16 | 2016 - 17 | 2017 - 18 |
|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1       | 2                  | 3        | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        | 11        | 12        | 13        |
| 1       | Rice (Common)      | Kg       | 19.00     | 24.00     | 29.00     | 30.00     | 32.00     | 38.00     | 43.00     | 42.25     | 41.17     |
| 2       | Atta               | Kg       | 20.00     | 24.00     | 24.00     | 24.00     | 27.00     | 28.00     | 34.00     | 34.75     | 35.00     |
| 3       | Masur Dal          | Kg       | 76.00     | 73.00     | 71.00     | 79.00     | 82.00     | 87.00     | 107.00    | 118.00    | 107.25    |
| 4       | Matar Chana        | Kg       | 32.00     | 33.00     | 35.00     | 43.00     | 50.00     | 49.00     | 54.00     | 54.00     | 50.25     |
| 5       | Mustard Oil        | Lit      | 82.00     | 82.00     | 84.00     | 105.00    | 120.00    | 118.00    | 128.00    | 127.81    | 128.50    |
| 6       | Pork               | Kg       | 158.00    | 162.10    | 174.00    | 189.00    | 210.00    | 244.00    | 251.00    | 250.50    | 225.25    |
| 7       | Beef               | Kg       | 171.00    | 180.00    | 192.00    | 209.00    | 237.00    | 263.00    | 307.00    | 314.25    | 325.25    |
| 8       | Mutton             | Kg       | 208.00    | 223.00    | 233.00    | 267.00    | 286.00    | 338.00    | 342.00    | 342.25    | 370.00    |
| 9       | Fish               | Kg       | 132.00    | 149.00    | 170.00    | 238.00    | 266.00    | 296.00    | 331.00    | 338.59    | 337.42    |
| 10      | Milk (Fresh)       | Lit      | 34.00     | 37.00     | 41.00     | 43.00     | 47.00     | 51.00     | 58.00     | 59.00     | 56.25     |
| 11      | Ginger             | Kg       | 23.00     | 30.00     | 28.00     | 30.00     | 41.00     | 75.00     | 51.00     | 49.75     | 47.00     |
| 12      | Potato             | Kg       | 15.00     | 18.00     | 19.00     | 25.00     | 27.00     | 33.00     | 31.00     | 32.50     | 28.50     |
| 13      | Sugar              | Kg       | 45.00     | 43.00     | 39.00     | 46.00     | 50.00     | 48.00     | 48.00     | 48.50     | 50.00     |
| 14      | LPG Gas (14.20 kg) | Cylinder | 325.00    | 361.00    | 395.00    | 432.00    | 431.00    | 411.00    | 435.00    | 447.25    | 468.25    |

### 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 2018 is calculated 133.5.

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase is affected. The following table represents the price behaviour and trend of wholesale price in respect of some selected items from 2009-10 to the current year.

### Wholesale Price

| Sl. No. | Commodities       | Unit    | 2009 - 10 | 2010 - 11 | 2011 - 12 | 2012 - 13 | 2013 - 14 | 2014 - 15 | 2015 - 16 | 2016 - 16 | 2017 - 18 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3       | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        | 11        | 12        | 13        |
| 1       | Rice (Local)      | Qtls.   | 2506      | 3050      | 3035      | 3102      | 3444      | 4199      | 4461      | 4314      | 4114      |
| 2       | Atta              | Qtls.   | 1485      | 1490      | 1574      | 1837      | 2374      | 2545      | 2700      | 2703      | 2770      |
| 3       | Masur Dal (Small) | Qtls.   | 7063      | 6517      | 5982      | 6312      | 7214      | 7604      | 9986      | 10152     | 9538      |
| 4       | Sugar             | Qtls.   | 4058      | 3671      | 3608      | 3949      | 4531      | 4294      | 3817      | 3782      | 4475      |
| 5       | Salt              | 50 kgs. | 323       | 388       | 425       | 391       | 444       | 539       | 718       | 772       | 870       |
| 6       | Ginger            | Qtls.   | 1556      | 2376      | 2889      | 2032      | 2732      | 5654      | 2793      | 2611      | 3621      |
| 7       | Pork              | Qtls.   | 15800     | 16200     | 16750     | 18625     | 20825     | 24400     | 25050     | 23500     | 28000     |
| 8       | Beef              | Qtls.   | 17100     | 18000     | 18500     | 20100     | 23650     | 26280     | 30650     | 29000     | 32000     |
| 9       | Chicken (Broiler) | Qtls.   | 16200     | 16800     | 18000     | 18500     | 19100     | 18975     | 22200     | 23000     | 20000     |
| 10      | Fish              | Qtls.   | 13200     | 14900     | 12750     | 19225     | 16750     | 29575     | 33100     | 32000     | 52000     |
| 11      | Potato            | Qtls.   | 1046      | 1326      | 1158      | 1760      | 1801      | 2318      | 2680      | 2505      | 1450      |
| 12      | Onion             | Qtls.   | 2734      | 3486      | 2210      | 2262      | 4709      | 2761      | 3531      | 3280      | 3338      |
| 13      | Brinjal           | Qtls.   | 1100      | 804       | 1600      | 1170      | 1775      | 3785      | 3984      | 3119      | 4113      |

### Consumer Price Index and Inflation

The Consumer Price Indices (CPI) are presently compiled and released at national level. The CPI reflects 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).

61<sup>st</sup> 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 68<sup>th</sup> round.

#### 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                         |
| 5       | 2017 | 139.8           | 134.1 | 137.2     | 5.21                           | 138.8         | 127.9 | 132.1     | 3.28                         |
| 6       | 2018 | 139.0           | 130.0 | 133.5     | 2.11                           | 141.9         | 138.0 | 140.1     | 1.06                         |

As on December, 2018, the annual inflation rate (Prov.) on point to point basis (December 2018 over December 2017) in Mizoram is 1.06% against the All India inflation rate of 2.11%. The All India annual inflation rate decreased compared to

the same month of the previous year, i.e., 5.21%. Corresponding to this rate, the inflation rate of Mizoram also decreased compared to the previous year's rate of 3.28%.

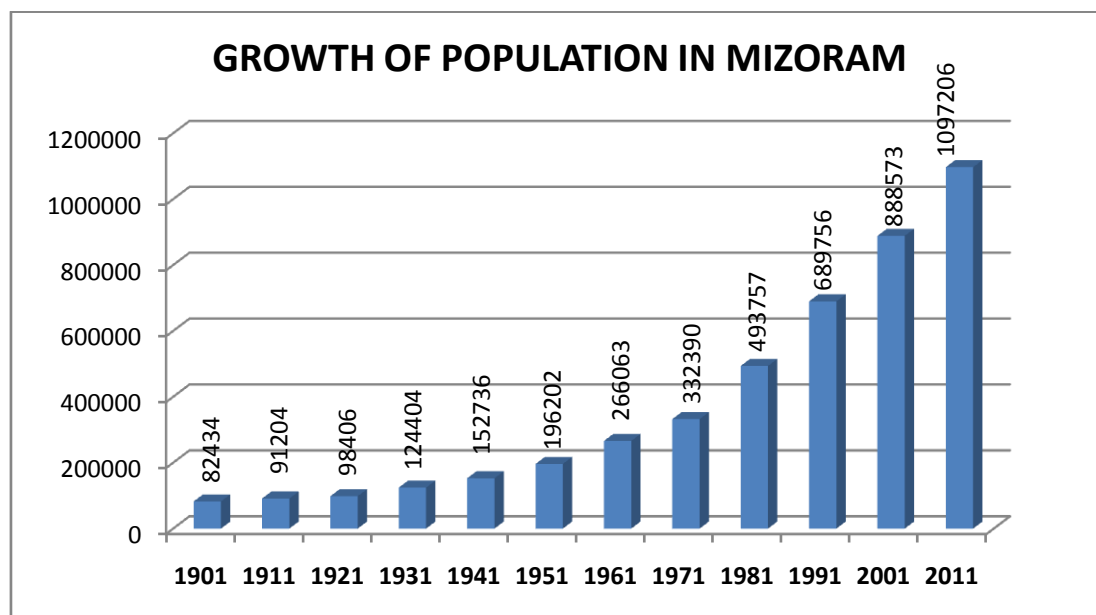
*Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

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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%.

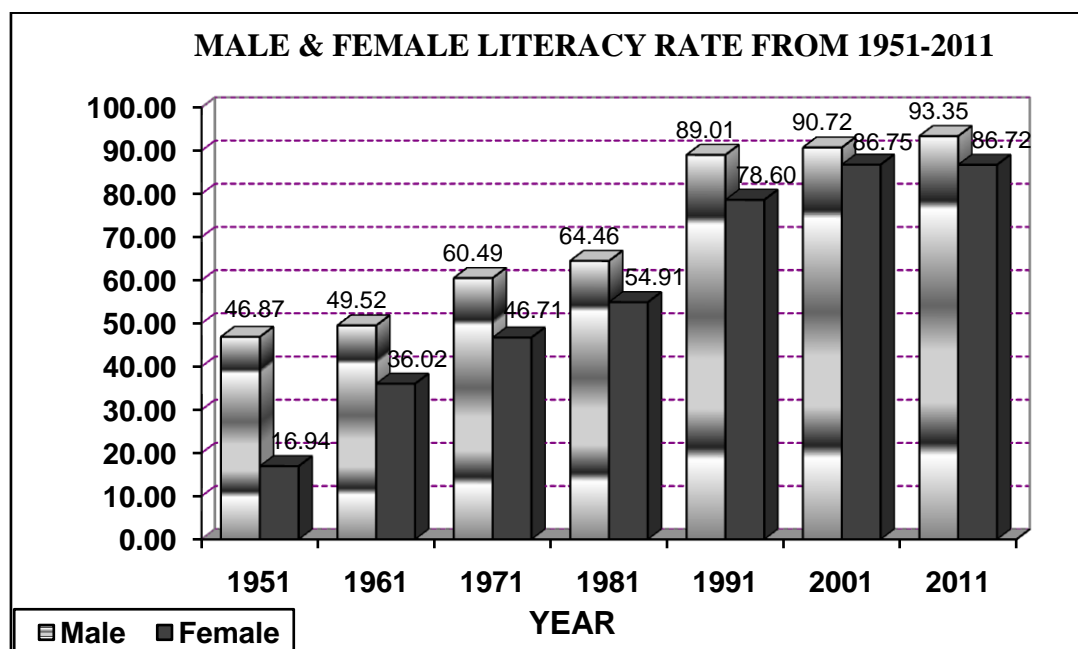


As per Population Census 2011 (provisional figures), the density of population of Mizoram is 52 persons per sq.km. while it is 382 persons per sq.km. in India. At the district level, Aizawl district has the highest density in population at 112 persons per sq.km., Mamit district with 29 persons per sq.km. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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           | 2021           |
| 1                                      | Mamit     | 86364          | 89162          | 92051          | 95033          | 98112          | 101291         | 104573         | 107961         | 111459         | 115070         | 118798         |
| 2                                      | Kolasib   | 83955          | 86005          | 88105          | 90256          | 92460          | 94717          | 97030          | 99399          | 101826         | 104312         | 106859         |
| 3                                      | Aizawl    | 400309         | 408655         | 417174         | 425871         | 434750         | 443813         | 453066         | 462511         | 472153         | 481997         | 492045         |
| 4                                      | Champhai  | 125745         | 127626         | 129536         | 131474         | 133441         | 135437         | 137463         | 139520         | 141607         | 143726         | 145876         |
| 5                                      | Serchhip  | 64937          | 66163          | 67412          | 68684          | 69981          | 71302          | 72648          | 74019          | 75417          | 76840          | 78291          |
| 6                                      | Lunglei   | 161428         | 164072         | 166759         | 169490         | 172266         | 175087         | 177955         | 180869         | 183832         | 186842         | 189903         |
| 7                                      | Lawngtlai | 117894         | 121449         | 125111         | 128884         | 132771         | 136775         | 140899         | 145148         | 149525         | 154034         | 188794         |
| 8                                      | Siaha     | 56574          | 57622          | 58690          | 59778          | 60886          | 62014          | 63163          | 64334          | 65526          | 66740          | 52421          |
| <b>Total</b>                           |           | <b>1097206</b> | <b>1120754</b> | <b>1144838</b> | <b>1169471</b> | <b>1194666</b> | <b>1220436</b> | <b>1246797</b> | <b>1273761</b> | <b>1301344</b> | <b>1329561</b> | <b>1372987</b> |

| 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                                   | Siaha     | 47084         | 5.30                  | 56574          | 5.16                  |
| <b>Total</b>                        |           | <b>888573</b> | <b>100.00</b>         | <b>1097206</b> | <b>100.00</b>         |

| DISTRICT-WISE No. of HOUSEHOLDS & POPULATION (2011 Census) |                |                   |                |               |               |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| SN   | District       | No. of Households | Persons        | Male          | Female        |
| 1  | 2              | 3                 | 4              | 5             | 6             |
| 1  | Mamit          | 17731             | 86364          | 44828         | 41536         |
| 2  | Kolasib        | 17270             | 83955          | 42918         | 41037         |
| 3  | Aizawl         | 82524             | 400309         | 199270        | 201039        |
| 4  | Champhai       | 25520             | 125745         | 63388         | 62357         |
| 5  | Serchhip       | 12622             | 64937          | 32851         | 32086         |
| 6  | Lunglei        | 33058             | 161428         | 82891         | 78537         |
| 7  | Lawngtlai      | 22984             | 117894         | 60599         | 57295         |
| 8  | Siaha          | 11144             | 56574          | 28594         | 27980         |
| 9  | <b>MIZORAM</b> | <b>222853</b>     | <b>1097206</b> | <b>555339</b> | <b>541867</b> |



| DISTRICT-WISE (RURAL / URBAN) POPULATION |                |                    |               |                |   |               |                |
|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| SN                                       | District       | As per 2011 Census |               |                | As per Village/Locality Profile 2017-2018 |               |                |
|  |                | Rural              | Urban         | Total          | Rural                                     | Urban         | Total          |
| 1  | Mamit          | 71465              | 14899         | 86364          | 94668                                     | 18422         | 113090         |
| 2  | Kolasib        | 37077              | 46878         | 83955          | 44411                                     | 61408         | 105819         |
| 3  | Aizawl         | 85555              | 314754        | 400309         | 104028                                    | 362300        | 466328         |
| 4  | Champhai       | 77216              | 48529         | 125745         | 93929                                     | 61196         | 155125         |
| 5  | Serchhip       | 32918              | 32019         | 64937          | 37480                                     | 40914         | 78394          |
| 6  | Lunglei        | 92676              | 68752         | 161428         | 107795                                    | 78439         | 186234         |
| 7  | Lawngtlai      | 97064              | 20830         | 117894         | 123684                                    | 30285         | 153969         |
| 8  | Siaha          | 31464              | 25110         | 56574          | 39894                                     | 31431         | 71325          |
| 9  | <b>MIZORAM</b> | <b>525435</b>      | <b>571771</b> | <b>1097206</b> | <b>645889</b>                             | <b>684395</b> | <b>1330284</b> |

| BLOCK-WISE POPULATION (2011 Census) |                |                |               |               |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| SN                                  | Name of Block  | Persons        | Male          | Female        |
| 1                                   | Zawlnuam       | 47188          | 24477         | 22711         |
| 2                                   | West Phaileng  | 21309          | 11232         | 10077         |
| 3                                   | Reiek          | 17867          | 9119          | 8748          |
| 4                                   | 'N' Thingdawl  | 19840          | 10109         | 9731          |
| 5                                   | Bilkhawthlir   | 58487          | 29888         | 28599         |
| 6                                   | Darlawn        | 26048          | 13377         | 12671         |
| 7                                   | Aibawk         | 17128          | 8758          | 8370          |
| 8                                   | Phullen        | 13303          | 6767          | 6536          |
| 9                                   | Tlangnuam      | 317359         | 157191        | 160168        |
| 10                                  | Thingsulthliah | 37897          | 19019         | 18878         |
| 11                                  | Ngopa          | 18730          | 9543          | 9187          |
| 12                                  | Khawzawl       | 35931          | 18192         | 17739         |
| 13                                  | Champhai       | 43040          | 21515         | 21525         |
| 14                                  | Khawbung       | 22137          | 11195         | 10942         |
| 15                                  | East Lungdar   | 20804          | 10490         | 10314         |
| 16                                  | Serchhip       | 44242          | 22383         | 21859         |
| 17                                  | West Bnghmun   | 18813          | 9840          | 8973          |
| 18                                  | Lungsen        | 39020          | 20021         | 18999         |
| 19                                  | Lunglei        | 77482          | 39990         | 37492         |
| 20                                  | Hnahthial      | 26113          | 13040         | 13073         |
| 21                                  | Chawngte       | 45307          | 23457         | 21850         |
| 22                                  | Lawngtlai      | 38722          | 19857         | 18865         |
| 23                                  | S' Bungtlang   | 17126          | 8847          | 8279          |
| 24                                  | Sangau         | 16739          | 8438          | 8301          |
| 25                                  | Tuipang        | 21043          | 10579         | 10464         |
| 26                                  | Siaha          | 35531          | 18015         | 17516         |
| 27                                  | <b>Mizoram</b> | <b>1097206</b> | <b>555339</b> | <b>541867</b> |

Source - Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram

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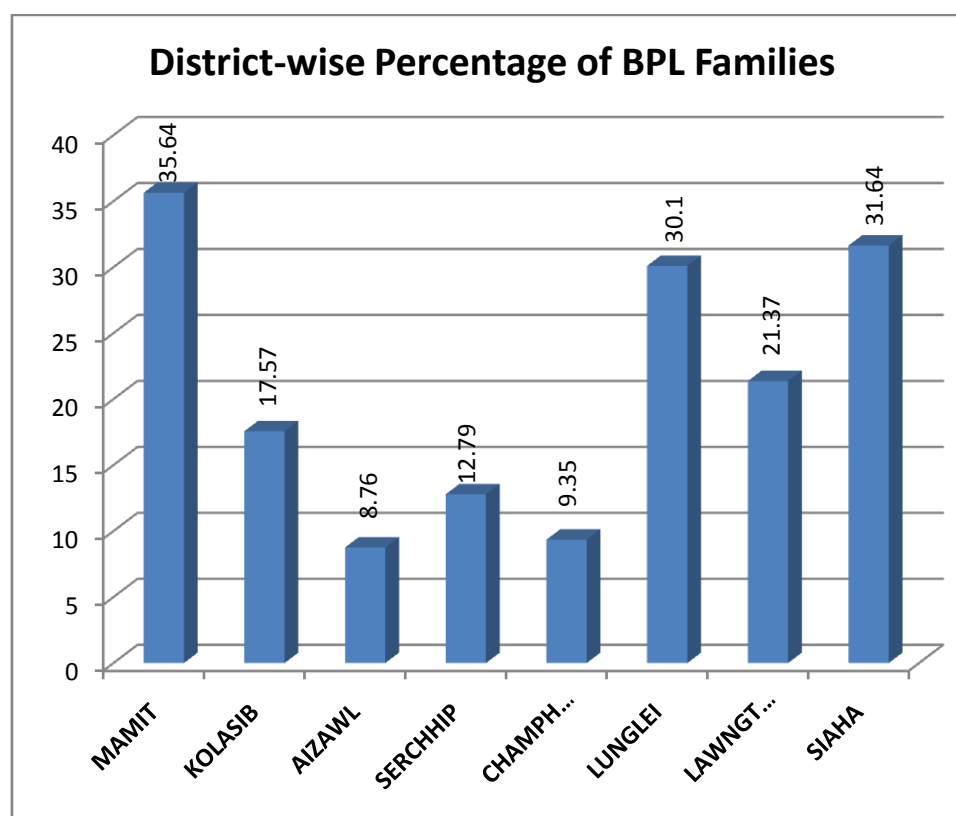


## IX. BPL BASELINE SURVEY 2019

For the first time in Mizoram, a comprehensive 'BPL Baseline Survey 2016' was conducted to bring out a rationalized BPL list of the State to identify BPL Households/ Families in every Villages and Localities. Earlier, inconsistency of data on BPL has been a long standing challenges. Data on BPL generation by various departments and studies have revealed different report. The present survey has

gone a long way in solving the problem of opacity of number of BPL Households/ Families in Mizoram. The survey report reveals that 19.63% of the total households come under BPL category and Mamit District accounts for the highest percentage of BPL household. The report contains detail list and particulars of all BPL household. District wise final BPL list is published.

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Total Household | No. of BPL Household | Percentage to total Household |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | MAMIT            | 20163           | 7186                 | <b>35.64</b>                  |
| 2       | KOLASIB          | 19359           | 3401                 | <b>17.57</b>                  |
| 3       | AIZAWL           | 85312           | 7475                 | <b>8.76</b>                   |
| 4       | SERCHHIP         | 13841           | 1770                 | <b>12.79</b>                  |
| 5       | CHAMPHAI         | 29043           | 2715                 | <b>9.35</b>                   |
| 6       | LUNGLEI          | 37997           | 11437                | <b>30.10</b>                  |
| 7       | LAWNGTLAI        | 61593           | 13162                | <b>21.37</b>                  |
| 8       | SIAHA            | 13416           | 4245                 | <b>31.64</b>                  |
|         | <b>MIZORAM</b>   | <b>280724</b>   | <b>51391</b>         | <b>18.31</b>                  |



**Block-wise abstract of BPL Household**

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Name of Blocks in the District | No. of Village in the Block | No. of Household in the Block | No. of BPL Families in the Block | % of BPL Families to the Total Household in the Block |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                | 3                              | 4                           | 5                             | 6                                | 7   |
| 1       | Mamit            | Zawlnuam                       | 47                          | 11760                         | 3734                             | 31.75%  |
|         |                  | W. Phaileng                    | 20                          | 5077                          | 2393                             | 47.13%  |
|         |                  | Reiek                          | 20                          | 3326                          | 1059                             | 31.84%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>87</b>                   | <b>20163</b>                  | <b>7186</b>                      | <b>35.64%</b>   |
| 2       | Kolasib          | Bilkhawthlir                   | 34                          | 13284                         | 2166                             | 16.31%  |
|         |                  | Thingdawl                      | 18                          | 6075                          | 1235                             | 20.33%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>52</b>                   | <b>19359</b>                  | <b>3401</b>                      | <b>17.50%</b>   |
| 3       | Aizawl           | Tlangnuam (Urban)              | 12                          | 60265                         | 3767                             | 6.25%   |
|         |                  | Tlangnuam (Rural)              | 82                          | 4730                          | 441                              | 9.32%   |
|         |                  | Aibawk                         | 20                          | 4245                          | 576                              | 13.57%  |
|         |                  | Phullen                        | 12                          | 2715                          | 516                              | 19.01%  |
|         |                  | Thingsulthliah                 | 22                          | 7103                          | 1043                             | 14.68   |
|         |                  | Darlawn                        | 30                          | 6254                          | 1132                             | 18.10%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>178</b>                  | <b>85312</b>                  | <b>7475</b>                      | <b>8.76%</b>  |
| 4       | Serchhip         | Serchhip                       | 34                          | 9824                          | 1284                             | 13.07%  |
|         |                  | E. Lungdar                     | 14                          | 4017                          | 486                              | 12.10%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>48</b>                   | <b>13841</b>                  | <b>1770</b>                      | <b>12.79%</b>   |
| 5       | Champhai         | Champhai                       | 33                          | 11453                         | 937                              | 7.97%   |
|         |                  | Khawzawl                       | 29                          | 7671                          | 386                              | 5.06%   |
|         |                  | Khawbung                       | 26                          | 5357                          | 658                              | 12.28%  |
|         |                  | Ngopa                          | 14                          | 4262                          | 734                              | 17.22%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>102</b>                  | <b>29043</b>                  | <b>2715</b>                      | <b>9.35%</b>  |
| 6       | Lunglei          | Bunghmun                       | 33                          | 4468                          | 780                              | 17.46%  |
|         |                  | Lungsen                        | 63                          | 9466                          | 4445                             | 46.96%  |
|         |                  | Lunglei                        | 64                          | 17985                         | 5373                             | 29.87%  |
|         |                  | Hnahthial                      | 24                          | 6078                          | 839                              | 13.80%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>184</b>                  | <b>37997</b>                  | <b>11437</b>                     | <b>30.10%</b>   |
| 7       | Lawngtlai        | Chawngte                       | 79                          | 43572                         | 5734                             | 13.16%  |
|         |                  | Bungtlang 'S'                  | 30                          | 3970                          | 2705                             | 68.14%  |
|         |                  | Lawngtlai                      | 44                          | 9996                          | 3237                             | 32.38%  |
|         |                  | Sangau                         | 20                          | 4055                          | 1456                             | 36.65%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>173</b>                  | <b>61593</b>                  | <b>13162</b>                     | <b>21.37%</b>   |
| 8       | Siaha            | Siaha                          | 45                          | 8371                          | 1713                             | 20.46%  |
|         |                  | Tipa                           | 47                          | 5045                          | 2532                             | 50.19%  |
|         | District Total   |                                | <b>92</b>                   | <b>13416</b>                  | <b>4245</b>                      | <b>31.64%</b>   |

*Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

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## X. VILLAGE/LOCALITY PROFILE

As a step towards strengthening of local level statistics, survey for developing 'GIS-Based Village/ Locality Profile 2017-18' has been undertaken under ISSP/ SSS in convergence with the State's Flagship Programme. The survey covers every rural village and every locality in the urban areas. The surveyed data contains 250 socio-

economic parameters in 13 sectors. The report is expected to be of immense help for grass root level planning & development in the years to come. The GIS based software is being developed in collaboration with Science & Technology Department of the State Government.

Abstract of Village/Locality Profile and availability of some basic amenities maybe highlighted as follows:

| AGGREGATION OF VILLAGE/LOCALITY PROFILE (DISTRICT LEVEL) |  |      |        |         |        |           |           |         |            |       |         |
|--|--|------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| Sl. No.  | Particulars  | Unit | Mamit  | Kolasib | Aizawl | Champ hai | Serchh ip | Lunglei | Lawngt lai | Siaha | Mizoram |
| 1  | Locality   | No.  | 11     | 23      | 96     | 27        | 16        | 30      | 11         | 21    | 235     |
| 2  | Village  | No.  | 93     | 36      | 83     | 81        | 35        | 158     | 169        | 70    | 725     |
| 3  | Population   | No.  | 113090 | 105189  | 466328 | 155125    | 78394     | 186234  | 153969     | 71325 | 1329654 |
| 4  | Households   | No.  | 22378  | 21546   | 93806  | 29783     | 15174     | 16744   | 31305      | 13588 | 244324  |
| 5  | Households Living in Kutcha House                          | No.  | 7848   | 1913    | 1159   | 396       | 192       | 7748    | 13536      | 1028  | 33820   |
| 6  | Families Pursuing Jhum Cultivation                         | No.  | 9317   | 5407    | 7700   | 11218     | 5331      | 11611   | 12576      | 3207  | 66367   |
| 7  | Community Water Tank for Agriculture/ Horticulture Purpose | No.  | 157    | 168     | 638    | 343       | 380       | 370     | 286        | 141   | 2483    |
| 8  | Length of Agriculture/ Horticulture Link Road (Motorable)  | Km.  | 333    | 433     | 1046   | 715       | 820       | 875     | 525        | 264   | 5011    |
| 9  | Post Office  | No.  | 38     | 22      | 67     | 57        | 28        | 59      | 38         | 27    | 336     |
| 10   | State Level Newspaper Delivered                            | No.  | 46     | 34      | 146    | 61        | 37        | 56      | 31         | 24    | 435     |
| 11   | Villages/Locality with Cable Network Services              | No.  | 52     | 46      | 163    | 91        | 45        | 96      | 39         | 57    | 589     |
| 12   | Villages/Locality with Internet connectivity               | No.  | 12     | 23      | 90     | 18        | 9         | 19      | 20         | 20    | 211     |
| 13   | Electrified Villages                                       | No.  | 83     | 35      | 83     | 81        | 34        | 139     | 143        | 57    | 655     |
| 14   | Street-Light (in use) inclusive of Solar Street Light      | No.  | 550    | 624     | 961    | 795       | 409       | 751     | 97         | 80    | 4267    |
| 15   | Villages/localities having Water & Sanitation Committee    | No.  | 72     | 48      | 142    | 99        | 36        | 115     | 73         | 53    | 638     |
| 16   | <b>Water Source</b>  |      |        |         |        |           |           |         |            |       |         |
|  | Spring   | No.  | 436    | 336     | 908    | 473       | 322       | 579     | 469        | 249   | 3772    |
|  | Public Water Point (Piped)                                 | No.  | 661    | 564     | 7240   | 7206      | 1116      | 10915   | 570        | 230   | 28502   |
| 17   | Community Toilet (In Use)                                  | No.  | 39     | 30      | 112    | 58        | 18        | 45      | 119        | 23    | 444     |
| 18   | Public Urinal (In Use)                                     | No.  | 392    | 275     | 1053   | 609       | 473       | 656     | 174        | 145   | 3777    |
| 19   | Village/Localities with Dumping Ground/Place               | No.  | 35     | 27      | 78     | 75        | 40        | 57      | 27         | 23    | 362     |
| 20   | Villages declared Open Defecation Free                     | No.  | 63     | 31      | 67     | 79        | 31        | 19      | 125        | 25    | 440     |
| 21   | Hospital   | No.  | 1      | 3       | 17     | 4         | 3         | 4       | 3          | 2     | 37      |

|    |  |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |       |
|----|--|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| 22 | Other Health Institutions (CHC, PHC, SC< Health Clinic etc.) | No. | 61   | 41   | 175  | 91   | 40   | 102  | 51   | 40  | 601   |
| 23 | Villages/Localities with Accredited Social Health Activists  | No. | 69   | 33   | 85   | 75   | 7    | 138  | 139  | 48  | 594   |
| 24 | Villages/Localities with Health Committee                    | No. | 51   | 35   | 103  | 81   | 34   | 87   | 41   | 26  | 458   |
| 25 | Animal Health Institutions                                   | No. | 16   | 12   | 32   | 22   | 10   | 31   | 11   | 6   | 140   |
| 26 | Total Fish Pond  | No. | 1543 | 1625 | 1397 | 1025 | 1112 | 1314 | 1343 | 444 | 9803  |
| 27 | Villages/Localities with Education Committee                 | No. | 76   | 46   | 132  | 89   | 33   | 117  | 94   | 50  | 637   |
| 28 | Total Anganwadi Centre                                       | No. | 279  | 138  | 525  | 284  | 161  | 428  | 287  | 117 | 2219  |
| 29 | Total Primary School   | No. | 195  | 144  | 454  | 222  | 100  | 366  | 293  | 119 | 1893  |
| 30 | Total Middle School  | No. | 131  | 120  | 395  | 190  | 86   | 254  | 189  | 71  | 1436  |
| 31 | Total High School  | No. | 55   | 46   | 212  | 96   | 48   | 110  | 58   | 37  | 662   |
| 32 | Total Higher Secondary School                                | No. | 4    | 8    | 73   | 17   | 11   | 33   | 18   | 9   | 173   |
| 33 | Total Colleges   | No. | 3    | 2    | 16   | 3    | 1    | 6    | 2    | 1   | 34    |
| 34 | Total Police Station   | No. | 5    | 4    | 10   | 4    | 3    | 6    | 5    | 3   | 40    |
| 35 | Total Police Outpost   | No. | 1    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 0    | 2    | 2    | 3   | 14    |
| 36 | Total Fire Station   | No. | 1    | 1    | 4    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 1    | 1   | 13    |
| 37 | Villages/Localities having Standing Joint Action Committee   | No. | 49   | 30   | 106  | 73   | 20   | 57   | 49   | 47  | 431   |
| 38 | Total Bank Branches  | No. | 10   | 15   | 133  | 23   | 15   | 23   | 10   | 7   | 236   |
| 39 | Public Play Ground   | No. | 164  | 89   | 265  | 250  | 97   | 245  | 167  | 101 | 1378  |
| 40 | Indoor Stadium   | No. | 16   | 32   | 128  | 108  | 31   | 57   | 35   | 25  | 432   |
| 41 | Community Hall   | No. | 85   | 48   | 172  | 111  | 45   | 157  | 105  | 63  | 786   |
| 42 | Registered/Recognized Library                                | No. | 45   | 42   | 178  | 114  | 54   | 78   | 12   | 9   | 532   |
| 43 | Market Shed  | No. | 52   | 43   | 99   | 61   | 26   | 73   | 83   | 35  | 472   |
| 44 | Localities Having Bus Waiting Shed                           | No. | 1    | 3    | 81   | 10   | 4    | 18   | 1    | 0   | 118   |
| 45 | Public Godown, Storages/ Warehouses                          | No. | 19   | 22   | 50   | 142  | 20   | 51   | 17   | 14  | 335   |
| 46 | Cooking Gas Agency   | No. | 4    | 3    | 26   | 8    | 3    | 10   | 3    | 2   | 59    |
| 47 | Burial Grounds   | No. | 122  | 60   | 218  | 139  | 82   | 200  | 173  | 88  | 1082  |
| 48 | Self Help Group Functioning                                  | No. | 545  | 406  | 1174 | 569  | 453  | 1108 | 315  | 335 | 4905  |
| 49 | Grocery Shop   | No. | 743  | 1466 | 5183 | 1029 | 691  | 1830 | 988  | 527 | 12457 |
| 50 | Cooperative Society Shop                                     | No. | 6    | 10   | 55   | 28   | 16   | 16   | 6    | 4   | 141   |
| 51 | Functioning Agricultural Marketing Enterprise/ Society       | No. | 4    | 3    | 16   | 33   | 4    | 20   | 4    | 4   | 88    |
| 52 | Completed Minor Irrigation Projects                          | No. | 13   | 1    | 61   | 214  | 36   | 63   | 18   | 16  | 422   |

*Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

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## XI. ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Entrepreneurship Development Scheme or EDS is a Government of Mizoram initiative to create a mature and self sustaining entrepreneurial ecosystem in Mizoram. To this end, EDS provides a comprehensive strategy to spread awareness on entrepreneurship particularly among the youth, impart skills necessary to prepare them to start and run their own ventures successfully, provide microfinance for innovative and novel startups, and facilitate networking and mentoring to businesses. In order to implement this Scheme, the Government of Mizoram has constituted the “*Mizoram State Entrepreneurship Development Monitoring Committee*” (MEDMOC) on 25.10.2016 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of Mizoram.

EDS has effectively been operating for the past 2 years since its official launch on 18.1.2017. As per the decision of the Government at that time, EDS continues to be implemented by Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Govt. of Mizoram under the supervision of MEDMOC. Various components, activities and achievements under EDS are as under:

### 1. Entrepreneurship Awareness & Promotion

a. **Conducting Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes in All Districts:** Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme were conducted in all the districts, viz. – Aizawl, Siaha, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Serchhip, Champhai, Mamit, Kolasib. These programmes were conducted by Official and Experts Members of MEDMOC. Similar programmes were also conducted by other scholars in partnership with IIM Calcutta Innovation Park. Interactive sessions are held with participation from school and college students, youths interested in starting their own businesses and entrepreneurs desiring greater exposure and knowledge. The attendances were

usually not less than 100 people on an average. It is also planned to conduct such awareness programmes at the sub-divisional level as well.

- b. **Dissemination of Entrepreneurship Awareness through Media & Local Cable Televisions:** Entrepreneurship Awareness was disseminated through local cable television by giving sponsorship on television programs such as quizzes, sporting events and other educational events. A short film promoting entrepreneurship was also funded and broadcasted on local cable.
- c. **Organizing Entrepreneurs Awards:** The Mizoram Outstanding Entrepreneurs Award was instituted to encourage the local entrepreneurs, raise their business standing and showcase role models for potential entrepreneurs among the youth. The first Outstanding Entrepreneurs Award was organized on 15.11.2017 at Aijal Club. MEDMOC assigned ZIDCO as Implementing Agency where a committee under the chairmanship of Managing Director, ZIDCO was instituted to screen the nominations. 7 Winners were selected under various categories. The criteria for selection was based on employment generation, creditworthiness with banks, recognition by others, tax payment status and financial health and conditions. The winners receive ₹40,000/- in cash along with citation and certificate. The Awards could not be held in 2018-19 due to the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha Elections.
- d. **Entrepreneurship Events:** Various events were organized through EDS or in partnership with other agencies that promoted entrepreneurship and facilitated business to business or business to entrepreneur interactions. The first ever *Mizoram Economic Conclave 2018* was organised on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018. The Conclave brought

together policy makers, expert members, academicians, leaders of the NGOs, students, start-ups and entrepreneurs to deliberate on the challenges and opportunities in the process of economic growth. The *Magnetic Mizoram Summit* was held in April, 2018 to showcase Mizoram and attract private investment. Investors signed MoU with the Chief Minister of Mizoram for investment in the hospitality and power sectors. The *Mizoram Entrepreneurship Conclave 2018* was held for the first time during 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2018 at Convention Centre, Lunglei. The main aim of the conclave was to bring together potential as well as established entrepreneurs, aspiring students from higher secondary schools and colleges for interaction and inculcate in them the spirit of entrepreneurship. *E-Summit* has been organised twice as a culmination to the annually held Business Plan Contests.

## 2. Institution Building for Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

- a) ***Setting Up of Entrepreneurship Development Centre:*** Entrepreneurship Development Centre (previously the Entrepreneurship Knowledge Centre) has been established in the Planning Department Phase-I building. The purpose of the Centre is to provide a focal point for entrepreneurial activities, networking and training for potential, early stage or established entrepreneurs. The Centre offers skill development courses on various fields as well as provides handholding support, mentoring, guidance, organizing workshops, trainings, consultation meetings, etc.
- b) ***Setting Up of Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cells:*** Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cells have been set up in 2 Universities, 11 Colleges and 2 Higher Secondary Schools encompassing all districts. The Cells operate under the Entrepreneurship Development Centre at Aizawl with similar mandate and are

intended to continue the momentum of ecosystem building in the districts and among the students.

- c) ***Master Trainers Programme:*** EDS envisaged the creation of Entrepreneurship Master Trainers for the purpose of spreading awareness on entrepreneurship within the State as well as mentoring and handholding potential entrepreneurs. The first batch of Master Trainers consists of faculties from various colleges within Aizawl as well as Mizoram University whereas the second batch consists of faculties from colleges from every district of the State. Both the batches underwent training at the National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad and at Indian Institute of Management Calcutta Innovation Park (IIMCIP), Kolkata.
- d) ***Need Based Assistance To Partner/Training Agencies:*** There is provision under EDS for providing need based financial assistance to partner agencies and training institutes in the pursuit of entrepreneurship development. Assurances have been provided to Mizoram University Incubation Centre, Mizoram Food Processing Research & Training Centre, Govt. Aizawl West College etc.

## 3. Entrepreneurship Skill Development & Training

- a) ***Publication of Entrepreneurship Manual In Mizo:*** The *Entrepreneurs Manual* (or 'Entrepreneurs Kailawn'), prepared in Mizo language, was published to ensure the same standard of guidance and training within the State. The Manual lays down the foundational tenets on becoming a successful entrepreneur. It includes chapters on the meaning of entrepreneurship and enterprises, marketing concepts, importance & methods of market research, soft skills, decision making, book keeping and how to prepare a detailed project report.



This Manual is distributed free of cost at various events organized under EDS and is also downloadable from Planning Dept. website.

- b) **Workshop on Entrepreneurship Development Scheme:** Workshops and Interaction programmes have been conducted for better understanding of EDS and on how to approach the world of entrepreneurship. In collaboration with organizations/agencies such as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), various Colleges, MZU, PLR Chamber, MIFPROC, IIM Calcutta, ICT, MJA, I&PR, etc., successful workshop programmes have been conducted in various aspects of Entrepreneurship and Skill Development.
- c) **Conducting Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme:** In addition to imparting training and skilling through the Entrepreneurship Development Centre, EDS has also converged with other agencies for conducting Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme in various places through institutions such as Women's Study Centre at MZU, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development at Govt. Aizawl West College, Mizoram Food Processing Research & Training Centre, United Nation Market Task Force, Confederation of Indian Industry etc.
- d) **Conducting Study Tour/Exposure Trips:** Exposure Trip was conducted a number of times for promising students and potential entrepreneurs to not only motivate them but also to help them gain knowledge for furthering their ventures at different places. School students belonging to Innovation Club were taken to New Delhi to attend the Festival of Innovation. In a tie up with West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC), 40 entrepreneurs with high potential to give back to the State's economy were sent to Kolkata Industrial Area in two batches to have an exposure and

witness the production, market strategy, market chain, value addition, etc. of various industries. Other study tours include Training on Paper Manufacturing at Jorhat for selected 20 participants, printing industry promotional tour to Kolkata and Faridabad for Mizoram Press Owners Association, participants from Mizoram's art & entertainment industry to attend International Film Festival at Goa in 2018 etc.

#### 4. Micro Start Up Capital and handholding support

- a) **Business Plan Contest or 'Mizoram Kailawn':** Mizoram Kailawn, Mizoram's first ever business plan competition and entrepreneurship summit, was a multi-stakeholder initiative implemented by Mizoram State Entrepreneurship Development Monitoring Committee (MEDMOC, and executed by the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta Innovation Park (IIMCIP). The main objective of Mizoram Kailawn was to create a state-wide societal culture that accepts and appreciates entrepreneurs, making it easier for promising potential entrepreneurs to gain institutional support, community recognition and encouragement from family in their journey towards entrepreneurial success. The highlight of the Contest is a four day residential bootcamp programme which is used to hone the skills and ideas of the contestants. The Contest has been organized each year with prize being doled out totaling ₹ 20 lakh.
- b) **Micro Start Up Capital Competition or 'Mizoram Rahbi':** The Mizoram Rahbi initiative seeks to provide seed capital to encourage the transformation of business ideas into innovative ventures and to provide a stepping stone for emerging and early stage entrepreneurs who are yet to gain traction through grant of micro capital. This assistance is administered through a fair contest

wherein business startup plan proposals are judged by an unbiased panel of experts to assist sincere enterprises that will potentially in turn contribute to the economic development of the State. As risk-taking is an integral part of entrepreneurship and risk-free investment almost never succeeds, the winners are required to match fund required for their business plan that is over and above the grant amount (which is a sum not exceeding ₹ 5.00 lakh or half the estimate of the business plan, whichever is lower). The progress of the startups funded under Mizoram Rahbi are regularly monitored for their business outcomes. Three Rahbi competitions have been organized so

far and seed capital totaling ₹ 2.40 crore have been committed for grant to a total of 56 startups.

In recognition of the contribution of Entrepreneurship Development Scheme in facilitating the development of a vibrant entrepreneurial and startup ecosystem in Mizoram, Planning & Programme Implementation Department was awarded the 1<sup>st</sup> Prize within the organization category of the *Chief Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration* for the year 2019.

***Source - Planning & Programme Implementation Department***

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## XII. FINANCIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTION

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.03.2018 stood at 205 against 201 bank branches as on 31.03.2017 showing an increase of 1.99%.

### Bank Branch Network in Mizoram (As on 31.03.2017)

The population (as per 2011 Census) served per branch comes to 5351. 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 scattered villages with small number of households which makes branch banking unviable.

### Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR)

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:

(₹in crore)

| Agency             | 2016-17 (as on 31.03.2017) |                |                | 2017-18          |                  |              |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                    | Deposits                   | Deposits       | Deposits       | Deposits         | Advances         | CD Ratio     |
| Commercial Banks   | 6822.25                    | 6822.25        | 6822.25        | 682225.20        | 298538.18        | 43.76        |
| Mizoram Rural Bank | 2147.95                    | 2147.95        | 2147.95        | 214794.58        | 108933.37        | 50.72        |
| MCAB Ltd.          | 873.75                     | 873.75         | 873.75         | 87374.66         | 47341.95         | 54.18        |
| MUCO Bank Ltd.     | 58.19                      | 58.19          | 58.19          | 5818.60          | 3174.68          | 54.56        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>9902.14</b>             | <b>9902.14</b> | <b>9902.14</b> | <b>990213.04</b> | <b>457988.18</b> | <b>46.25</b> |

### Deposits & Advances

**Deposits:** The total deposits registered an absolute increase of ₹ 1999.70 crore from ₹ 7902.44 crore at the end of March 2017 to ₹ 9902.14 crore at the end of March 2018, showing a growth 25.30% during the period.

**Advances:** The total advances increased from ₹3151.13 crore as on March 2017 to ₹4579.88 crore as on March 2018, registering a growth of 45.34%.

### 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 31.03.2018 is ₹ 283256.36 lakh against ₹181406.3 lakh as on 31.03.2017.

Hence, during 2017-18 it is found that advances to Agri & Allied Sector has a share of 12.47% of the total advance while the RBI norm is 18%.

### Recovery

The recovery position of the banks operating in the State (as on 31.03.2017) under Priority Sector may be observed from the table below:

(₹in lakh)

|                     | 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2018) |                 |              |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                     | Demand                     | Recovery        | Recovery %   |
| Commercial Banks    | 14913.55                   | 10812.11        | 72.5         |
| Mizoram Rural Banks | 18968.77                   | 14144.88        | 75           |
| MCAB Ltd.           | 13489.80                   | 9589.72         | 71           |
| MUCO Bank Ltd.      | 442.02                     | 114.54          | 26           |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>47814.14</b>            | <b>34661.27</b> | <b>72.49</b> |

The overall recovery percentage as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 stood at 72.49 which is higher than the previous year's percentage of 43.28.

*Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

### XIII. POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### 1. POSTAL SERVICE

The status and achievements of Postal Services in Mizoram for the year 2017-2018 is given below:

(₹ in lakh)

|  |     |                |
|--|-----|----------------|
| <b>1. Number of Post Offices in Mizoram Division</b> |     |                |
| Head Post Office                                     | -   | 1              |
| Sub-Post Offices                                     | -   | 38             |
| Branch Post Offices                                  | -   | 344            |
| <b>Total</b>   | -   | <b>383</b>     |
| <b>2. Revenue Collection (during 2017-2018)</b>      |     |                |
| Postal Life Insurance                                | - ₹ | 358.675        |
| Rural Postal Life Insurance                          | - ₹ | 133.414        |
| <b>Total</b>   | - ₹ | <b>492.089</b> |
| <b>3. Sale of Postage Stamps</b>                     | - ₹ | 38.00          |
| <b>4. Savings Bank Target</b>                        | - ₹ | 700.00         |
| <b>5. Achievement</b>                                | - ₹ | 550.00         |

*Source – Time Series Data (Directorate of Economics & Statistics)*

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## 2. TELECOMMUNICATION

There are 10,76,319 mobile phone subscribers in Mizoram during 2017-18 as against 9,58,908 during 2017-18.

Number of mobile towers are 722 during 2017-18 as against 654 during 2016-17.

| NO. OF MOBILE PHONE & LANDLINE CONNECTIONS |           |               |                |                      |
|--|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
|  |           | 2016-17       | 2017-18        | Up to 31st Dec. 2018 |
| AIRCEL                                     | Pre-Paid  | 228562        | 180532         |                      |
|  | Post Paid | 648           | 448            |                      |
| AIRTEL                                     | Pre-Paid  | 406302        | 433506         |                      |
|  | Post Paid | 7024          | 7355           |                      |
| JIO  | Pre-Paid  | 87467         | 159870         |                      |
|  | Post-Paid | 243           | 232            |                      |
| VODAFONE                                   | Pre-Paid  | 38531         | 73465          |                      |
|  | Post paid | 1282          | 1815           |                      |
| IDEA                                       | Pre-Paid  | 2020          | 10181          |                      |
|  | Post Paid | 1             | -              |                      |
| BSNL                                       | Pre-Paid  | 167654        | 189638         |                      |
|  | Post Paid | 19174         | 19277          |                      |
|  | Landline  | 17237         | 15097          |                      |
| <b>Total of mobile connections</b>         |           | <b>958908</b> | <b>1076319</b> |                      |
| <b>Total of landline connections</b>       |           | <b>17237</b>  | <b>15097</b>   |                      |

| No. of Mobile Towers |            |            |                                  |
|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|
|                      | 2016-17    | 2017-18    | Up to 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018 |
| AIRCEL               | 133        | 133        |                                  |
| AIRTEL               | 233        | 240        |                                  |
| JIO                  | 120        | 185        |                                  |
| VODAFONE             | 21         | 6          |                                  |
| IDEA                 | 5          | 2          |                                  |
| BSNL                 | 142        | 156        |                                  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | <b>654</b> | <b>722</b> |                                  |

*Source - Time Series Data (Directorate of Economics & Statistics)*

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## XIV. GENERAL SERVICES

### 1. 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 were parts of Law and Judicial Department. But on 30.10.1995, Law and 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 Courts in the State. 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 Govt. of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971.

The Govt. of Mizoram, envisaging the need for Separation of Judiciary from the Executive under Art. 50 of the Constitution of India realised separation of judiciary from the Executive by a notification issued by DP&AR on 16.06.2005. After Separation of Judiciary, the Mizoram (Group 'A') Post Recruitment Rules, 2012 was made 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 Officers 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 Siaha, 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 Siaha.



(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 on matters which have been brought to the notice of the Department.

- 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 matters.
- 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 Departments 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 correspondences 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 Schemes**

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 recent projects being implemented under this scheme are depicted below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Projects                                  | Estimated Cost | Location                        | Overall progress up to the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter ending 30.9.2018 |                        |
|---------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
|         |   |                |                                 | Physical  | Financial (₹ in crore) |
| 1       | Construction of District Court Building at Aizawl | ₹ 2360.00 lakh | New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl | 52 %  | 14.11                  |
| 2       | Construction of Judicial Quarters at Kolasib      | ₹ 502.73 lakh  | Kolasib                         | 100 %   | 5.03                   |
| 3       | Construction of Judicial Quarters at Lawngtlai    | ₹ 654.00 lakh  | Lawngtlai                       | 80 %  | 1.35                   |

### Projects taken up during 2018-2019 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

The following projects are started during 2018-2019 from the CSS fund amounting to ₹ 2000.00 lakh received from Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India and State Matching Share (SMS) amounting to ₹222.22 lakh received from the Govt. of Mizoram during 2017-2018. Administrative Approval & Expenditure

Sanction has been obtained from the Government of Mizoram for these projects and the work are now in progress. Besides, during 2018 – 2019 CSS fund amounting to ₹594.00 lakh and SMS amounting to ₹66.00 lakh has been received from the Govt. of India and Govt. of Mizoram respectively and all these fund were utilized from construction/completion of Judicial Quarters at Lawngtlai and District Court Building at Siaha.

| Sl.No. | Location | Name of Project  | No of Court Rooms | No of Quarters                                   | Present Status   |
|--------|----------|--|-------------------|--|------------------|
| 1      | Champhai | Construction of Judicial Quarters at Champhai  | -                 | Quarters for Grade-II x1 & Grade-IIIx1           | Almost completed |
| 2      | Mamit    | Construction of Judicial Quarters at Mamit   | -                 | Quarters for Grade-Ix1, Grade-IIx1 & Grade-IIIx1 | Work in progress |
| 3      | Siaha    | Construction of District Court Complex, Siaha & Construction of Judicial Quarters at Siaha | 4 Court Rooms     | Quarters for Grade-Ix1                           | Work in progress |
| 4      | Serchhip | Construction of Judicial Quarters at Serchhip  | -                 | Quarters for Grade-Ix1, Grade-IIx1 & Grade-IIIx1 | Work in progress |

### 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 Resources (NLCPR). Detailed Project Report (DPR) was submitted to Ministry of DoNER, Government of India.

Ministry of DoNER approved ₹4624.12 lakh for construction of a separate High Court Building and out of this project cost an amount of ₹4161.69 lakh is admissible as Grant to the State Government. Ministry of DoNER, Govt of India released ₹1471.90 lakh as 1<sup>st</sup> installment. The Government of Mizoram has also allocated ₹ 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.

The work has been started and physical & financial progress till date are 7.00% and 17.20% and expected date of completion is 04.06.2020.

**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 Marriages, 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 Marriages, Divorce and Inheritance of*

*Property Act, 2014*". Moreover, a comprehensive and exhaustive compilation of all Acts and Ordinances, statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders made by the Govt. of India relating to the then U.T. of Mizoram and thereafter the State Govt. of Mizoram named "*The Mizoram Code, Volume I - X*" was published by this Department to serve the need of the people, the Courts, and officials etc. in and outside the State.

*Source - Law & Judicial Department*

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## 2. LAND REVENUE & SETTLEMENT

### 1. About the Department of Land Revenue & Settlement, Mizoram

Land Records Management and Registration processes are the two most important activities of the department. Robust and transparent land administration is essential for economic development, especially for ensuring the welfare of the poor. The Department administers all the Government lands in the State, dealing with important subjects such as allotment of house sites and cultivable lands as well as lease, transfer and alienation to requisitioning departments and agencies. It also ensures the protection of Government lands through eviction of encroachments. It also plays a pivotal role in the process of land acquisition for making private land available for public purpose.

In fact, the primary purpose of the revenue administration is to deal with land and land revenue administration, including the assessment and collection of revenue, fees and taxes, maintenance of land records, survey for settlement of lands and for revenue purposes and records of rights, taxes on lands and buildings.

The state is divided into six revenue districts; and each district is in charge of Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector assisted by Settlement Officer. The district is divided into sub-divisions, sub-division is divided into revenue circles and revenue circle is sub-divided into revenue villages. For the purpose of registration Deputy Commissioner is appointed as District Registrar and Settlement Officer/Assistant Settlement Officer is appointed as Sub-Registrar. Director, Land Revenue and Settlement Department is appointed as Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps.

### 2. Key Functions and Services of the Department:

1. Land Revenue.
2. Land Settlement.
3. Land Records.
4. Land Reforms.

5. Compensation on account of damages of private properties by Security Forces and Para Military Forces and others.
6. Acquisition of Land for public purposes.
7. Administration of the following Acts and Rules:-
  - (a) The Mizoram (Prevention of Government Land Encroachment) Act, 2001.
  - (b) The Mizoram (Restriction on use of Transferred Land) Act, 2002.
  - (c) The Mizoram (Land Survey and Settlement Operation) Act, 2003 and Rules thereof.
  - (d) The Mizoram (Land Revenue) Act, 2013 and Rules thereof.
  - (e) The Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereof.
  - (f) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules thereof.

### Existing System of Land Administration

Land records are maintained in different prescribed forms and registers at the district level and consist of basic information on land, ownership rights, land revenue, land transfer, etc. The Settlement Officer/Assistant Settlement Officer is the main functionary who maintains all types of records pertaining to land settlement, land records, etc. Mutations in the rights of the holders due to inheritance, sale, mortgage, etc. are entered in the mutation registers.

The Department is initiating switch-over from manual method of land record maintenance to modern facilities of updating and maintaining land records using IT that the vast and valuable data maintained in land records along with other information may be utilized for purposes of different level of planning.

### 3. Vision, Objectives and Policy of the Department:

Vision, Objectives and Policy of the Department in the context of Sustainable

Development Goals is to provide an efficient and transparent mechanism for collection of fees, taxes and revenues and; survey, allotment and settlement of lands in a public participatory and transparent manner.

#### 4. Targets and Activities of the Department:

The targets and achievement of the Department during 2017-2018 are as follows. However, the following points are the main causes for drawback in achievement in the collection of revenue:

- (a) Reduction of rate of Land Revenue on Residential LSC from 1.4.2016.
- (b) Reduction of rate of Land Revenue on Land Lease.
- (c) Suspension of collection of Land Revenue on Place of Worship and Public Burial Places.
- (d) Collection of Building Tax within Aizawl Municipal Corporation by AMC.
- (e) Reduction of rate of Mutation Fee.

| <b>(a) Financial Target and Achievement During 2017-2018:</b> |   |                               |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Head of Account   | Target (RE)<br>(in lakh of ₹)                       | Achievement<br>(in lakh of ₹) |
| State's Own Tax Revenue                                       | 1001.00   | 828.84                        |
| State's Own Non-Tax Revenue                                   | 242.00  | 164.64                        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>1243.00</b>                                      | <b>993.48</b>                 |
| <b>(b) Physical Achievement During 2017-2018:</b>             |   |                               |
| <b>1. Allotment and Settlement of Land:</b>                   |   |                               |
| Sl. No.   | Particulars   | No. issued                    |
| 1   | <b>(a) Residential Land Settlement Certificate:</b> |                               |
|   | (1) Cadastral                                       | 1674                          |
|   | (2) Non-Cadastral                                   | 566                           |
|   | <b>Sub-Total</b>                                    | <b>2240</b>                   |
|   | <b>(b) Agricultural Land Settlement Certificate</b> |                               |
|   | (1) Cadastral                                       | 8                             |
|   | (2) Non-Cadastral                                   | 14                            |
|   | <b>Sub-Total</b>                                    | <b>22</b>                     |
| 2   | House Pass  | 1335                          |
| 3   | Shop/ Stall Pass                                    | 1                             |
| 4   | Periodic Patta                                      | 121                           |
| 5   | Land Lease  | 113                           |
|   | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>3832</b>                   |
| <b>2. Updating of Land Records During 2017-2018:</b>          |   |                               |
| 1   | Mutation of Land Holdings                           | 4066                          |
| 2   | Partition/ Alteration of Land Holdings              | 564                           |
| 3   | Correction/ Extension of Land Holdings              | 77                            |
| 4   | Mortgaged Registration                              | 2535                          |
| 5   | Renewal of periodic Patta                           | 2199                          |
| 6   | Settlement of Dispute Cases                         | 174                           |

#### 5. Activities under Directorate of Stamps and Registration:

The Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act No. 16 of 1908) has been implemented in Mizoram several years ago. After the allocation of the subject matter of the Registration Act, 1908 to Revenue Department and with the establishment of Directorate of Stamps and Registration collection of Registration Fee has been increasing year by year.

In Mizoram, the Directorate of Stamps and Registration is functioning under Revenue Department and the Director, Land Revenue and Settlement Department is now the appointed as Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. At the District level, Deputy Commissioner is designated as District Registrar and Settlement Officer or Asst. Settlement Officer of the District is designated as Sub-Registrar. Actual functioning of registration of documents



and collection of registration fees are done by the Sub-Register of the Sub-District concerned. The achievement of Directorate of Stamps and Registration during 2017-2018 is as follows:

**a) Financial Target and Achievement During 2017-2018**

| Head of Account               | Target (RE) (₹ in lakh) | Achievement (₹ in lakh) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| State's Own Tax Revenue       |                         |                         |
| 0030 – Stamp and Registration |                         |                         |
| 02 – Stamp Duty               | 500.00                  | 46.87                   |
| 03 – Registration Fees        | 340.21                  | 229.78                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>840.21</b>           | <b>276.65</b>           |

Note: The following points are the main causes for drawback in achievement in the collection of revenue:

- Suspension of collection of Stamp Duty @ 2% on Deeds of Conveyance.*
- Stoppage of compulsory registration of conveyance on the Deeds of Settlement of land.*
- Reduction of rate of registration fee on Gift Deed among family members.*

**b) Physical Achievement During 2017-2018:**

| Name of District | No. of documents registered |             |             |             |             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                  | Sale                        | Gift deed   | Mortgaged   | Others      | TOTAL       |
| Aizawl           | 1267                        | 1011        | 1356        | 778         | 4412        |
| Lunglei          | 316                         | 347         | 343         | 30          | 1036        |
| Champhai         | 257                         | 197         | 169         | 56          | 679         |
| Serchhip         | 61                          | 105         | 102         | 4           | 272         |
| Kolasib          | 176                         | 152         | 195         | 138         | 661         |
| Mamit            | 143                         | 71          | 119         | 3           | 336         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>2220</b>                 | <b>1883</b> | <b>2284</b> | <b>1009</b> | <b>7124</b> |

**6. Activities under Centrally Sponsored Scheme:**

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) which was renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) is being implemented since 2011. The State Government aims to provide service to the public with the objectives of modernizing management of land records, minimizing scope of disputes on land properties, enhancing transparency in the maintenance of land records and facilitating guaranteed conclusive titles. National Informatics Center, Mizoram is entrusted for development of Land Records Information System software (*e-ram* software). Serchhip district is selected as pilot district to be fully computerised land records.

The purposes and priorities of the initiatives under DILRMP are as follows:-

- To provide accurate, hassle free title and ownership on the land to the citizen with least expenditure and less time consuming method.
- Computerization of Record of Rights (RoR) including mutation cases for the benefit of citizens.
- Digitization of maps.
- Supply of computerized copy of ROR and issue of digitally signed RoR.
- Supply of Computerized map copy.
- Scanning of old documents.
- Computerized registration of deed.
- Capacity building.

### 7. Financial Achievement under DILRMP: -

| Sl. No. | Year    | Fund Received (in lakh of ₹) |             |         |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|
|         |         | Central Share                | State Share | Total   |
| 1       | 2010-11 | 323.720                      | 32.00       | 355.720 |
| 2       | 2011-12 | 265.240                      | Nil         | 265.240 |
| 3       | 2012-13 | 177.810                      | 59.00       | 236.810 |
| 4       | 2013-14 | 661.312                      | 20.00       | 681.312 |

|   |              |                 |               |                 |
|---|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 2014-15      | 90.000          | -             | 90.000          |
| 6 | 2015-16      | 119.551         | 52.34         | 171.891         |
| 7 | 2016-17      | 200.000         | Nil           | 200.000         |
| 8 | 2017-18      | Nil             | Nil           |                 |
|   | <b>Total</b> | <b>1837.633</b> | <b>163.34</b> | <b>2000.973</b> |

### 8. Physical Achievement under DILRMP: -

| Sl. No. | District     | Area (Sq Km)     | Area surveyed (Sq Km) | No. of Village Councils/ Local Council covered | Plots surveyed    |             |
|---------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|
|         |              |                  |                       |  | Agricultural land | House site  |
| 1       | Lunglei      | 4,538.00         | 3,179.57              | 116  | 3,625             |             |
| 2       | Serchhip     | 1,421.60         | 1,421.60              | 35   | 1,873             |             |
| 3       | Champhai     | 3,185.83         | 2,950.76              | 91   | 3,272             |             |
| 4       | Aizawl       | 3,576.31         | 3,576.31              | 177  | 7480              | 2114        |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>12,721.74</b> | <b>11,128.24</b>      | <b>422</b>                                     | <b>16,250</b>     | <b>2114</b> |

### 9. Digitization under DILRMP:

| Name of District | PT Sheet    | Plots Digitised |               | Plots Computerised |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
|                  |             | Agri land       | House Site    |                    |
| Aizawl           | 428         | On-going        | 38,163        | On-going           |
| Lunglei          | 220         | 3,625           | 16,044        | 3,625              |
| Champhai         | 126         | 3,272           | 9,002         | On-going           |
| Serchhip         | 93          | 1,873           | 7,083         | 1,873              |
| Mamit            | 100         | Nil             | Nil           | Nil                |
| Kolasib          | 114         | Nil             | Nil           | Nil                |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1081</b> | <b>8,770</b>    | <b>70,292</b> | <b>5,493</b>       |

### 11. Capacity Building under DILRMP:

163 officials of Land Revenue and Settlement Department have been imparted the training under NLRMP on the following fields:

- (1) Training on the latest GIS, MIS technologies with Bhunaksha software conducted by NIC/NICSI.
- (2) Modern Survey Technique Training by Department officials.
- (3) Training on GIS Software application by Department officials.
- (4) Tax collection to all Revenue Sub-Inspector and Revenue Assistant and other Departmental officials.

### 12. Procurement of Equipment under DILRMP:

The following equipment were procured through nation-wide advertisement and the SPAB, Mizoram.

| Sl. No. | Name of Item                  | No. of Unit |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1       | Dual Frequency GPS Receiver   | 29 Sets.    |
| 2       | Single Frequency GPS Receiver | 4 Nos.      |
| 3       | Electronic Total Station      | 26 Nos.     |
| 4       | Desktop Computers             | 34 Nos.     |
| 5       | Laptop Computers              | 25 Nos.     |
| 6       | A0 size Map Printer           | 1 No.       |
| 7       | A0 size Plotter               | 2 Nos.      |

|    |                               |  |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 8  | Survey Camping facilities     | LS   |
| 9  | World View-II Satellite image | For Serchhip, Champhai, Aizawl, Mamit and Kolasib districts. |
| 10 | GIS Software - Arc GIS 10     | 5 Users  |
| 11 | Compactor                     | 2  |
| 12 | Copier Machine                | 4  |

### 13. Problem and Challenges:

There is a gap in the Revenue Administration in Mizoram - old and outdated, incomplete and inaccurate land records; non-updating of records; records don't represent ground reality due to lack of integration with land related activities i.e registration, survey, settlement, litigation, mortgage etc that the property title is not conclusive; government land is being encroached and trespassed which resulted in non-settlement of cases on compensation on land acquisition and natural calamities. Therefore, fund is required for the conduct of survey/re-survey for settlement of land and land revenue and for revision of land revenue; for the computerization and preservation of records; modernized upkeep of records; training and capacity building of revenue officials; public awareness campaign; computerization of registration; interlinking of registration and revenue offices and other stakeholders; estimation and data entry of valuation details so that updated land records data shall be available online; shall increase Government Revenues and efficiency of Government machinery; will decrease land disputes and litigation and shall therefore, simplify land acquisition processes.

### 14. Future Perspective:

The future perspective of the project are to provide citizen centric services to citizen, modern land management system for allotment, settlement of land and land revenue, integration with GIS and property and reduce work load for revenue officials by implementing e-Governance based solutions to Land Revenue & Settlement Department, GoM. In short, it is

implementation of modernization of land records, land management and administration using computerization or use of ICT. For Land Records, NIC, Mizoram is developing *E-Ram* software and NIC Pune is developing National Generic Document Registration System Software. These two software shall provide better services to the citizens by application of information technology to land records and land administration and to generate reliable land information system of Mizoram and shall provide an efficient and transparent mechanism for collection of fees, taxes and revenues, survey, allotment and settlement of lands by delivering highest quality of services to stakeholders with the aid of Information Technologies in a public participatory and transparent manner.

The main objectives of this project are as follows:

- (a) Improve the quality of citizen service delivery system and also offer these services with optimal effectiveness and transparency.
- (b) Allow data sharing across different departments.
- (c) Facilitate the decision making process by furnishing correct land use pattern and land information at the right time.
- (d) Provide computerized copies of Record of Rights (ROR) to Land owners and help the department to improve and boost their revenue collection and accurate tax assessment.
- (e) Minimize or reduce manual intervention and bring in transparency and efficiency to the existing land record system.
- (f) Integration of textual record with spatial record along with introduction of Geographic Information System (GIS) in land record management system.
- (g) Online mutation of land records and online checking of tax payment status.

**15. Project Recommended by the Committee on Land Reforms under NEDP:**

| Sl. No. | Particulars   | Amount (₹ in lakh) | Year    |
|---------|---|--------------------|---------|
| 1       | Setting up & Strengthening of Stamps and Registration Offices | 813.00             | 2017-18 |
| 2       | Construction of RCC Boundary Pillars for Villages             | 56.54              | 2017-18 |
| 3       | Modernization of Land Records Management                      | 200.00             | 2017-18 |
| 4       | -do-  | 416.00             | 2017-18 |
| 5       | -do-  | 516.00             | 2017-18 |

**16. Action Plan Submitted to DOLR under DILRMP for 2017-2018:**

| Sl. No. | Item   | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|--|--------------------|
| 1       | Data entry/re-entry/data conversion  | 10.00              |
| 2       | Sub-division data centres  | 36.00              |
| 3       | Inter-connectivity among revenue offices   | 21.00              |
| 4       | Survey/resurvey and updating of survey and settlement records (Kolasib District) | 239.85             |
| 5       | Survey/resurvey and updating of survey and settlement records (Mamit District)   | 454.63             |
| 6       | Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Sub-Divisions             | 50.00              |
| 7       | Computerization of SROs  | 180.00             |
| 8       | Data entry of valuation details  | 9.00               |
| 9       | Data entry of legacy encumbrance data  | 9.00               |
| 10      | Scanning & preservation of old documents   | 22.50              |
| 11      | Connectivity of SROs with Revenue offices  | 63.00              |
| 12      | State Level Data Centre  | 52.00              |
| 13      | District Level Data Centre   | 51.00              |
| 14      | Training & Capacity building   | 171.90             |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>1369.88</b>     |

*Source - Land Revenue & Settlement Department*

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### 3. TAXATION

#### I. Vision, Objectives, Targets and Activities & Functions

##### a) Vision:

To ensure effective and judicious implementation of Commercial Tax related Acts, Rules and Procedures across the cross section of the State and deliver highest quality of services to all stake holders with the aid of relevant Information and Communication Technologies and thereby contribute significantly to the State's overall development.

##### b) Objectives:

- (1) Optimization of revenue collection.
- (2) Effective and transparent implementation of tax laws.
- (3) Providing prompt and citizen-friendly service.

##### c) Policy:

- (1) Fairly and effectively administer Tax laws.
- (2) Provide prompt, accurate and courteous service.
- (3) Provide on-line service to all citizens.

##### d) Target & Achievement:

- (1) Revenue target for the year 2017-18 : ₹ 30,000.00 lakh
- (2) Revenue receipt for the year 2017-18 : ₹ 42,492.25 lakh
- (3) Revenue excess receipt over target : ₹ 12,492.25 lakh
- (4) As the country was preparing for introduction of a new system of taxation called GST, the State Department also takes necessary steps towards a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the State. There was no stone unturned for the success of the project during the period of preparation. GST was introduced w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

##### e) Functions & Activities:

Effective Administration of –

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

#### II. **Brief Description of Vision, Objectives, Policy, Targets and Activities & Functions:**

For modernization of the system of tax administration, the Department had envisioned the implementation of e-Governance and ICT modernization program and developed a good system under the aegis of "Mission Mode Program-Commercial Taxes (MMP-CT)" which has been conceived under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India.

The Taxation Department is the top revenue earners among all the Departments of Government of Mizoram. The total amount of tax collected by the department during the financial year 2017-18 was ₹424.92 crore. The Taxation Department plays an important role in the mobilization of the internal resources of the State Government of Mizoram. The Taxation Department enjoys the reputation of being the highest revenue earner among all Departments in Mizoram. As per the figures available ₹ 42,492.25 lakh (2017 – 18), the Department contributed 87.81% to

the State's Own Tax Revenue (₹ 48,389.71 lakh BE) which further adds to its credential of being a performing Department in the State in terms of revenue collection and contribution to the SGDP. The Department contributes to the State Exchequer by means of collection of Sales Tax (VAT), Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Profession Tax. In addition, the Department is responsible for the administration of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and the Mizoram Societies Registration Act, 2005. The total amount collected by the Department has shown a steady increase over the past years owing to the reforms taken by the Department.

In order to meet the increasing requirement of funds through increased taxation for Welfare and Development Schemes, the taxation policy must be so formulated that it strikes a balance between taxation and public contentment. The Department has clearly identified the broad aims and objectives it wants to achieve so as to sustain its image of a performing Department in Government circles and at the same time elevate its service delivery standards to serve its stakeholders in an efficient manner. They are as follows:

- Effective implementation of the Acts, Rules and other relevant procedures,
- Maximization of revenue collection and thereby contribute to the efforts of the Government to implement the various welfare and development programmes,
- Providing quality service to dealers and assesses as well as to trade and industry,

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, the Department has identified certain indispensable prerequisites that also require to be aggressively pursued to transform its Governance envisions into reality.

They are as follows:

- Transparency in administration
- Promptness and efficiency
- Courtesy and understanding

- Integrity and judiciousness
- Accountability and credibility

### III. Problems and Challenges

Internet connectivity is pivotal for successful implementation of the project as the software application, VATSoft runs on the internet. Hence, it is essential to provide continuous and uninterrupted connectivity with required bandwidth to all the Offices to carry out day to day Office functions and deliver hassle free citizen services. The Offices, which are in close proximity of NIC, Aizawl has obtained internet connectivity from NIC, Aizawl. Other offices outside Aizawl city are facing problem with internet connectivity. In other District Hqrs. there has been stern requirement for good and reliable internet connectivity. Hence, feasibility in the case of remote location is still a challenge which is yet to be addressed. From the experience of online transactions of the VATSoft modules, it is assumed that due to poor and unreliable connectivity the Department is facing hindrance in service delivery, and at the same time complete halt due to disruptive connectivity. Now with the introduction of GST, in order to have a seamless and reliable activity of online transaction and effective administration of the system every day, the requirement of a stable connectivity is a bare necessity.

Goods and Services Taxes (GST) was introduced in the country on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. One of the key objectives of the GST, which came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017, was to make India a single market where goods and services can flow seamlessly. This move is expected to help with resolving long queues of goods-laden trucks waiting outside State boundaries, which often led to delays in delivering the cargo. Introduction of GST is supposed to make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would have a boosting impact on economic growth. This tax, because of its transparent and self-policing character, would be easier to administer. For the smooth and seamless administration of the new law a common *robust* software



for use by the entire Country was designed and introduced by the Central Government. For the smooth functioning of the new software a reliable and un-interrupted internet facility is a must for the Department for delivering hassle free citizen services.

Besides the above mentioned points the Department is facing problem on meeting the cost of maintenance on the VATSoft, which greatly inhibits the smooth functioning of not only the Department but for the tax-payers as well.

#### **IV. Future Perspective:**

To streamline the indirect tax regime and to create a seamless national market, Goods and Services Tax (GST), which replaced some parts of the State VAT, Central Excise, Service Tax and a few other indirect taxes, was introduced in the country on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. The idea of moving towards the GST was first mooted in the Budget for 2006-07. As the country prepared for the introduction of GST, the State Government also took steps in tandem with the Central Government. The GST demands a well-designed and robust IT system and reliable internet connectivity for realizing its potential in reforming indirect taxation in India. The IT system for GST is a unique project, which integrates

the Central and State tax administrations. Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has been set up by the Central Government to provide IT infrastructure and services to the Central and State Governments, taxpayers and other stakeholders for implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). GSTN has been made responsible to build and operationalize GST Common Portal providing these core services as the only national agency. However, the GSTN cannot provide internet facility to the States. States are expected to manage its own internet connectivity. Even though the new system was introduced there are many steps and tasks which need to tackle and achieve in the future. Necessary steps have been taken for the successful implementation of the new system of taxation.

As pointed out in the previous section (sec III), and from the experience of online transactions of the VATSoft modules, it is assumed that due to poor and unreliable connectivity the Department is facing hindrance in service delivery, and at the same times complete halt due to disruptive connectivity. In order to have a seamless and reliable activity of online transaction every day, the requirement of a stable connectivity is a bare necessity.

*Source - Taxation Department*

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#### 4. POLICE

The Mizoram Police Department is under Sector-A General Services, as such the Department is not a revenue earning

Department hence does not contribute directly to the economy in monetary terms.

#### ACTUAL STRENGTH OF MIZORAM POLICE as on 30<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2019

|                     | DGP      | IGP      | DIG/Dir (F&ES) | SP/ CO/ Jt.Secy | 2 ic/<br>SP. F& ES/<br>Jt.Dir<br>(DM& R)/<br>ADC to<br>Governor/<br>SSO<br>(MRHG) | ASP/ Dy.CO | Dy.SP/ Asst.Co/Asst Dir DM& R | INSPR      | SI         | ASI        | Head Constable | Havilder    | Naik       |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Executive</b>    | 1        | 4        | 7              | 20              | 4   | 15         | 35                            | 80         | 224        | 122        | 287            |             |            |
| <b>MAP &amp; IR</b> |          |          |                | 9               | 1   | 16         | 45                            | 68         | 200        |            |                | 1052        | 632        |
| <b>Ministerial</b>  |          |          |                |                 |   |            | 3                             | 52         | 96         | 91         |                |             |            |
| <b>Computer</b>     |          |          |                |                 |   |            |                               | 1          | 3          | 4          |                |             |            |
| <b>Steno</b>        |          |          |                |                 |   | 1          | 1                             | 9          | 19         |            |                |             |            |
| <b>Others</b>       |          |          |                |                 |   |            |                               |            |            |            |                |             |            |
| <b>MPRO</b>         |          |          |                | 3               |   | 1          | 2                             | 23         | 51         | 122        | 317            |             |            |
| <b>Mechanic</b>     |          |          |                |                 |   |            |                               | 1          | 3          | 5          | 8              |             | 3          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>7</b>       | <b>32</b>       | <b>5</b>  | <b>33</b>  | <b>86</b>                     | <b>234</b> | <b>596</b> | <b>344</b> | <b>612</b>     | <b>1052</b> | <b>635</b> |

|                     | Driver     | Constable   | IV-GRD     | Medical staff | DDA      | EE       | JE       | SA       | TRES     | VDO      | Total       |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| <b>Executive</b>    | 252        | 1351        | 186        |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>2588</b> |
| <b>MAP &amp; IR</b> | 345        | 2797        | 492        |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>5657</b> |
| <b>Ministerial</b>  |            |             |            |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>242</b>  |
| <b>Computer</b>     |            |             |            |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>Steno</b>        |            |             |            |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>30</b>   |
| <b>Others</b>       |            |             |            | 61            | 1        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 1        | 2        | <b>69</b>   |
| <b>MPRO</b>         | 15         | 13          | 45         |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>592</b>  |
| <b>Mechanic</b>     |            |             |            |               |          |          |          |          |          |          | <b>20</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>612</b> | <b>4161</b> | <b>723</b> | <b>61</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>9206</b> |

| NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS, OUT POST, CHECK POST & WIRELESS STATIONS IN MIZORAM |                         |          |          |          |          |
|--|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sl. No.  |                         | YEAR     |          |          |          |
|  |                         | 2017     | 2016     | 2015     | 2014     |
| <i>1</i>   | <i>2</i>                | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6</i> |
| 1  | No. of Police Stations  | 38       | 38       | 38       | 38       |
| 2  | No. of Outpost          | 13       | 12       | 13       | 13       |
| 3  | No. of Check point      | 10       | 10       | 9        | 9        |
| 4  | No. of Wireless Station | 93       | 93       | 93       | 100      |

| MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT REPORT STATISTICS |                               |            |           |           |           |           |            |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Sl. No.                                  | Parameters                    | Unit       | 2018      | 2017      | 2016      | 2015      | 2014       |
| <i>1</i>                                 | <i>2</i>                      | <i>3</i>   | <i>4</i>  | <i>5</i>  | <i>6</i>  | <i>7</i>  | <i>8</i>   |
| A.                                       | <b>Type of Vehicle</b>        |            |           |           |           |           |            |
|  | 1. Truck                      | Nos        | 17        | 27        | 25        | 26        | 26         |
|  | 2. Buses                      | Nos        | 2         | 5         | 1         | -         | 5          |
|  | 3. Light Vehicle              | Nos        | 16        | 24        | 28        | 35        | 48         |
|  | 4. Two Wheeler                | Nos        | 7         | 10        | 11        | 17        | 27         |
|  | 5. Three Wheeler/ Auto        | Nos        | 1         | 1         | 2         | -         | -          |
|  | 6. Others                     | Nos        | -         | 1         | 1         | 5         | 1          |
|  | <b>7. Total</b>               | <b>Nos</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>107</b> |
| B.                                       | <b>No. of Person killed</b>   |            |           |           |           |           |            |
|  | 1. Male                       | Nos        | 29        | 43        | 42        | 55        | 74         |
|  | 2. Female                     | Nos        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 15        | 11         |
|  | <b>3. Total</b>               | <b>Nos</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>85</b>  |
| C.                                       | <b>No. of Persons injured</b> |            |           |           |           |           |            |
|  | 1. Male                       | Nos        | 57        | 39        | 27        | 47        | 147        |
|  | 2. Female                     | Nos        | 22        | 16        | 28        | 21        | 27         |
|  | <b>3. Total</b>               | <b>Nos</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>174</b> |

### CONSOLIDATED CRIME FIGURE OF MIZORAM UNDER IPC

| Sl. No.  | Crime Heads            | 2017     | 2016     | 2015     | 2014     |
|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i>               | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6</i> |
| 1        | Murder                 | 20       | 28       | 36       | 45       |
| 2        | Attempt to Murder      | 13       | 16       | 23       | 23       |
| 3        | Culpable homicide      | 7        | 8        | 10       | 10       |
| 4        | Rape                   | 25       | 26       | 59       | 125      |
| 5        | Dacoity                | 0        | 6        | 5        | 10       |
| 6        | Robbery                | 5        | 4        | 4        | 7        |
| 7        | Burglary               | 560      | 629      | 617      | 484      |
| 8        | Theft                  | 916      | 964      | 854      | 882      |
| 9        | Misappropriation (CBT) | 15       | 37       | 23       | 18       |
| 10       | Cheating               | 54       | 71       | 71       | 59       |
| 11       | Counterfeit Currency   | 12       | 6        | 11       | 8        |

| Sl. No. | Crime Heads                    | 2017        | 2016        | 2015        | 2014        |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 12      | Kidnapping & Abduction         | 4           | 6           | 15          | 7           |
| 13      | Outraging                      | 64          | 75          | 77          | 123         |
| 14      | Extortion                      | 9           | 15          | 24          | 19          |
| 15      | Assault to public servant      | 1           | 5           | 3           | 5           |
| 16      | Forgery                        | 8           | 11          | 12          | 7           |
| 17      | Escaped from Lawful custody    | 7           | 7           | 7           | 9           |
| 18      | Criminal/House trespass        | 30          | 43          | 33          | 30          |
| 19      | Hurt                           | 95          | 122         | 81          | 97          |
| 20      | Affray                         | 1           | 2           | 4           | 2           |
| 21      | Arson                          | 18          | 27          | 17          | 23          |
| 22      | Rioting                        | 2           | 3           | 3           |             |
| 23      | Mischief                       | 25          | 46          | 26          | 31          |
| 24      | Attempt to commit suicide      | 1           | 0           | 0           | 2           |
| 25      | Unnatural Offence              | 2           | 0           | 0           | 4           |
| 26      | Wrongful restrain/ Confinement | 6           | 4           | 5           | 5           |
| 27      | Criminal intimidation          | 62          | 86          | 27          | 61          |
| 28      | U/S 295-298 IPC                | 0           | 0           | 0           |             |
| 29      | U/S 498 'ABC' IPC              | 15          | 17          | 9           | 8           |
| 30      | U/S 188 IPC                    | 24          | 26          | 37          | 3           |
| 31      | Road accident Fatal            | 43          | 43          | 45          | 78          |
| 32      | Road accident Non-Fatal        | 13          | 23          | 20          | 45          |
| 33      | Waging war against State       | 0           | 0           | 1           | 3           |
| 34      | Other IPC                      | 47          | 73          | 75          | 30          |
| 1       | Arms Act                       | 12          | 12          | 34          | 29          |
| 2       | Gambling                       | 0           | 0           | 0           | 3           |
| 3       | ND & PS Act                    | 137         | 107         | 81          | 97          |
| 4       | Immoral Traffic Act            | 0           | 3           | 0           | 5           |
| 5       | Essential Commodity Act        | 1           | 3           | 3           | 6           |
| 6       | I.P.P Rule/Act                 | 3           | 0           | 2           | 5           |
| 7       | ADC Act                        | 0           | 0           | 1           |             |
| 8       | TADA Act                       | 0           | 0           | 0           |             |
| 9       | Prohibition/MLTP Act/<br>MLPC  | 241         | 118         | 67          | 248         |
| 10      | Foreigner Act                  | 3           | 5           | 3           | 5           |
| 11      | Explosive Substances Act       | 3           | 6           | 7           | 22          |
| 12      | Information Technology Act     | 5           | 1           | 7           | 22          |
| 13      | Wild Life Protection Act       | 0           | 0           | 0           |             |
| 14      | Others (POCSO etc.)            | 220         | 182         | 126         | 10          |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>                   | <b>2729</b> | <b>2866</b> | <b>2565</b> | <b>2715</b> |

**Source - Police Department**

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## 5. FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

### Sectoral Overview

Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory became a full-fledged Directorate w.e.f. 13.03.2015 under Home Department, Government of Mizoram, vide Govt.'s Resolution No. A.11013/1/2011-HM(FS) Dt. 13.03.2015. The process of establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Mizoram was started in 1998 and was officially made functional w.e.f. 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2000 under the administrative control of Police Department vide Govt.'s Notification No. A.12034/1/97-HMP dated 31.7.2000. Initially, Forensic Science Laboratory was temporarily accommodated at 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn. MAP, Complex Mualpui. It has been permanently stationed in its own building in the New Secretariat Complex, Khatla, Aizawl w.e.f. 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2012.

Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is committed to provide independent and unbiased services of scientific examinations and analysis of materials at par with international standard, constructive to the justice delivery system. Its main functions comprises; undertaking of physical and chemical examinations of evidences with the latest sophisticated equipments available in the Laboratory, to provide standard scientific evidences to law enforcing agencies including law courts. It renders scientific guidance to the investigating agencies such as; Police, Excise & Narcotics departments etc., in collection of physical, clues and material left at the scenes of Crimes and provides Expert testimony in the courts of law within and outside the State. Further, the Department imparts and disseminates the applications and implications of Forensic Sciences to Police, Excise & Narcotics personnels, Judicial Officers, Medical Officers and NGOs etc., by organizing training and delivering lectures on various disciplines of Forensic Sciences.

Prior to the establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Mizoram, materials evidences detected in different Crimes Cases were sent outside the State of Mizoram, this system often resulted in long

pending of investigations of Criminal cases. The establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Mizoram is a landmark for the State of Mizoram as materials evidences detected from the scenes of crimes are expeditiously examined within the Laboratory and constructive scientific evidences are generated within a short span of time.

Presently, Forensic Science Laboratory has operated 7(seven) divisions. The various divisions along with their respective functions are mentioned below:

### 1. DNA Division

DNA Division deals with the examination of -

- a) *Blood and Blood Stains* – To detect, identify and conduct tests i.e. origin, grouping and enzyme characterization.
- b) *Semen and Seminal Stains* – To detect, identify and conduct tests to determine origin, grouping and enzyme characterization.
- c) *Vaginal Fluid and Stains of Vaginal Secretion* – To detect, identify and conduct tests to determine origin, grouping and enzyme characterization.
- d) *Saliva/Sweat/Urine/Stool/Vomit* – To detect and identify and conduct further test to ascertain origin, grouping and enzyme characterization.
- e) *Hair* – To find the origin, individualization and comparative analysis.
- f) *Teeth/Bone/Skin/Tissues* – To determine the origin, sex, age, stature etc.
- g) *Fiber* – To find the origin, comparison/matching.
- h) *Diatom*– To confirm drowning death or site of drowning.
- i) *Plant Materials - Woods, Leaves, Seeds, Flowers, Pollens etc.* – To determine origin of species and

comparison with control/standard samples.

- j) *Insect, Flies, Maggots etc.* – To ascertain the time since death and place of death.

## 2. Chemistry Division

Chemistry Division deals with the examination of -

- ❖ *Suspected Cement Adulteration* – To know whether it conforms to specifications or not.
- ❖ *Acid & other organic chemicals* – To identify the chemical contents in acids and other organic chemicals.
- ❖ *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* – To identify cocaine, heroin, opium, hashish, ganja, and other spurious drugs.
- ❖ *Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene* – To detect adulteration.
- ❖ *Arson Residue* – To identify the accelerant used.

## 3. Toxicology Division

Toxicology Division deals with the examination of -

- *Gastric Juice* – In case of living person to identify the poison consumed by the victim.
- *Viscera (portion of liver, stomach, and intestine), blood, urine, sweat, vomit etc.* – To identify the poison in the case of death due to poisoning.
- *Drugs, drinks, spurious liquor and containers/injections etc.* – To identify the poisons caused by the products.
- *Hair, Nail and Bone* – In case of Arsenic/Mercuric poisoning.
- *Liquor and illicit liquor* – to detect the quality of the liquor under MLTP Act and other illicit liquor

## 4. Ballistics & Toolmarks Division

Ballistics & Toolmarks Division deals with the examination of -

- ❖ *Firearms* – To identify firearm, caliber, make, model, working

condition, lethality, to link with fired cartridge case and fired bullet.

- ❖ *Parts of the Firearm* – To ascertain whether they come under Arms Act/Arms Rules.
- ❖ *Cartridge* – To ascertain caliber, type and whether they are live or not.
- ❖ *Cartridge Cases* – To ascertain caliber, make, and to establish possible link to the firearms and crime.
- ❖ *Fired Bullets* – To ascertain caliber, type and link with the firearms and crime.
- ❖ *Shots, Pellets and Wads* – To ascertain their make, size, nature of firearms through which they were fired.
- ❖ *Firearm manufacturing Unit* – To identify manufacturing implements and products.
- ❖ *Target (cloths, skin, and other materials) affected by firing* – To ascertain whether the holes/stains are due to discharge of a firearm and range of firing etc.
- ❖ *Restoration of obliterated numbers on firearms/vehicles* – To establish tampering if any and to restore the original writing.
- ❖ *Footprints, shoe prints, tire marks* – For identification and matching with disputed ones.
- ❖ *Toolmarks* – Involvement of particular tool in producing the tool mark.
- ❖ *Explosive substance, IED and Post Explosion Residues* – To determine the qualitative estimation of explosive materials used.
- ❖ *Incendiary Device, Time Fuse and Detonation Cord* – To identify/characterize the exhibits.

## 5. Questioned Documents Division

Questioned Documents Division deals with the examination of -

- *Handwriting Examination and identification* – To identify the



authenticity of the document or a part thereof.

- *Latent Writing on Documents* – To detect and decipher.
- *Fake Indian Currency Notes of Different Denomination* – To examine presence of security/essential features prescribed by RBI
- *Imprint matter* – To examine/compare with genuine ones.
- *Stamp Impression* – To ascertain the genuineness.
- *Erasure, Alteration, Overwriting etc.* – To detect and decipher such features on questioned documents.
- *Ink and Paper* – To study composition and to compare with control samples
- *Fake documents, stamps, stamp papers, security papers* – To ascertain genuineness.

## 6. Photography Division

Photography Division deals with-

- ❖ *Identification of camera from film negatives* – Establishment of the identity of the camera with which some incriminating film negatives were exposed.
- ❖ *Identification of source camera* – Comparisons of questioned digital photographs with digital photographs obtained from questioned camera.
- ❖ *Preparation of photographs*-Preparing photographic evidences for further comparisons and documenting them for Court Presentation.
- ❖ *Crime Scene Photography*-Covering the scene of crime for reconstruction by documenting important physical evidences and its vicinity.

## 7. Fingerprint Division

Fingerprint Division deals with-

- Maintaining fingerprint record slips of specified categories of criminals:

(i) Convicted Criminals

(ii) Arrested persons

- Conducting search relating to unidentified, arrested and suspected persons.
- Undertaking examination of Questioned Fingerprint impression on documents like Revenue Stamps, Bank withdrawal forms, Money order receipt, Property transactions cases etc.
- Examining and comparing the chance prints with available data bank in Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to know the results.
- Examining and comparing fingerprints used by illiterate people as signatures and help the Judiciary in civil/criminal suits.
- Visiting Scene of Crime to assist IO's in developing latent prints on objects handled by the Criminals.
- Examining unidentified dead body - to establish identity with available fingerprints on record.

## MOBILE FORENSIC UNIT

The Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory provides rapid forensic service to the entire State of Mizoram by means of Mobile Forensic Unit (MFU). The MFU started functioning under the Forensic Science Laboratory w.e.f. 11.06.2004 vide Government's Notification No. A. 12034/1/97-HMP Dt. 11.6.2004. Later on the Government of Mizoram approved setting up of the Mobile Forensic Unit under the overall control of Director, Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory vide Government's Notification No.A. 11013/1/20011-HM(FS) Dt. 22.04.2015. The Mobile Forensic assists Investigating agencies such as Police, Excise & Narcotics Departments by visiting scenes of crimes and performs spot scientific works across Mizoram for 24 hours round the clock. As there is no separate staff for the MFU, all the scientific staff of Forensic Science Laboratory take up the required services of MFU along with their respective normal duties in the Office.

**Vision**

To uphold justice to the society through the use of Forensic Science.

**Mission**

To provide unbiased and competent Forensic Services to the society.

**Objectives**

- (1) To deliver quality reports of scientific examination in a timely manner.
- (2) To provide competent forensic services at Scene of Crime (SOC).
- (3) To depose effective expert testimony in Courts.
- (4) Human resource development.
- (5) Creation of at least 2(two) District Mobile Forensic Unit to cover North and South of Mizoram.
- (6) To strive towards up-gradation of the existing Laboratory into international standard of Forensic Science Laboratory.

**Major contributions of Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory for better justice delivery system in the State are: -**

During the short span of time, the Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory fulfilled a number of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Recommendations, received awards and honours

- 1) The Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is the only Forensic Laboratory across India that maintains zero pendency of Cases. In compliance with the time limit stipulated by ND&PS Act and section 167 of the Cr.PC, 1973, all cases ranging from minor ones to heinous murders and rapes cases examined by the Department has invariably been disposed of within 30 days irrespective of the nature of cases.
- 2) The Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is the only Laboratory in India that maintains an updated Case examination details via online mode, that can be tracked @

<https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in/> by the Investigating agencies such as Police, Excise & Narcotics departments etc., for 24 hours round the clock by using distinct passwords allotted to each of them.

- 3) **The Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory has set a landmark for the State of Mizoram.** During the 'XVIII All India Conference of Directors of Fingerprint Bureaux' organized by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Government of India held during March, 2017, the Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory was rewarded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Best Prize on '**Award of Excellence in the field of Fingerprint Science**'.
- 4) On 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2017 the Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory published its Annual Report Magazine. The magazine though entitled '**Directorate of Forensic Science laboratory Annual report, 2016-17**' however, was designed to serve as a manifold source of information for all investigating agencies, scholars and researchers by accommodating all Case works, events, training and other activities of the Department right from its inception till the publishing year. The magazine was distributed to all dignitaries, Head of the Departments and important officials within the State.

1. The Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory was awarded "Outstanding award for exemplary performance by Government Office in the State" during observation of 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-Tobacco Day, 2016.
2. Its website has been awarded 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize Excellence award amongst Government Officials websites.

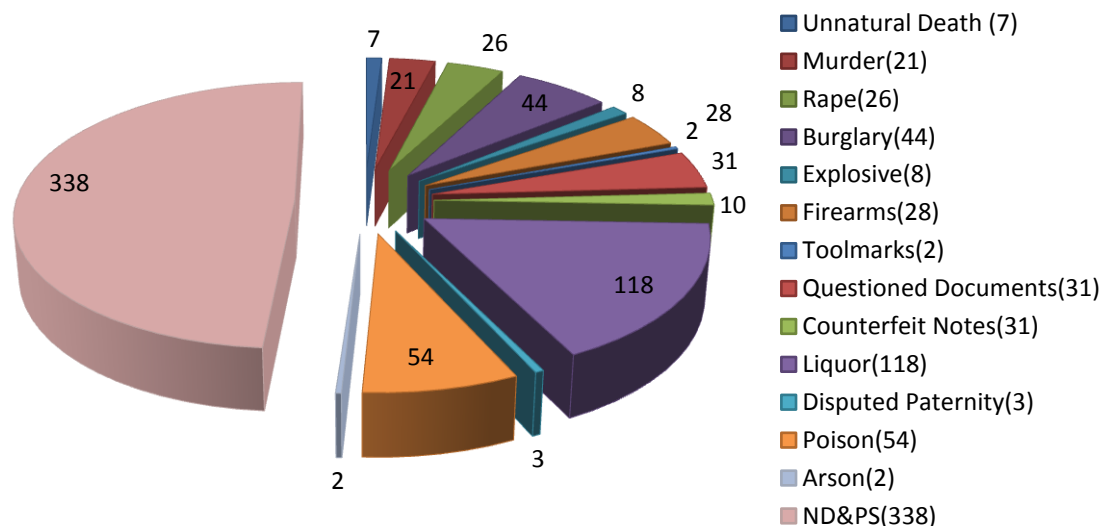
**Achievement and activities of Forensic Science Laboratory during 2017-2018: -**

Document (forge signature, handwriting etc.) etc.

**A. Examination of Cases & Exhibits:**

Since its inception to till date, Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory has examined huge numbers of various types of cases and exhibits. The types of cases and exhibits examined are mostly connected to Rape and Murder, ND&PS Act, Questioned

During 2017-2018, as many as 692 cases and 9003 exhibits were examined and disposed. The types of cases examined by Forensic Science Laboratory during 2017-2018 are graphically shown at Graph.-A.



Division-wise Crime cases/exhibits examined since 2000-2001 to 2017-2018 under Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is presented at Table-A. Further, Cases/Exhibits received and

Examined from different districts during 2000-2018 are represented Table-B.

**Table-A Division-wise Crime Case/Exhibit\* Examined since 2000-2001 to 2017-2018**

| Divisions    | Chemistry   |              | Questioned Document |              | Finger-print |             | Ballistics& Toolmarks |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|              | Case        | Exhibit      | Case                | Exhibit      | Case         | Exhibit     | Case                  | Exhibit      |
| 2000-01      | 31          | 41           | 0                   | 0            | 0            | 0           | 0                     | 0            |
| 2001-02      | 78          | 146          | 5                   | 53           | 5            | 276         | 0                     | 0            |
| 2002-03      | 131         | 199          | 4                   | 38           | 13           | 170         | 3                     | 5            |
| 2003-04      | 141         | 220          | 0                   | 0            | 4            | 52          | 0                     | 0            |
| 2004-05      | 166         | 321          | 16                  | 1102         | 12           | 749         | 2                     | 18           |
| 2005-06      | 174         | 241          | 30                  | 1987         | 10           | 244         | 13                    | 90           |
| 2006-07      | 161         | 256          | 56                  | 5407         | 23           | 281         | 6                     | 36           |
| 2007-08      | 114         | 178          | 77                  | 2934         | 27           | 433         | 8                     | 21           |
| 2008-09      | 111         | 157          | 7                   | 177          | 20           | 257         | 5                     | 29           |
| 2009-10      | 215         | 337          | 36                  | 6126         | 40           | 550         | 10                    | 39           |
| 2010-11      | 212         | 463          | 48                  | 4135         | 60           | 742         | 13                    | 55           |
| 2011-12      | 202         | 500          | 39                  | 1860         | 63           | 582         | 32                    | 107          |
| 2012-13      | 577         | 731          | 33                  | 3106         | 66           | 1055        | 49                    | 1017         |
| 2013-14      | 394         | 1131         | 50                  | 3341         | 60           | 531         | 39                    | 855          |
| 2014-15      | 316         | 1368         | 44                  | 2120         | 64           | 605         | 66                    | 12171        |
| 2015-16      | 306         | 1246         | 52                  | 2605         | 46           | 534         | 59                    | 404          |
| 2016-17      | 302         | 1269         | 50                  | 7185         | 92           | 1030        | 29                    | 626          |
| 2017-18      | 342         | 20164        | 41                  | 5530         | 44           | 518         | 38                    | 140          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3973</b> | <b>10868</b> | <b>588</b>          | <b>47706</b> | <b>649</b>   | <b>8609</b> | <b>372</b>            | <b>15613</b> |

| Divisions    | DNA& Serology   |             | Photography     |           | Toxicology      |             | Total       |              |     |      |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----|------|
|              | Case            | Exhibit     | Case            | Exhibit   | Case            | Exhibit     | Case        | Exhibit      |     |      |
| 2000-01      | Not yet started |             | Not yet started |           | Not yet started |             | 31          | 41           |     |      |
| 2001-02      | Not yet started |             |                 |           |                 |             | 88          | 475          |     |      |
| 2002-03      | 2               | 2           |                 |           |                 |             | 153         | 414          |     |      |
| 2003-04      | 0               | 0           |                 |           |                 |             | 145         | 272          |     |      |
| 2004-05      | 1               | 2           |                 |           |                 |             | 197         | 2192         |     |      |
| 2005-06      | 0               | 0           |                 |           |                 |             | 0           | 0            | 227 | 2562 |
| 2006-07      | 14              | 57          |                 |           |                 |             | 0           | 0            | 260 | 6037 |
| 2007-08      | 19              | 120         |                 |           |                 |             | 0           | 0            | 245 | 3686 |
| 2008-09      | 12              | 46          |                 |           |                 |             | 2           | 19           | 157 | 685  |
| 2009-10      | 14              | 48          |                 |           |                 |             | 2           | 12           | 317 | 7112 |
| 2010-11      | 25              | 81          | 0               | 0         | 358             | 5476        |             |              |     |      |
| 2011-12      | 31              | 82          | 0               | 0         | 32              | 95          | 399         | 3226         |     |      |
| 2012-13      | 23              | 83          | 1               | 3         | 56              | 116         | 805         | 6111         |     |      |
| 2013-14      | 27              | 141         | 0               | 0         | 651             | 735         | 1221        | 6734         |     |      |
| 2014-15      | 50              | 187         | 1               | 2         | 589             | 921         | 1130        | 17374        |     |      |
| 2015-16      | 61              | 228         | 0               | 0         | 439             | 619         | 963         | 5636         |     |      |
| 2016-17      | 37              | 167         | 2               | 6         | 319             | 575         | 831         | 10858        |     |      |
| 2017-18      | 57              | 220         | 0               | 0         | 170             | 531         | 692         | 9003         |     |      |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>373</b>      | <b>1464</b> | <b>8</b>        | <b>42</b> | <b>2256</b>     | <b>3592</b> | <b>8219</b> | <b>87894</b> |     |      |

\* Exhibits- Physical & Chemical evidences seized by Police, Excise & Narcotics departments etc., and referred the same to FSL for scientific examination.

**Table-B Cases/Exhibits received & Examined from different districts during 2000-2001 to 2017-2018**

| District     | Aizawl      |              | Lunglei    |             | Siaha     |            | Champhai   |              | Kolasib    |             |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Year         | Case        | Exhibit      | Case       | Exhibit     | Case      | Exhibit    | Case       | Exhibit      | Case       | Exhibit     |
| 2000-01      | 18          | 24           | 4          | 8           | 0         | 0          | 7          | 7            | 1          | 1           |
| 2001-02      | 53          | 432          | 7          | 8           | 1         | 1          | 11         | 11           | 5          | 6           |
| 2002-03      | 121         | 344          | 12         | 32          | 0         | 0          | 14         | 30           | 2          | 3           |
| 2003-04      | 123         | 235          | 12         | 26          | 0         | 0          | 6          | 6            | 3          | 4           |
| 2004-05      | 168         | 2133         | 10         | 20          | 0         | 0          | 13         | 18           | 3          | 10          |
| 2005-06      | 165         | 2242         | 10         | 52          | 4         | 10         | 19         | 30           | 14         | 23          |
| 2006-07      | 195         | 5412         | 16         | 127         | 4         | 4          | 15         | 259          | 14         | 66          |
| 2007-08      | 184         | 3360         | 21         | 146         | 5         | 18         | 7          | 49           | 18         | 57          |
| 2008-09      | 101         | 464          | 14         | 24          | 5         | 5          | 15         | 48           | 12         | 37          |
| 2009-10      | 243         | 4381         | 9          | 557         | 5         | 5          | 25         | 37           | 19         | 203         |
| 2010-11      | 275         | 4628         | 14         | 325         | 6         | 322        | 20         | 96           | 13         | 21          |
| 2011-12      | 307         | 2213         | 23         | 711         | 4         | 4          | 24         | 122          | 12         | 21          |
| 2012-13      | 528         | 5480         | 112        | 153         | 10        | 128        | 31         | 38           | 22         | 71          |
| 2013-14      | 987         | 4024         | 53         | 165         | 15        | 40         | 47         | 248          | 53         | 188         |
| 2014-15      | 924         | 5855         | 66         | 363         | 4         | 39         | 58         | 10660        | 36         | 237         |
| 2015-16      | 754         | 4735         | 36         | 88          | 5         | 32         | 70         | 321          | 44         | 224         |
| 2016-17      | 649         | 9959         | 50         | 405         | 6         | 34         | 68         | 241          | 26         | 130         |
| 2017-18      | 394         | 4116         | 44         | 237         | 13        | 46         | 121        | 875          | 36         | 3313        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6189</b> | <b>60037</b> | <b>513</b> | <b>3447</b> | <b>87</b> | <b>688</b> | <b>571</b> | <b>13096</b> | <b>333</b> | <b>4615</b> |

| District | Serchhip |         | Lawngtlai |         | Mamit |         | Outside |         | Total |         |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Year     | Case     | Exhibit | Case      | Exhibit | Case  | Exhibit | Case    | Exhibit | Case  | Exhibit |
| 2000-01  | 1        | 1       | 0         | 0       | 0     | 0       | 0       | 0       | 31    | 41      |
| 2001-02  | 8        | 14      | 1         | 1       | 2     | 2       | 0       | 0       | 88    | 475     |
| 2002-03  | 3        | 3       | 0         | 0       | 1     | 2       | 0       | 0       | 153   | 414     |
| 2003-04  | 0        | 0       | 0         | 0       | 1     | 1       | 0       | 0       | 145   | 272     |
| 2004-05  | 1        | 1       | 2         | 10      | 0     | 0       | 0       | 0       | 197   | 2192    |
| 2005-06  | 9        | 20      | 1         | 177     | 5     | 8       | 0       | 0       | 227   | 2562    |
| 2006-07  | 7        | 24      | 2         | 5       | 7     | 140     | 0       | 0       | 260   | 6037    |
| 2007-08  | 6        | 46      | 2         | 7       | 2     | 3       | 0       | 0       | 245   | 3686    |
| 2008-09  | 2        | 2       | 5         | 92      | 2     | 6       | 1       | 7       | 157   | 685     |

| District     | Serchhip   |             | Lawngtlai  |             | Mamit      |            | Outside  |           | Total       |              |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
|              | Case       | Exhibit     | Case       | Exhibit     | Case       | Exhibit    | Case     | Exhibit   | Case        | Exhibit      |
| 2009-10      | 6          | 14          | 3          | 1854        | 7          | 61         | 0        | 0         | 317         | 7112         |
| 2010-11      | 6          | 12          | 10         | 31          | 13         | 38         | 1        | 3         | 358         | 5476         |
| 2011-12      | 4          | 12          | 9          | 38          | 16         | 105        | 0        | 0         | 399         | 3226         |
| 2012-13      | 8          | 13          | 25         | 115         | 69         | 113        | 0        | 0         | 805         | 6111         |
| 2013-14      | 24         | 688         | 12         | 1262        | 29         | 114        | 1        | 5         | 1221        | 6734         |
| 2014-15      | 14         | 90          | 15         | 99          | 13         | 31         | 0        | 0         | 1130        | 17374        |
| 2015-16      | 22         | 85          | 10         | 33          | 20         | 80         | 2        | 38        | 963         | 5636         |
| 2016-17      | 19         | 50          | 5          | 12          | 8          | 27         | 0        | 0         | 831         | 10858        |
| 2017-18      | 53         | 284         | 9          | 61          | 22         | 71         | 0        | 0         | 692         | 9003         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>193</b> | <b>1359</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>3797</b> | <b>217</b> | <b>802</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>8219</b> | <b>87894</b> |

**B. Attending of Courts of Law:** As provided under section 293 in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC.), 1973, it is the duty of Forensic Experts to attend Courts of Law to provide expert testimony on cases being enquired/trialled to enable the Courts to find out the truth. During 2017-2018, **the Forensic Experts attended 241 Court summons in various Courts of Law across the State and successfully offered expert testimony.**

**C. Dissemination of Forensic Science applications and implications:** Indeed the main function of Forensic Science Laboratory is to conduct scientific examination and analysis of crime cases and exhibits and to generate standard

scientific evidences to law enforcing agencies including law courts. However, it is not confined in the four walls of its Laboratory, it has extensively imparted Forensic Science applications and implications by conducting training and delivering lectures on various disciplines of Forensic Sciences to Police & Excise personnels, scholars, researchers and community leaders viz., Local Council, YMA etc. **Since the 2002 to the fiscal year of 2017-2018, as many as 2292 trainees from various departments and institutions were provided training on Forensic Science disciplines by the Department.** Details of Training conducted during 2017-2018 is shown at Table-C.

**Table-C**  
**Details of Training conducted by Forensic Science Laboratory during 2017-2018**

| Sl. No.   | Name of Course   | Duration (in days) | Venue                              | Concerned Division                                    | Trainees | No. of Trainee |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------|----------------|
| 1   | Introduction to DNA Analysis & Collection of DNA Samples   | 1                  | FSL, Mizoram                       | DNA   | Police   | 8              |
| 2   | Training on Bomb & Explosive   | 5                  | PHQ, Mizoram                       | DNA, Ballistics & Toolmarks and Photography divisions | Police   | 25             |
| 3   | Murder/Homicide cases Interrogation Techniques(BPR&D sponsored) Training on Scientific Investigation | 5                  | PHQ, Aizawl SP, Aizawl PHQ, Aizawl | All Divisions DNA All Divisions                       | Police   | 35             |
| 4   |  |                    |                                    |   | Police   | 35             |
| 5   |  |                    |                                    |   | Police   | 24             |
| 6   | IPS(Proby) Field Visit   | 1                  | FSL, Mizoram                       | All Divisions   | Police   | 6              |
| 7   | MCS(Proby) Field visit   | 1                  | FSL, Mizoram                       | All Divisions   | MCS      | 8              |
| <b>Total Nos. of Training conducted by DFSL during 2017-2018 =141</b> |  |                    |                                    |   |          |                |

**Policy Constraints/ Suggestions:**

Since Forensic Science Laboratory is one of the Departments that perform a Constitutional duty enumerated under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution that “*No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law*” by generating standard scientific evidences to law enforcing agencies including Courts of Law. The equipments under the Laboratory need to be updated and upgraded at regular interval of time so as to eventually generate

world class scientific evidences. Presently, the financial constraint faced by the Department due to limited Budgetary Provisions under the State allocated and the irregular/meagre fund flow under the Scheme of ‘Assistance to State for Modernization of Police Force (Modernization of Forensic Science Laboratory)’ under CSS grants are the main issues that hinders the steps to be taken for up-gradation of its instruments and equipments being used for examination of scientific evidences.

*Source - Forensic Science Laboratory*

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## 6. PRISONS

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 is reformation and re-assimilation of offenders in the social milieu by giving them appropriate correctional treatment.

Presently in Mizoram, there are nine Jails namely, 1) Central Jail, Aizawl, 2) District Jail, Aizawl, 3) District Jail, Lunglei, 4) District Jail, Siaha, 5) District Jail, Kolasib, 6) District Jail, Champhai, 7) District Jail, Lawngtlai, 8) District Jail, Serchhip and 9) District Jail, Mamit. In terms of population and size, Central Jail, Aizawl is the biggest Jail in the State followed by District Jail, Lunglei. Table – I & II below clearly depicted population of various Jails during April 2017 to March 2018.

Since, reformation and rehabilitation is the essential objective of Prisons Department, Jail Industry, under which activities such as Weaving, Agarbati making, Stitching, Carpentry works and piggery, 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. Table – III and Table – IV represented numbers of Prisoners who were employed in the Jail Industry. 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.

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) 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 the year 2017 – 2018, separate Women Jail at Central Jail, Aizawl was completed from the fund allotted by NEC under NLCPR. The total fund allotted was ₹ 1140 lakhs. The separate Women Jail will operationalized soon. With the existing vocational training of the prisoners and the setting up of separate women Jail with better facility to have more profitable prison industry for better human resource development. In addition to this, it is expected that better production from Prison Industry, specially weaving and tailoring would minimize the Department's expenditure. Further, construction of Sub-Jail, Saitual is one of the major on-going project during 2017-18. 90% of the works were completed.

The current Revenue Receipt of Prisons Department is shown at Table V & VI. The tendency of Revenue Receipt of the Department shown at Table VI show reasonable increasing trend of Revenue Receipt of the Department.

Table - I  
Jail Wise Average Daily Inmate per month during the year 2017 - 2018:

| Name of Jail         | Average daily inmate per month |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                      | Apr-17                         | May-17 | Jun-17 | Jul-17 | Aug-17 | Sep-17 | Oct-17 | Nov-17 | Dec-17 | Jan-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-18 |
| Central Jail, Aizawl | 551                            | 542    | 542    | 551    | 538    | 571    | 589    | 562    | 521    | 549    | 580    | 602    |
| D/J, Aizawl          | 60                             | 55     | 54     | 58     | 56     | 64     | 67     | 66     | 78     | 78     | 94     | 82     |
| D/J, Lunglei         | 125                            | 120    | 112    | 128    | 163    | 145    | 151    | 147    | 146    | 148    | 148    | 162    |
| D/J, Siaha           | 57                             | 52     | 55     | 55     | 65     | 61     | 67     | 60     | 59     | 67     | 64     | 62     |

|                |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| D/J, Kolasib   | 161         | 169         | 162         | 178         | 172         | 156         | 155         | 162         | 158         | 169         | 162         | 167         |
| D/J, Champhai  | 73          | 85          | 110         | 118         | 120         | 110         | 122         | 124         | 114         | 121         | 116         | 115         |
| D/J, Lawngtlai | 17          | 26          | 25          | 30          | 22          | 26          | 28          | 26          | 26          | 27          | 28          | 30          |
| D/J, Serchhip  | 40          | 41          | 50          | 43          | 49          | 60          | 62          | 59          | 57          | 52          | 44          | 50          |
| D/J, Mamit     | 45          | 43          | 44          | 47          | 58          | 40          | 62          | 66          | 59          | 59          | 61          | 57          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>1129</b> | <b>1133</b> | <b>1154</b> | <b>1208</b> | <b>1243</b> | <b>1233</b> | <b>1303</b> | <b>1272</b> | <b>1218</b> | <b>1270</b> | <b>1297</b> | <b>1327</b> |

Table-II  
Trend of combine population (inmates) in all Jails during 2017 - 2018

Population inmates (in nos.)

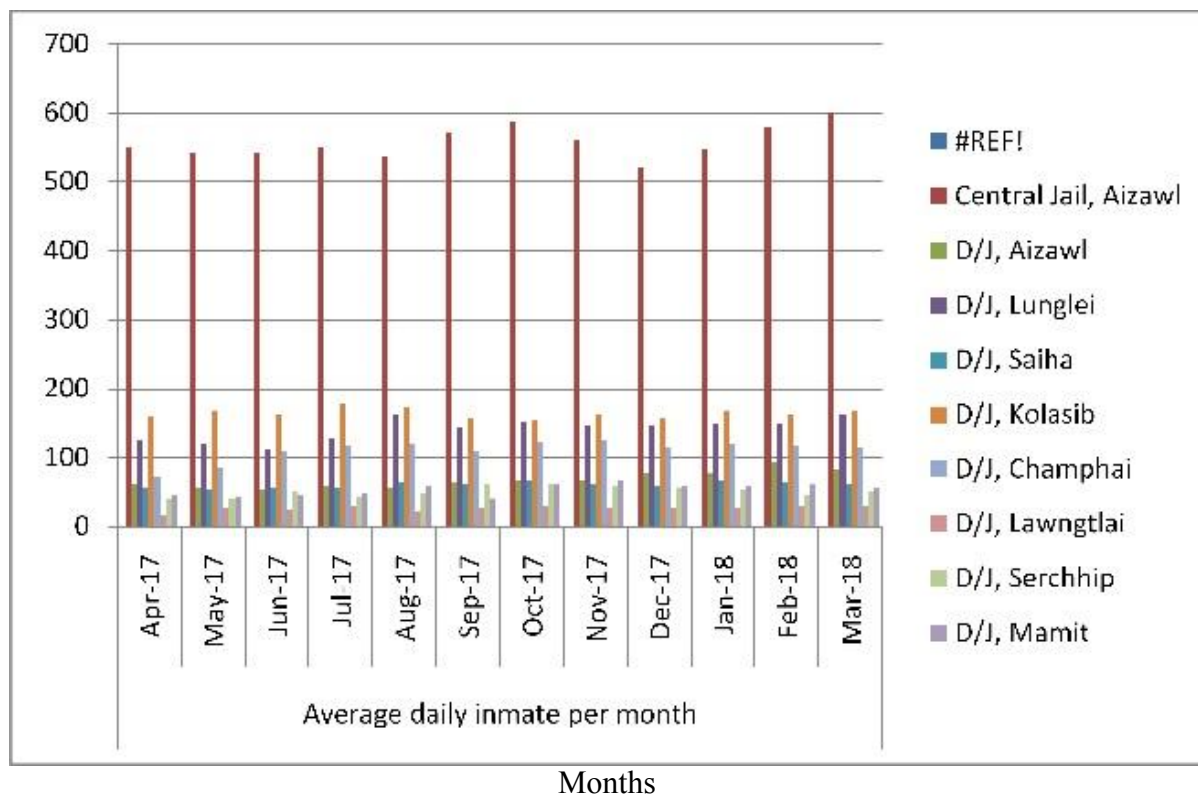
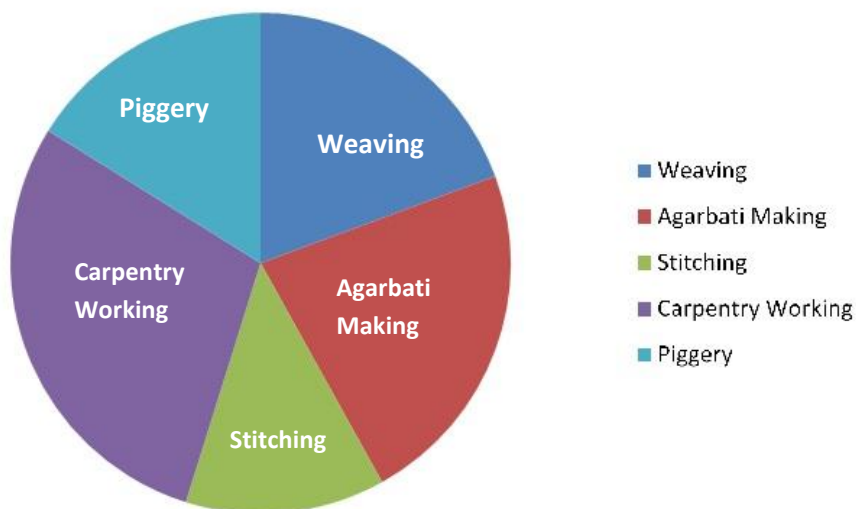


Table-III  
Jail Industry  
No. of prisoners employed during 2017-18

| Activities undertaken | No. of prisoners employed during 2017 - 2018 |
|-----------------------|--|
| Weaving               | 6  |
| Agarbati Making       | 7  |
| Stitching             | 4  |
| Carpentry Working     | 9  |
| Piggery               | 5  |

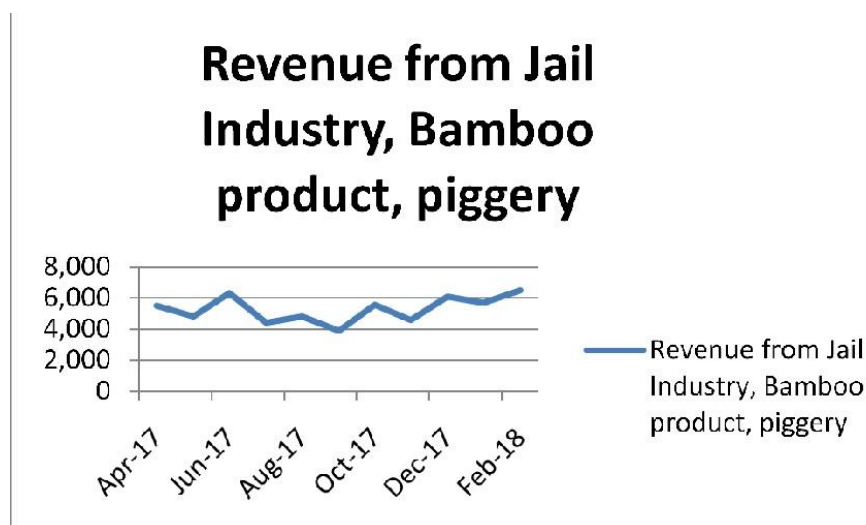
**Table-IV**  
No. of Prisoners employed during the year 2017 - 2018



**Table-V**  
Revenue Receipt Of Prisons Department April 2017 - February 2018

|   | Apr-17 | May-17 | Jun-17 | Jul-17 | Aug-17 | Sep-17 | Oct-17 | Nov-17 | Dec-17 | Jan-18 | Feb-18 | Total  |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Revenue from Jail Industry, Bamboo product, piggery | 5,500  | 4,800  | 6,300  | 4,400  | 4,850  | 3,900  | 5,550  | 4,580  | 6,100  | 5,700  | 6,500  | 58,180 |

**Table-VI**  
Trend of Revenue Receipt of Prisons Department during the year 2016 - 2017



Source - Prisons

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## 7. SAINIK WELFARE & RESETTLEMENT

### I. 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 propagate the importance of Armed Forces to the youth.

### III. 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.

### IV. Achievements/ Activities both financial and physical:

#### i) Grant of financial gratuity to World War II Veterans/Widows:

A sum of ₹ 79,69,600/- has been sanctioned and disbursed to 83 Veterans @ ₹ 1200/-p.m and 515 Widows @ ₹ 1000/-p.m. during the reported period.

#### ii) Grant of financial assistance to 2<sup>nd</sup> Assam Disband: A sum of ₹1,28,400/- has been sanctioned and disbursed to 08 personnel of 2<sup>nd</sup> Assam dismissal during this period.

#### iii) Stipend Scholarship: 04 applications have been received from dependants of Ex-servicemen, 02 degree course and 02 diploma course students respectively for grant of stipend/scholarship. The total amount of stipend comes to ₹ 12,000/- and disbursed during the reported period.

#### iv) Grant of Interest subsidy of loan taken by Ex-servicemen: A sum of ₹ 36,760/- has been paid to 03 Ex-servicemen/Widows as interest subsidy for Semfex-II loans availed by them from various banks.

#### v) Financial Assistance from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund: A sum of ₹27,000/- has been disbursed to 27 Ex-servicemen/Widows as financial assistance to the poor and needy Ex-servicemen and their families during this period.

Armed Forces Flag Day was observed on 07 Dec 2017 alongwith the rest of the nation.

#### vi) Financial Assistance to Victims of Natural Calamities and Medical Treatment: A sum of ₹ 12,000/- has been disbursed to 02 Ex-servicemen/Widows as financial assistance to the poor and needy Ex-servicemen and their families during this period.

#### vii) Recruitment: Mizo boys have been recruited into Armed Forces during the reported period as under: -

|         |   |     |
|---------|---|-----|
| a) Army | - | 104 |
| b) Navy | - | 01  |

### V. Future perspective:

The following points are future perspective for this Department: -

- Promoting measures for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen and families of serving/deceased personnel of the Armed Forces within the State.
- To ensure entry of more youths in Armed Forces.
- Establishment of reliable Sainik School for the youth of Mizo and help them to pursue their career in the Armed Forces.

**NO. OF EX-SERVICEMEN, FAMILY PENSION & RECRUITMENT**

| Sl. No. | Particulars                                  | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | <b>No. of Ex-Servicemen alive</b>            |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (a) Army                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     | 5862    | 5862    | 5879    | 5858    | 5589    |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (b) Navy                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     | 28      | 28      | 25      | 24      | 22      |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (c) Air Force                                |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     | 30      | 30      | 21      | 21      | 21      |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (d) Coast Guard                              |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2       | <b>Family Pension</b>                        |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (a) No. of Ex-Servicemen widow               | 3995    | 3995    | 3574    | 3894    | 3909    |
|         | (b) No. of families receiving family pension | 3995    | 3995    | 3574    | 3894    | 3909    |
| 3       | <b>Recruitment in :</b>                      |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (a) Army                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     | 104     | 155     | 112     |         | 209     |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (b) Navy                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     | 39      | 27      | 2       |         | 24      |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (c) Air Force                                |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     |         | 18      | 1       |         |         |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (d) Coast Guard                              |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Male                                     |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | (ii) Female                                  |         |         |         |         |         |

*Source - Sainik Welfare & Resettlement*

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## 8. PUBLIC WORKS

### Introduction:

Mizoram PWD is headed by Engineer-in-Chief and supported by three Chief Engineers on zonal basis, one Chief Engineer in the Planning Cell and one Chief Architect. There are ten (10) numbers of Circle offices headed by Superintending Engineer including 2 Project Implementation Units (PIU) for World Bank funded works and Asian Development Bank funded projects. There are twenty nine (29) Divisional offices headed by Executive Engineers and Eighty three (83) Sub-Divisional Offices headed by Sub-Divisional Officers in all. The government has legislated the Road Fund Act thereby creating the Road Fund Board headed by one Chief Executive Officer of Superintending Engineer rank for maintenance of road network.

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.

As per Allocation of Business rules 2014, the following subject are allocated under Mizoram PWD as below: -

1. Construction / Maintenance of Government buildings.
2. Supply of furniture to the residential quarters.
3. Rural Housing and Schemes relating to Government projects and Government Building.
4. Construction and Maintenance of Roads & Bridges.
5. National Highways Act and other Laws / Regulation pertaining to roads.
6. The Mizoram Roadside Land Control Act, 1976 and related Rules.
7. Ropeways.
8. Inland Water Transport.
9. Mizo District (Ferries) Act, 1955.
10. Flood Control.

11. Major Irrigation Projects.
12. Aizawl extension projects to Luangmual.
13. Purchase, allotment and transfer of Plan, Tools and Machinery.
14. Shramik Bahini Act.

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

### **I. 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 8948.149 km having a road density of about 42.45 km/100 sq km which is much below the national average of 166 km/100 sqkm . Out of the total road network, National Highways covers 1412.50 km, BRO Roads covers 894.48 km, roads under other department cover 1076.67 Km, roads under CPWD cover 177.600 km and State Roads cover 5389.504 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.

The total length of all types of roads in the state is 8948.149 kms. The breakup of different types of roads classification and respective road agencies are as below:

| Road Class                    | BT (Km)         | Un-Surfaced (Km) | Total Length (Km) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| National Highways             | 1380.500        | 32.000           | 1412.500          |
| State Highways                | 170.200         | 0.000            | 170.200           |
| Major District Road           | 416.400         | 101.000          | 517.400           |
| Other District Road           | 848.000         | 188.820          | 1036.820          |
| Village Road                  | 787.417         | 1662.660         | 2450.077          |
| Roads within Towns & Villages | 638.019         | 222.682          | 860.701           |
| City Road                     | 315.238         | 38.468           | 353.706           |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>4555.774</b> | <b>2245.630</b>  | <b>6801.404</b>   |

| Road Assets              | BT (Km)         | Un-Surfaced (Km) | Total Length (Km) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| State PWD Roads          | 4555.774        | 2245.630         | 6801.404          |
| Roads under BRO          | 618.285         | 276.190          | 894.475           |
| Roads under CPWD         | 175.600         | 0.000            | 175.600           |
| Roads under other Deptt. | 0.000           | 1076.670         | 1076.670          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>5349.659</b> | <b>3598.49</b>   | <b>8948.149</b>   |

### 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 buildings currently maintained by PWD are.

1. Residential buildings.
  - a) Assam type & semi-permanent buildings – 1823 Nos.
  - b) Permanent buildings – 671 Nos.
2. Non-Residential buildings.
  - a) Assam type & semi-permanent buildings – 354 Nos.
  - b) Permanent buildings – 1260 Nos.

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.

### C. Bridges Sector:

There are presently 139 bridges in the state under Mizoram PWD. Out of 139 bridges, 63 bridges are under National Highways and the remaining 76 bridges are in the state roads. Further, 44 bridges out of 76 bridges are permanent bridges and 32 bridges are still temporary bridges (3 Nos. Timber bridges and 29 Nos. Bailey bridges) in the state roads. It is the vision of the department that all temporary bridges should be converted to permanent bridges before 2030. To achieve this, there are currently 29 ongoing construction for new bridges and replacement of old bridges, and another 31 Nos. under proposal.

### II. Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

During 2018-19, Mizoram PWD has 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. Pavement of Muallungthu–Khumtung Road (11.60–33.50 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 1971.06 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.

2. Construction of Laki – Vahai Road (0.00 – 20.00 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 2170.00 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
3. Improvement of Ramrikawn to PTC upto NH-54 (7.50 km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 932.00 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
4. Construction of Zote – Chhipphir Road (0.00–9.480 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 1103.31 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 45%.
5. Construction of Pavement of on R.Tuichang – Tumtukawn (10.50-52.00 kmp on Hnahthial – Thingsai Road): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 3934.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 45%.
6. Widening & Improvement of Suangpuilawn to Zawngin Road within Mizoram (0.00 – 13.150 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 1780.21 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 45%.
7. Construction of Chuhvel– Sihthiang Road (0.00–11.00 kmp): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 959.53 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 55%.
8. Strengthening & Improvement of Ngopa - Mimbung Road (52.00 km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 1800.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 30%.
9. Improvement of Thuampui S – S Lungdai – Serte - Sertlangpui Road (27.00 km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 3048.30 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 30%.
10. Construction of Hualngohmun to Samtlang Road (4.85 km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹1784.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 70%.
11. Construction of Build Up Steel Girder Bridge over R. PekaLui on KDZKT road (25 m): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 400.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 60%.
12. Construction of Build Up Steel Girder Bridge on Saitual - Phullen road over Tuivawl river (55 m): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹928.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 45%.
13. Construction of Build Up Steel Girder Bridge over R.Teirei on Bairabi to Zamuang road (80 m): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 1366.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 20%.
14. Construction of Build Up Steel Girder Bridge over R.Chengkawllui on Khadachera – Zamuang – Kawtethawveng-Tuilutkawn road (40 m): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 553.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 71%.
15. Improvement & Strengthening of Champhai – Khawbung Road upto R. Tuipui from Mualkawi (65.00 Kms): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 4890.05 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 5%.
16. Approach Road to Marpara South (5.073 Kms): Sanctioned amount is ₹ 430.70 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 70.9%.
17. Construction of Rigid Pavement of Buhchang – Phaisen Road (9.30 Kms): Sanctioned amount is ₹ 3918.09 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 20%.
18. Construction of Chheihlu– Chakhang Road (Missing Link) (12.00 Kms) : Sanctioned amount is ₹ 2200.00 lakh. The work is in

- progress and the upto date physical progress is 15%.
19. Construction of Hnahthial to Haulawng Road upto Zotui (12.00 – 34.00 Kms): Sanctioned amount is ₹ 4699.52 lakh. The work has just started and is in progress.
  20. Construction of Built-up Steel Girder Bridge over R. Langkaih at Kanhmun (80.00 m span): Sanctioned amount is ₹ 2231.91 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 7%.
  21. Improvement And Widening of Keitum– N. Vanlaiphai Road (48.00 Km): Sanctioned amount for the project is ₹ 4600.00 lakh. Work is not yet started.
  22. Construction of Built-up Steel Girder Bridge Over R. Cheppui on Bilkhawthlir to Saiphai Road (24.00 m span): Sanctioned amount for the project is ₹ 388.46 lakh. Work is not yet started.
  23. Construction of Built-up Steel Girder Bridge Over R. Chepte on Bilkhawthlir to Saiphai Road (18.00 m span): Sanctioned amount for the project is ₹ 291.35 lakh. Work is not yet started.
  24. Construction of Built-up Steel Girder Bridge Over R. Sesih on Bilkhawthlir to Saiphai Road (21.00 m span): Sanctioned amount for the project is ₹ 291.35 lakh. Work is not yet started.
  25. Improvement And Strengthening of Nalkawn – Chamdur Valley Road (88.50 Kms): Sanctioned amount for the project is ₹ 3400.00 lakh. Work is not yet started.
- 2) Construction of PSC Bridge (40m span) over R. Tlawng on Aizawl – Reiek – W. Lungdarroad at km 14.80: Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 757.56 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 15%.
  - 3) Construction of Double lane PSC Bridge (68 m span) over R. Tuichang on Keitum – Artahkawn road: Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 754.75 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 25%.
  - 4) 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 ₹ 900.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 89%.
  - 5) Construction of Pre-stress Concrete Girder Bridge over R. Borailui at ch:18.470kmp on KDZKT road: Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 579.73 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 50%.
  - 6) Widening to Single lane with geometrical improvement and upgradation of Chhiahtlang to Lamchhip road: Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 6668.18 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 65%.
  - 7) Construction of 2-Lane Road From Sihhmui – Ramrikawn (Stage – I, Length 14.50 Km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 8000.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 10%.

## 2. Projects under CRF:

The following works are executed under CRF as follows.

- 1) Construction of Muallungthu – Lungphun road (22.00 km): Sanctioned amount for the work is ₹ 5996.00 lakh. The work is in progress and the upto date physical progress is 35%.

## 3. Projects under PMGSY:

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was announced by the then Prime Minister Shri AB Vajpayee on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2000 and the Scheme was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000. The Scheme is totally funded by Central Government. The Government of India has also taken loan from the World Bank. The

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been formulated as an Anti-Poverty Programme focusing on providing connectivity to unconnected rural Habitations in order to enable access to economic and other essential services. The Scheme will cover all habitations with population of 500 and above for Plain and 250 and above for hilly and desert area. To accelerate the progress of the Scheme, Bharat Nirman Programme is again introduced to cover all habitations with population 1000 and above for Plain and 500 and above for hilly and desert areas within 2009-10. In the Blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), however, all habitations within a path distance of 10 km may be treated as a cluster for this purpose.

The spirit and the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide good all-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected Habitations. A habitation which was earlier provided all-weather connectivity would not be eligible even if the present condition of the road is bad. However, the PMGSY will permit the Upgradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads in those Districts where all the eligible Habitations of the designated population size have been provided all-weather road connectivity. However, it must be noted that Upgradation is not central to the Programme. In Upgradation works, priority should be given to Through Routes of the Rural Core Network, which carry more traffic.

In Mizoram, the State Government entrusted Public Works Department for implementation of the Scheme as Nodal Agency and Executing Agency in 2001. At the outset, preparation of Master Plan has been carried out which was a very tedious job. Due to immense hard work of the officers and staffs of Public Works

Department and especially those in the Engineer-in-Chief's office, Mizoram was the first to complete preparation of Master Plan in the whole country. After approval of the Master Plan, preparation of Core Network and District Rural Roads Plan have been carried out as per instructions and provisions laid down in the Guidelines.

Since inception of PMGSY Scheme in Mizoram, a total of 299 different road works for a length of 3780.48kms has been sanctioned covering 197nos of habitations.

As per Census record of 2001, there are 795 habitations out of which 363 villages are unconnected by all-weather road. Out of these 363 villages, 256 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= 107    |
| Priority No.III | :Population 250-499= 117    |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>= 256</b>                |

*(A habitation less than 250 population en-route is also considered under this Scheme and is termed as 'incidental')*

PMGSY is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme but maintenance is to be borne by the State Government. Until recently, the Central Government directly credited the sanction in the accounts of the Chief Executive Officer, Mizoram Rural Roads Development Agency (MiRRDA) at the State Bank of India, Aizawl. However, from 2015-16, the funding pattern has been revised by Government of India as 90:10 ratio. Hence, Government of Mizoram has so far sanctioned ₹ 1.60 crore towards SMS during 2015-16. Thus, the amount of Sanction and Fund received upto date is as follows: -

Achievement as on March, 2016 is as follows:-



| Sl. No. | SANCTIONED YEAR                                | SANCTIONED AMOUNT | FUND RECEIVED    |
|---------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Phase I (2000 - 01)                            | 1994.86           | 1993.00          |
| 2       | Phase II (2001 - 02)                           | 4937.9            | 4938.00          |
| 3       | Phase III (2003 - 04)                          | 4887.63           | 4880.59          |
| 4       | Phase IV (2004 - 06)                           | 9278.88           | 9278.88          |
| 5       | Phase V (2005 - 06)                            | 11844.93          | 12199.00         |
| 6       | Phase VI ( 2006 - 07)                          | 14715.29          | 14715.00         |
| 7       | Phase VII Batch-I (2008 - 09)                  | 3481.65           | 0.00             |
| 8       | Phase VII Batch-II (2008 - 09)                 | 17689.21          | 16096.00         |
| 9       | Phase VIII ( 2013 - 14 )                       | 28456.66          | 23968.13         |
| 10      | Phase IX ( 2016 - 17 )                         | 55354.73          | 15432.00         |
| 11      | Phase X ( 2017 - 18 )                          | 33730.65          | 0                |
| 12      | Phase XI ( 2018 - 19 )                         | 61263.50          | 0                |
| 13      | Phase XI Batch 2 ( 2018 - 19 )                 | 11065.80          | 0                |
|         | <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>258701.69</b>  | <b>103500.6</b>  |
|         | <b>SMS Sanctioned by GOM</b>                   |                   | <b>3804.78</b>   |
|         | <b>Towards cost over run sanctioned by GOM</b> |                   | <b>1002.85</b>   |
|         | <b>Interest</b>                                |                   | <b>2796.72</b>   |
|         | <b>Grand Total</b>                             |                   | <b>111104.95</b> |

**Total Achievement upto April, 2019:-**

|                                       |   |                  |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Length of Formation Cutting completed | : | 2003.03 km       |
| Length of Black Topping completed     | : | 933.16 km        |
| Nos. of Habitations served            | : | 169Nos.          |
| Total Expenditure upto April, 2019    | : | ₹ 101546.02 lakh |

Phase-wise break-up of the achievement during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows: -

| <b>(2017-2018)</b>          |              |                    |                  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Sanctioned</b>           |              | <b>Achievement</b> | <b>Remarks</b>   |
| No. Road of Sanctioned      | = 26 Nos.    | 0 Nos.             | Work in Progress |
| Length of Formation Cutting | = 145.66 Km. | 0 Km.              |                  |
| Length of Black Topping     | = 136.96 Km. | 0 Km.              |                  |
| Nos. of Habitations served  | = 18 nos.    | 0 nos.             |                  |

| <b>(2018-2019)</b>          |              |                    |                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Sanctioned</b>           |              | <b>Achievement</b> | <b>Remarks</b>      |
| No. Road of Sanctioned      | = 35 Nos.    | 0 Nos.             | Mobilization Period |
| Length of Formation Cutting | = 377.51 Km. | 0 Km.              |                     |
| Length of Black Topping     | = 377.51 Km. | 0 Km.              |                     |
| Nos. of Habitations served  | = 35 nos.    | 0 nos.             |                     |



| <b>(2018-2019)</b>          |              |                    |                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Sanctioned</b>           |              | <b>Achievement</b> | <b>Remarks</b>       |
| No. Road of Sanctioned      | = 11 Nos.    | 0 Nos.             | Tender being floated |
| Length of Formation Cutting | = 0 Km.      | 0 Km.              |                      |
| Length of Black Topping     | = 126.19 Km. | 0 Km.              |                      |
| Nos. of Habitations served  | = 0 nos.     | 0 nos.             |                      |

The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 48 new projects during 2018–2019 amounting to ₹ 714.14 crore. Tenders for these works have been awarded and agreement signed for all the new projects.

#### **4. Under National Highways:**

Mizoram PWD is presently looking after and maintaining the National Highways having a total length of 1412.500 km within the state. The fund required for the Highways is funded by the Ministry of Roads, Transports & Highways (MoRTH), Govt. of India.

The following are the National Highways in the state namely: -

- i) Lailapur (Assam) to Tuipang (NH-54, 522 Km)
- ii) Hrangchalkawn to Lunglei(NH-54 A, 8.50 Km)
- iii) Zero point to Siaha (NH-54 B, 27.00 Km)
- iv) Sairang – Lengpui – Mamit - langkai (NH-44 A, 114.00 Km)
- v) Lawngtlai to R.Zochachhuah(NH-502 A, 88.00 Km)
- vi) Seling–Sesawng–Darlaw–N. Vervek - Tuivai (NH 150, 140.00 Km)
- vii) Bairabi to Bilkhawthlir(NH 154, 58.00 Km)
- viii) NH 6 Near Keifang–Saichal–Ngopa–Khawkawn–Tuivai(NH 102 B, 109.00 Km)
- ix) Vairengte–Zohmun–Sakawrdai–N.Vervek(NH 306 A, 100.00 Km)
- x) Seling to Champhai (NH 6, 150.00 Km)
- xi) Lunglei to Tlabung(NH 302, 94.00 Km)

I. The following works are in progress during 2018-19 as below: -

Work in progress under SARDP-4 (four) nos. Amount ₹ 2004.19 crore

1. Work in progress under NH(O) - 5 (five) nos.Amount -₹ 301.88 crore
2. Works under PR/IRQP - 10 (ten) nos. Amount - ₹ 18159.71 crore

II. During 2018-2019, Estimate proposal for eleven (11) new works amounting to ₹ 288.678 crore are submitted to the Ministry. As soon as sanctioned are obtained from the ministry, these works will be taken up immediately.

#### **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<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 and is effective from Dt. 10.10.2014. The State Govt. 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: -

**a) 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 59.50%.

**b) 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 upto-date is 55.27%.

**c) Improvement and upgradation of Tlabung – Kawrpuichhuah (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 in progress and the physical progress upto-date is 35.08%.

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 :**

**a) Road Sector Modernization and Performance Enhancement through Institutional Strengthening.**

This component supports gradual transformation of PWD into a modern road agency through implementation of a Road Sector Modernization Plan (RSMP) which will carry forward and deepen various institutional development

initiatives introduced under the MSRP I.

For implementation of the RSMP activities, RSMP - Working Group Committee under the Chairmanship of the Engineer-in-Chief, PWD was formed on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 with 10 members in the Committee. For effective implementation of the activities, 5 RSMP – Sub Group Committees were also formed with each Sub-Groups having specific tasks.

The RSMP activities are periodically reviewed and modified during project implementation and mainly focus on:

**i) Modernization of policies, engineering practices, and business procedures.** – Road

policies are being revised under the advice of Institutional Development Specialist Consultant engaged by PWD Mizoram. Draft Road Policies is under scrutiny and observation by the members of RSMP Working Group.

**ii) Asset Management and Maintenance** - Under this

activity Mizoram PWD intends to develop a GIS based Road Asset Management System to be useful in managing Mizoram PWD Assets as well as preparing the annual maintenance plan and budgeting. For achieving this an individual consultant was engaged to review the existing asset management system/ data, review process of planning, design, construction, and maintenance of roads and bridges, able to demonstrate possible GIS based road Asset Management System, and formulation of suitable strategy to achieve robust and sustainable

- GIS based road Asset Management System.
- iii) Initialization of the GIS based Road Asset Management System is under progress based on the Consultant report.
- iv) **Institutional and Human Resource Development.**- Training modalities and 3 year training calendar have been developed based on the need assessment carried out within Mizoram PWD, This is expected to enhance the capacity of Mizoram PWD employees. Various trainings have been conducted in the past years. Library has also set up in PWD Engineer-in-Chief Office. Under this RSMP activities, installation of Video Conferencing system in E-in-C Mini Conference Room and distribution of Video Conferencing hardware facilities in 17 PWD Offices have already been completed. Computerization of PWD Offices and Public Works Information Management Systems (PWIMS) have been initiated.
- v) **Road Safety Management.** – Road Safety Awareness workshop was conducted with the help of World Bank's Consultant, Road Safety Audit was also conducted for MSRP : Aizawl-Thenzawl-Lunglei Road constructed in the previous World Bank assisted project. Necessary estimates are also framed by the concern Divisions, which can be implemented as and when necessary fund are available.
- vi) **Improved Environmental and Social safeguards capacity and management** – To create environmental and social safeguards along the project road with safety awareness, various

workshops and awareness talks are imparted to the workers of the projects. Awareness campaigns are also conducted to the Project Affected Persons in all the project roads.

#### 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 northeastern 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 ₹ 259.20 crore, which will be financed through MDoNER. Out of the project cost, GOI share is ₹ 161.43 crore whereas State share is ₹ 97.76 crore.

M/s Tantia Constructions Ltd., Kolkata is selected to execute the civil works. Contract amount is ₹ 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 63.43% and the target date for completion of the project is April, 2019.

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

#### 7. **JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) :**

The following works are proposed to be executed under JICA for which DPR are already submitted to the concerned Ministry.

- i) Construction of Hliappui (NE Bualpui) – Hnahlan road (90.00 km) amounting to ₹ 232.00 crore.

- ii) Construction of Aizawl (Samtlang) – Kanghai – Marpara road (115.00 km) amounting to ₹ 939.00 crore.
- iii) Improvement, Diversion & Upgradation of Khawbung – N.Vanlaiphai – Chekawn road including Major Bridge over R.Tuipui (88.00 km) amounting to ₹ 192.00 crore.

### 8. Works under NEC:

The North Eastern Council is one of the main funding sources of major road works in Mizoram. Status of projects undertaken with funding from NEC are as below: -

- i) Upgradation of Thanlon–Singhat Road (Ngopa–Tuivai) 43.40 km: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 6767.00 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- ii) Upgradation of Bairabi–Zamuang Road: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 3768.05 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- iii) Construction of approach road to PSC Bridge over R.Tlawng on Bairabi – Zamuang Road: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 444.93 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- iv) Construction of Mission Veng Bazar Complex at Mission Veng, Aizawl: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 598.41 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- v) Construction of Community Hall at Chanmari West, Aizawl: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 475.28 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- vi) Construction of Community Complex at Edenthar, Aizawl: The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 481.52 lakh. The work was completed in 2018.
- vii) Upgradation of Serkhan – Bagha bazar Road (115.20 km): The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 14863.00 lakh. The present

progress of work is 76% and is in progress now.

- viii) Improvement & Upgradation of Khedacherra–Damchera–Zamuang Kawrtethawveng–Tuilutkawn (KDZKT) Road (88.50 km): The approved sanctioned amount for this work is ₹ 17963.00 lakh. The present progress of work is 63% physically and the work is in progress now.

### 9. Works under NLCPR:

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) under MDoNER is one of the funding sources for Infrastructure Development in the state of Mizoram. The schemes are centrally financed on the basis of 90% Grant and 10% Loan. There are 16 on-going projects taken up by the State PWD under NLCPR. The total fund allocated during 2018-2019 is ₹ 1264.83 lakh (₹ 1200.97 lakh for buildings and ₹ 63.86 lakh for road works).

### 10. Works under State Priority Project (SPP):

There is a budget allocation of ₹ 11,112.90 lakh (₹ 1201.99 lakh for buildings works and ₹ 9910.91 lakh for road works) for various works under State Priority Project during 2018-2019.

### 11. Works under NEDP:

During 2018-2019, ₹ 29,594.54 lakh is allocated to PWD for development of roads networks and construction of government buildings within the state.

Construction of new buildings, new roads, improvement of existing roads, maintenance of roads and construction of permanent structures like slope protection works and cross drainage works at various places are proposed to be executed under this programme. Resurfacing of city roads and district capitals roads are also to be covered. Repair of formation breaches, removal of road block and landslip during the last monsoon period are also to be taken up under this programme.

**12. Mizoram Road Fund Board:-**

The Mizoram Road Fund Act 2007 was introduced on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2007 for establishing the Mizoram Road Fund to make better provision for the rehabilitation, maintenance and repair of roads, giving priority to the core network; and providing for the appointment of a Road Fund Board to administer the Fund, formulate and co-ordinate road planning, approve the road funding program and make recommendations to the Government on road network, road safety and traffic management policies and strategies for the State. ₹ 50.00 crore was made available to take up works under Road Fund Board.

**13. Waterways:-**

R.Tlawng (Dhaleswari River) is the only national Waterway in the state and is designated as National Waterway 102. The Waterway start from Khamrang near NH 54 to Bridge on NH-154 at Charmura as per the National Waterways act, 2016.

Preparation of DPR for development of IWT on R. Khawthlangtuipui – Tuichawng in Lunglei District, Mizoram is

being done at the cost of ₹ 57,25,000.00 by consultant, M/S Rites Limited and is in progress. The following rivers in Mizoram have been also identified as potential waterways for further studies for development of IWT in Mizoram.

- i) River Khawthlangtuipui from Rajiv Nagar – Tlabung (180 km)
- ii) River Tuichawng from Kawrpuichhuah–Tuichawng (135 km)
- iii) River Tut from Dapchhuah–Tlangkhang (55 km)

Further, River Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne) and River Tlawng and R Tut are proposed for development of IWT in the state. The Ministry is requested to send expert team to have feasibility study and hydrographic survey of River Tlawng and River Tut in the Northwest and River Chhimtuipui in the southern part of Mizoram.

Once IWT is implemented in the state, a considerable improvement will be achieved in transport communication system by utilizing indigenous river.

*Source - Public Works Department*

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## 9. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Under the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, General Administration Department (GAD) is being given a target to provide legal identity for all inhabitants of Mizoram by the year 2030 through the issuance of Aadhaar card to the people of Mizoram. The Aadhaar coverage is being implemented by UIDAI under the Ministry

of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

### Achievement:

The percentage of Aadhaar enrolment in the Districts of Mizoram in the year ending 2017-18 is as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Population as per census 2011 | Projected Population, 2015 | Total Enrolment | Percentage of Enrolment out of Projected population, 2015 |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1       | Lunglei          | 161,428                       | 179,742                    | 177944          | 99.73%  |
| 2       | Serchhip         | 64,937                        | 68,684                     | 70070           | 102.02%   |
| 3       | Champhai         | 125,745                       | 133,000                    | 113705          | 85.49%  |
| 4       | Mamit            | 86,364                        | 91,347                     | 82720           | 90.56%  |
| 5       | Siaha            | 54,396                        | 59,366                     | 58961           | 99.32%  |
| 6       | Kolasib          | 83,955                        | 88,799                     | 93379           | 105.15%   |
| 7       | Aizawl           | 400,309                       | 423,407                    | 359896          | 85.89%  |
| 8       | Lawngtlai        | 117,894                       | 124,696                    | 134406          | 107.79%   |

**Activities:** Due to the Introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) system in availing the benefits of various Government schemes like Food Security Act, subsidies, Health Care, etc., issuing legal identity through Biometric Enrolment for generation of Aadhaar card in respect of the citizens of the country has become a necessity. Keeping this in mind, the State Government took over the Aadhaar registration in respect of the people of Mizoram in coordination with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI). General Administration Department(GAD) was appointed as State Registrar and the Deputy Commissioners of each District as Enrolment Agencies. Biometric Enrolment (BME) of Aadhaar through State Agencies commenced on October, 2016 and anyone over the age of 5 years can be enrolled for Aadhaar by providing legal documents like birth certificate, etc.

**Vision for 2030:** With the current results of Aadhaar enrolment done by the Enrolment Agencies, it is obvious that by the year 2020, all Districts will achieve 100% enrolment in respect of the projected population 2015. Biometric Enrolment is a continuous process and have to be sustained until it is repealed by the Parliament. As such, Permanent Enrolment Centres(PECs) is being set up at all Districts, Sub-Divisions and Block Headquarters for Aadhaar registration to enable persons to enroll themselves as per their conveniency. In this present trend, as stated above, the State will soon be reaching 100% enrolment in respect of the projected population 2015 and will certainly achieved the same result by the year 2030 as well.

*Source - General Administration Department*

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## 10. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

### Vision:

It is a vision of Local Administration Department to ensure and strengthen participatory local self-government through Village Councils and also provide development of community infrastructure for the comfort, livelihood, lifestyle and ease of access for the rural community.

### Objectives:

- 1) Strengthening and regulation of the Village administration.
- 2) Improvement in the recovery of Government Servants loans (LIC/HUDCO) and Public Housing Loans.
- 3) Creation and maintenance of public assets in Villages.

### Activities:

- 1) Matters relating to Village Council Administration.
- 2) Matters relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- 3) Naming of streets, roads and Villages.
- 4) Animal Control & Taxation.
- 5) Creation of public parks.
- 6) Local Development works in rural areas.
- 7) Preservation of place of worship including burial ground in rural areas.

It is also a mission of Local Administration Department to ensure the effective functioning of the Village Councils through their empowerment and development of infrastructures as they are directly connected to the grass-root people. At present, the Department looks after **534 Village Councils** excluding those under the three Autonomous District Councils of Mara, Lai and Chakma. Minor development works for improvement of civic amenities such as construction of village internal roads, footsteps, pedestrian pavement, small bridges, land development, recreational parks, etc. have been executed by the Department which

serves as beneficial public assets in all the rural areas of Mizoram.

The Director and 9 (nine) supporting officers and 67(sixty seven) staffs are functioning in its own building at Ramhlun North, Aizawl. It has technical wing headed by Executive Engineer. There are two technical officers and 7(seven) Junior Engineer and 3(three) Section Assistant. In the district level, there is one DLAO each in every District who is also functioning as head of office and he/she is supported by Head Assistant, clerical staff and Junior Engineer in the functioning of the day to day duties.

### Brief write-up of NEDP:

Local Administration Department is entrusted to implement one of the schemes under NEDP i.e. 'Composite Infrastructure Development for Rural Areas/Village Scheme'. As the New Economic Development Policy aims at the optimal utilization of available resources in various sector of the economy to bring about the maximum benefit to the people of Mizoram, Local Administration Department is committed to utilizing the allocated amount of ₹ 6560.00 lakh during 2017-18 and ₹ 5169.86 lakh during 2018-19 under the component of "Improvement of Infrastructure in the Villages" in a way which will enable us to achieve the desired results and impacts on the livelihood, occupation, lifestyle, health and ease of access for the rural community.

The following activities are being implemented under the New Economic Development Policy:

1. Improvement of Village Internal Roads
2. Improvement of Village Parks and Gardens
3. Construction of steps, pavements and minor bridges
4. Construction and repairs of village water points
5. Public Utilities

6. Village Sanitation
7. Construction of Hand Railings
8. Land Development
9. Monitoring and Evaluation.

### Vision 2030:

Local Administration Department looks after 534 Village Councils excepting Village Councils under Autonomous District Councils. The Village Councils are given more and more responsibilities through legislation and also as the circumstances so demands. Meanwhile, conversion of Village Council into Panchayati Raj System is under examination of higher authority. If our local body system is to be transformed in the like manner of PRI, Village Development Plan will come to be one of the key issues for proper planning at the grass root level. Therefore, participatory Village development plan will have to be drawn with the participation of the public through Village assembly (Gram Sabha). Through the Village Development Plan, activities of all stakeholder departments will be converged. Accordingly the scheme under such plan will be implemented under one umbrella i.e. rural local body. Such VDP is also expected to address all key issues for creation of Village infrastructure and assets.

The vision will necessarily include improvement and recreation of public recreational parks. The important of park and open spaces in towns and cities is realized nowadays by all town & city planner. The primary functions of parks are to provide, in an environment of growing things, rest, relaxation and breathing space for the people of the area where they are located.

The Local Administration Department looks after 9 (nine) parks at present. More and more parks are necessary for recreational purpose of the public. As aware, our city is congested, owing to this, life is frustrated and the general public need a place for relaxation. If fund can be made available at least one park each in all the towns would be created during the vision

period. It is expected that life would be more relaxing, active and healthy if more parks can be created.

### Targets:

It is expected to create 2600 numbers of public assets in rural areas of Mizoram during 2017-18. The assets to be created are mainly of Community infrastructure as highlighted in the activities of NEDP.

The Government of Mizoram has allotted fund to the tune of ₹ 6560 lakh during 2017-18 and ₹ 5169.86 lakh during 2018-19 under NEDP.

Achievements both financial and physical are shown as under:

#### Financial achievement –

| Year      | Fund received (in lakh) | Percentage of expenditure during 2017-2018 |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 2017-2018 | ₹ 6560/-                | 100%                                       |
| 2018-2019 | ₹ 5169.86/-             | 100%                                       |

#### Physical achievement –

| Year      | Target – 2600 Nos. | Achievement in numbers<br>2600 Nos. |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2017-2018 | Target – 2600 Nos. | 2600 Nos.                           |
| 2018-2019 | Target – 2500 Nos. | 2500 Nos.                           |

### Outcome:

In Villages basic services and amenities are not sufficiently available in comparisons with towns and city. Proper drains, internal roads, water points, footpath are available in little quantities as such standard of life is normally lower than in the towns. With the implementation of NEDP for creation of Village assets, it would be an advantage for rural areas for getting Village infrastructures and would no doubt uplift the standard of living to a great extend.

### Problems etc.:

In some parts of remote Villages, collection of construction materials like stone is somehow a problem and

challenges. However, works can be taken up without much difficulty. And the public mostly welcome those assets created for the Village.

**Opportunity/endowments:**

As aware, terrain and landscape of most of our Villages are quite different from that of the plains. In the case of Village development schemes, minor nature of works like construction of steps, footpath, drains etc are not specifically addressed by the rural development schemes. Fortunately, availability of fund under NEDP is a great opportunity for providing community assets in Villages.

**Future perspective:**

Most of our villages need infrastructure development for providing basic services, internal road, connectivity to public places and water points, a number of steps to connect lower place and vice versa. The NEDP works provide such requirements and it would also provide better livelihood in the Villages.

*Source - Local Administration Department*

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## 11. INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Department of Information & Public Relations is the 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 a communication medium between the Government and Media and plays a vital role in taking the welfare schemes to the people.

### A. Vision, objectives, policy, targets, activities of the Department.

1. To create awareness and disseminate information about policies, programmes, schemes of the government through print, electronic and online media.
2. To promote visual arts and provide avenues for furthering the cause of fine arts (painting & sculpture) and films.
3. Timely collection, consolidation and review of the feedback from public on the functioning of the government.
4. Strengthening of infrastructure, skill up-gradation for staff and upgrading technical equipment in the Department.
5. To facilitate professional assistance to journalists, establish welfare measures and finalisation of accreditation of media persons as per The Mizoram Press Representative Accreditation Rules 2014.
6. Distribution of classified advertisements of various departments and stream-lining of advertisements.

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 Department regularly updates the people on developments, benefits and success story of the state flagship programmes. 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 Department performs the task of spreading awareness regarding new procedures of Waste Disposal and related activities.
9. Sensitization 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 apprises 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.

## B. Achievements

1. **Press releases:** The Information & Public Relations Department (I & PR), in its endeavor to achieve its duty as an agency of the Government of Mizoram for disseminating information on various activities of the Government to the people, has successfully published important government press releases through its website [www.diprmizoram.gov.in](http://www.diprmizoram.gov.in). The department also distributes daily press releases in soft as well as hard copy format to different local media agencies and also gives prompt feedback to the concerned government departments.

- Press release issued during 2017 - 2018 : 3173 nos.
- Video clips issued during 2017-2018 : 1802 nos.
- Photos published through website during 2017-2018: 4760 nos.

2. **PRESS:** The Department of I&PR acts as a nodal agency for the local media houses. It successfully liaises with media persons by working closely with the Mizoram Journalists Association (MJA). The government of Mizoram through the I&PR Department, dole out services and benefits for members of the press.

- a) **Ex-gratia:** Families of deceased accredited journalists are given ex-gratia payment at the rate of ₹1,50,000 and ₹1,00,000 to dependents of any other member of the Mizoram Journalists Association.
- b) **Medical Assistance:** Members of the Mizoram Journalist Association suffering from critical illness are given medical assistance.

3. **Advertisement:** 146 number of display advertisements received from other departments were certified and published by the department in different newspapers. The department also issued 602 number of display advertisements and 1408 number of classified advertisements during the reporting period.

4. **Press Clippings:** The department scrutinizes public grievance published in newspapers and notify the government in the form of press clippings. 116 number of press clippings were sent to concerned departments during the reporting period.

5. **Art and film:** To promote art and film within and outside the state, and also to motivate, nurture and support the creative and talented young people of our state, the government strives to pave way for painters, sculptors, artistes and filmmakers. As the nodal agency for film and art development, the Mizoram Film Forum (MFF) and the Mizoram Art Development Society (MADS) were created with financial, physical and creative support from the department of I&PR.

Aspiring artists and filmmakers with promising talents to succeed in their respective fields are given financial assistance through the aforementioned societies. Film festivals, workshops, exhibitions, seminars and trainings for artists and filmmakers are also organized frequently. Many Mizo films were screened in various international film festivals held at different cities.

Some of the activities and events under film and art during the 2017-18 financial year are as follows:

- a) Study tour for members of MFF at Manipur on 22-27<sup>th</sup> May, 2017.



- b) Discussion on awareness of copyright violation held at Aizawl on July, 2017
- c) One day documentary film production training held at Aizawl on August, 2017
- d) One week artistes skills training held at Aizawl on September, 2017
- e) Mizoram Film Awards held at Aizawl on November, 2017
- f) Short film competition based on Mizo folktale held during December 2017 to February 2018
- g) Duet painting exhibition held three times during the month of August and December 2017
- h) MADS outdoor painting study tour programme on 15.04.2017 at B.S Farm
- i) MADS Art Workshop held at Archive Hall, Babutlang during 4<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> of July, 2017
- j) MADS Annual Art Exhibition held during 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 at MLA Assembly Annexe
- k) Solo painting exhibition held four times during September, October and November, 2017
- l) Workshop on Film Production of Script Writing during 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 at I&PR

On the spot painting competition was organized for Middle and High School students on 28.2.18.

#### 6. Recent publications / handouts / leaflets brought out by the department:

- a) **Mizoram State Wall Calendar, 2018:** 70,000 copies @ ₹ 50 per copy = ₹ 28,00,000.00.
- b) **Diary, 2018:** Mizoram State Diary, 2018 (Big) 4000 copies @ ₹ 92 per copy amounting to ₹ 3,68,000.00.

Mizoram State Diary, 2018 (small) 4000 copies @ ₹ 74 per copy amounting to ₹ 2,96,000.00.

#### C. Brief write up on schemes/ projects like NEDP, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP and others implemented by the department.

##### UNDER NEC:

**Lianchhiari Run:** Construction of Lianchhiari Run, a multi facility centre with an estimated amount of ₹ 10 crore was approved by the North Eastern Council in 2017. Funding in the form of Grant-in-Aid was released by the council on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 and Administrative Approval and permission for floating of restricted tender was received on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2017.

The facility is envisaged to cater to the multifarious needs of the government and the general public by providing venues for entertainment, space for holding meetings, conferences and workshops. It will also help in the dissemination of information about various schemes, projects and program of the Government thereby spreading awareness and information to the target group and draw positive participation.

The main objective of this project is infrastructural development especially in the media sector wherein venues for films, photo exhibition, flower exhibition, art exhibition etc. will be provided. The centre will have VIP conference hall, exhibition venue on roof-top, archive hall, photo and painting gallery, recording and editing room, conference hall, film theatre, photo studio and a basement and ground floor parking lot for users of the facility centre.

##### UNDER NEDP:

I&PR is an integral part of NEDP since its inception and plays an active role of publisher and media facilitator during different stages of NEDP's implementation. Besides publishing all important activities under NEDP in the form of press releases, the department also organised several press study tours, project site visits and *darshan* under NEDP. Workshop on New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) was held on



17<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 organised by I&PR and Planning & Programme Implementation Department at I&PR Conference Hall. In its endeavor to create public awareness on NEDP, the department successfully organizes press meet, seminars and workshops, prepare booklets on NEDP and frequently telecast special television programmes through Mizoram Hmasawna Lamtluang.

a) **Press Study Tour:** The department conducted study-cum-exposure tour for the local media persons during October to December, 2017 where four groups of media team escorted by officers of I&PR visited Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The first team departed on 26.10.2017 visiting the state of Uttarakhand and the last team who visited the state of Himachal Pradesh concluded their tour on 4.12.2017. A total of 30 media

persons and 8 officers of I&PR department participated in the NEDP media tour.

- b) **MUP Darshan:** Members of the Mizoram Upa Pawl were selected from forty (40) Assembly Constituencies of the state to visit notable areas within and around Aizawl city. During 9.11.2017 to 22.03.2018, MUP *Darshan* was conducted 37 times.
- c) **Press Project Site Visit:** Several groups of journalists under the guidance of officers and staffs of the I&PR department were sent to visit and study notable infrastructural achievements of the State Government. Project site visit was conducted 8 times during the reporting period with the first group visiting the eastern corner of Mizoram on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2017.

*Source - Information and Public Relations Department*

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## 12. ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

**Vision:** Developing knowledge, skills, awareness and responsiveness for citizen centric governance by involving all stakeholders in training activities and other related projects.

### Objectives and Targets:

- 1) Mainstreaming training in the process of governance.
- 2) Maintaining high standards of training programmes.
- 3) Making training a holistic and inclusive activity.

- 4) Maximising opportunities for systematic reforms.

### Functions:

- 1) Initiating systematic approach to training.
- 2) Involving with client departments in formulation for training plans.
- 3) Introducing appropriate training programmes to serve training needs.
- 4) Institutionalization of good practices.

### Activities during 2017-18

| Sl. No. | Name of Training   | Target group                      | Period  | Achievement                             |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1.      | Foundation Course for MCS 2017 Batch                                     | MCS 2017 Batch                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> March, 2017 – 28 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018 | 8 participants have completed training  |
| 2.      | Foundation Course for Stenographers Grade –III                           | Stenographers                     | 24 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017               | 33 participants have completed training |
| 3.      | General Awareness about Consumer Affairs                                 | NGO/CSO                           | 25 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017                | 72 participants have completed training |
| 4.      | Grooming and Personality Development                                     | Drivers                           | 25 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017                                  | 29 participants have completed training |
| 5.      | Grooming and Personality Development                                     | Group D                           | 16 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017                                    | 68 participants have completed training |
| 6.      | Training of Teachers on School Safety                                    | Middle Management/ CSO            | 16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017                  | 20 participants have completed training |
| 7.      | Health and Hospital Management   | Doctors who work in the hospitals | 24 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017                  | 15 participants have completed training |
| 8.      | General Awareness about Rights and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities  | NGO/CSO                           | 6 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017                   | 84 participants have completed training |
| 9.      | Training on Preparedness for Disaster Response                           | NGO/CSO                           | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2017                | 24 participants have completed training |
| 10.     | Refresher Course   | Steno. Grade – II                 | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2017                | 23 participants have completed training |
| 11.     | Training of Masons   | Masons of Aizawl                  | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2017                | 22 participants have completed training |
| 12.     | Functional Efficiency in Office Procedures                               | Group B & C                       | 20 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> June, 2017                 | 37 participants have completed training |
| 13.     | Accounts Administration in Government                                    | DDO's                             | 27 <sup>th</sup> -29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017                 | 54 participants have completed training |
| 14.     | Governance – Ethics and Values   | Group C                           | 27 <sup>th</sup> -29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017                 | 25 participants have completed training |
| 15.     | Basic Course on Disaster Management                                      | Middle/ Lower Management/         | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017                | 12 participants have completed training |
| 16.     | General Awareness about Gender Issues and Gender Budgeting In Government | Middle/Lower Management           | 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017                 | 27 participants have completed training |
| 17.     | e-Governance: Impact and Benefits  | Group A & B                       | 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017                 | 27 participants have completed training |
| 18.     | Managerial Competence in Financial Management                            | Group A & B Officers              | 11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017                 | 22 participants have completed training |

|     |  |   |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| 19. | Auto Cad for Engineers   | Engineers   | 17 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017            | 23 participants have completed training |
| 20. | General Awareness on Social Issues – Depression/ Suicide and Mental Health | Middle Management   | 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017             | 27 participants have completed training |
| 21. | Functional efficiency in Computer Operation                                | Group B & C   | 24 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017            | 14 participants have completed training |
| 22. | Functional efficiency in Computer Operation                                | Group A   | 7 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017           | 16 participants have completed training |
| 23. | Accounts Administration in Government                                      | DDO's   | 8 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017           | 36 participants have completed training |
| 24. | Training on Departmental /Office Disaster Management Plan                  | Middle/ Lower Management  | 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017          | 10 participants have completed training |
| 25. | District Level Training on Office Procedures & Establishment               | Group A & B   | 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017          | 12 participants have completed training |
| 26. | Evils of Drug and Drug Trafficking   | Middle Management (Headmasters and Principals)                                      | 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017          | 19 participants have completed training |
| 27. | Refresher Course for Junior Engineers                                      | Junior Engineers  | 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017          | 50 participants have completed training |
| 28. | Legal Literacy for Government Servants                                     | Group B & C   | 28 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017          | 31 participants have completed training |
| 29. | One week compulsory training for MSS                                       | MSS Officers of JAG and above   | 4 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017          | 15 participants have completed training |
| 30. | Human Rights Issues  | Middle/Lower Management   | 6 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017          | 15 participants have completed training |
| 31. | e-Governance: Impact and Benefits  | Group B & C   | 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017        | 16 participants have completed training |
| 32. | Duties & Responsibilities of Personal Assistants                           | Stenographers Grade – II & III  | 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017       | 16 participants have completed training |
| 33. | Two weeks Mid- Career Training for Senior Grade of MSS                     | Senior Grade of MSS Officers  | 18 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017       | 13 participants have completed training |
| 34. | Grooming and Personality Development                                       | Group D   | 19 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017                          | 28 participants have completed training |
| 35. | Training in Administrative Vigilance                                       | Middle Management   | 19 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> September, 2017        | 17 participants have completed training |
| 36. | Accounts Course  | Auditor/ DA/ AO/ Supdt. of Accounts/ AA/ADA/Assistant/ATA/ ASA and their equivalent | 3 <sup>rd</sup> October – 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 | 30 participants have completed training |
| 37. | Speed Improvement  | Stenographers Grade – II  | 9 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017          | 15 participants have completed training |
| 38. | Training on Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management            | Middle Management/ CSO  | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 27 participants have completed training |
| 39. | Refresher Course for Junior Grade MFAS                                     | Junior Grade MFAS Officers  | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 21 participants have completed training |
| 40. | Mid- Career Training for Senior Grade and JAG of MCS                       | Senior Grade and JAG of MCS   | 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 25 participants have completed training |
| 41. | District Level Training on Office Procedures & Establishment at Siaha      | Group A & B   | 24 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 47 participants have completed training |
| 42. | Governance – Ethics and Values   | Group C   | 24 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 14 participants have completed training |
| 43. | Training in Administrative Vigilance                                       | Dealing Hands   | 24 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017         | 13 participants have completed training |

|     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 44. | Training on Hospital Safety and Emergency Services                  | Middle Management                               | 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2017         | 14 participants have completed training |
| 45. | Incident Response Systems   | Designated Officers of Incident Response System | 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017       | 22 participants have completed training |
| 46. | Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework                    | Middle/Lower Management                         | 13 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017      | 25 participants have completed training |
| 47. | Accounts Administration in Government                               | DDO's   | 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017       | 40 participants have completed training |
| 48. | Managerial Competence in Office Management and Establishment        | Group A & B                                     | 21 <sup>st</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2017       | 23 participants have completed training |
| 49. | Functional Efficiency in Office Procedures                          | Group B & C                                     | 28 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017       | 40 participants have completed training |
| 50. | General Awareness about HIV   | Middle Management                               | 28 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017       | 11 participants have completed training |
| 51. | Functional efficiency in Computer Operation                         | Stenographers                                   | 4 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017        | 25 participants have completed training |
| 52. | In- service Training for Treasury Staff                             | Treasury Staff                                  | 4 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017        | 14 participants have completed training |
| 53. | Foundation course for MSS   | Junior Grade of MSS                             | 15 <sup>th</sup> January – 15 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018 | 28 participants have completed training |
| 54. | Auto Cad for Engineers  | Engineers                                       | 22 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018       | 7 participants have completed training  |
| 55. | Revenue Resource Mobilization through VAT/GST/IT                    | Group A & B Officers                            | 23 <sup>rd</sup> -25 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017        | 24 participants have completed training |
| 56. | Duties and Responsibilities of Private Secretaries/ Liaising Skills | Steno Grade I and above                         | 29 <sup>th</sup> -31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2017        | 23 participants have completed training |
| 57. | Speed Improvement   | Stenographers Grade – III                       | 13 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> February, 2017       | 9 participants have completed training  |
| 58. | Legal Literacy for Government Servants                              | Group B & C                                     | 19 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2017       | 27 participants have completed training |

### RTI

| Sl. No. | Name of Training                               | Target group | Period                          | Achievement                       |
|---------|--|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.      | Training of Departmental Appellate Authorities | DAA          | 10 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 | 30 participants are being trained |
| 2.      | Training of Departmental Appellate Authorities | DAA          | 24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 | 18 participants are being trained |

### Fresh initiatives during 2017-18

- 1) NISG training Mid Career Training of Senior Grade/JAG MCS.
- 2) Senior Management Training of MCS in collaboration with– NCGG Mussorie under LBSNAA for 2 weeks.
- 3) 74<sup>th</sup> level training for Section Officers from CSS in collaboration with ISTM for 10 weeks.
- 4) Project Management Training for Officers under Government of

Mizoram in collaboration with IIM, Bangalore for 3 days.

- 5) Inclusion of training at AASC, Guwahati, UTSC, Delhi, Bharat Darshan for MCS probationers for 3 months.

### Action Plan under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)

The amount of ₹40.00 lakh and ₹70.00 lakh has been allocated to ATI under

NEDP for Critical gap funding and upgradation of infrastructure respectively. 30 (thirty) nos. of additional training programmes has been proposed under the component of Critical gap funding. Under the component of Upgradation of Infrastructure, administrative approval for floating tender in respect of furniture etc.

was obtained and proposal for expenditure sanction for civil works and purchase of Bus had been conveyed by the Administrative Department in the fag end of the financial year. The actual implementation was taken up in the next financial year i.e. 2018-2019.

*Source - Administrative Training Institute Department*

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### 13. FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

#### I. Past & Present Status of Fire Services in Mizoram:

Mizoram Fire Service Organisation previously known as Fire Brigade was set up on 1.9.1972 with 17 staff at Aizawl, near Aizawl Police Station under the Mizoram Police Department. As the need for setting up of more Fire Stations increases with the rapid increase of population and economic growth, other Fire Stations & Sub-Stations were established at Lunglei on 17.3.1975, Siaha on 24.1.1991, Kolasib on 14.9.1992, Tlabung on 7.6.1995 and Serchhip on 17.4.1998 and Kulikawn Fire Station on 13.9.2013. Due to fire hazards in newly created District Hqrs. at Champhai and Lawngtlai, two fire stations were again set up on 6.3.2008 and 25.5.1998 respectively without formal sanctions pulling staff from existing strength of other Fire stations. The Govt. felt the need to strengthen the Fire Brigade and placed into full unit under the control of the Superintendent of Police with other Senior Officers since 17.8.1992 and now it has been further strengthened with the creation of Director post from 20.3.2008. The Director has been declared as Head of Department in respect of financial transaction since 30.10.2008. The name of Mizoram Fire Service Organisation was also changed into Fire & Emergency Services in 2004, so that it encompasses not only fire fighting but also emergency services.

The main equipments for fire fighting and other emergencies like Fire engines, Fire extinguishers, various tools and equipments have been improved by procuring from State Plan fund, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and under Finance Commission, Govt. of India.

#### III. FIRE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 2012 – 2018

| Sl. No. | Year | House Fire | Forest Fire | Other/Rescue call | Live lost | Injured | Value of Property Damage | Value of Property Salvage |
|---------|------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | 2012 | 162        | 114         | 48                | 9         | 16      | ₹18,60,68,350            | ₹12,35,06,460             |
| 2       | 2013 | 161        | 186         | 43                | 3         | 15      | ₹4,16,65,180             | ₹28,15,66,056             |

At present, Mizoram Fire & Emergency Service has 11 (eleven) Fire Stations in the District headquarters of Aizawl, Khatla, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Siaha, Serchhip, Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit, Kulikawn, and civil sub-division Hqrs. of Tlabung with Director as its head at Headquarters Office, Hunthar veng, Aizawl. Each Fire station is headed by one Officer-in-charge of the rank of Station Officer, Sub-station Officer or Leading Fireman/Fireman. Apart from this, one Mobile temporary station in Aizawl city are manned from Aizawl Fire Station, and 7 (seven) Fireman are deputed to Lengpui Airport to assist Airport Fire staff. Due to insufficiency of staff some constables (2/3 each) are attached to assist Fireman in the stations from the State Armed Police Battalions and also where all Helicopter service in the state is available F&ES personnel also performed standby duty. The sanctioned strength of F&ES is 222 i.e 165 Fire Fighting personnel assisted by 42 Administrative staff.

Fire & Emergency Services in Mizoram functions under Home Department in which Director, is the head of the unit who look after the whole department with the help of other senior Officers (SP, Addl. SP & Dy.SP, etc).

#### II. Training and Awareness:

During current Financial Year Various Fire Stations had conducted Fire Awareness Campaign at 24 (twenty four) schools, 1 (one) College, 2 (two) Offices, MZU and 2 (two) YMA branches which were attended by 2038 students 35 Office staff, 105 YMA Members and 258 Teaching Staff.



|   |      |    |     |    |   |    |              |               |
|---|------|----|-----|----|---|----|--------------|---------------|
| 3 | 2014 | 91 | 190 | 56 | 8 | 4  | ₹4,34,20,600 | ₹25,00,14,200 |
| 4 | 2015 | 44 | 127 | 38 | 5 | 6  | ₹1,23,58,960 | ₹3,60,18,350  |
| 5 | 2016 | 35 | 69  | 71 | 2 | 1  | ₹53,390,934  | ₹66,107,928   |
| 6 | 2017 | 44 | 46  | 61 | - | 2  | ₹4,68,64,800 | ₹6,73,40,000  |
| 7 | 2018 | 37 | 56  | 47 |   | 14 | ₹9,24,33,637 | ₹24,91,36,750 |

#### IV. No Objection Certificate (NOC) issued w.e.f. 2013 – 2018

No Objection Certificate has been issued as required by the AMC Building Regulations, 2012 for proposed construction of buildings and other installations where NOC is demanded by other statutory rules/regulation. Fees as prescribed by the Government by notification has been collected and deposited to government revenue.

| Sl. No.      | Year | NOC Issued | Fee Collected    |
|--------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 1            | 2013 | 8          | ₹13,553          |
| 2            | 2014 | 60         | ₹88,890          |
| 3            | 2015 | 62         | ₹88,160          |
| 4            | 2016 | 94         | ₹1,34,396        |
| 5            | 2017 | 124        | ₹1,46,290        |
| 6            | 2018 | 204        | ₹2,24,492        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |      | <b>552</b> | <b>₹6,95,781</b> |

#### V. No. of Fire Station in Mizoram

1. Khatla Fire Station
2. Aizawl Fire Station
3. Kulikawn Fire Station
4. Siaha Fire Station
5. Lawngtlai Fire Station
6. Tlabung Fire Station
7. Champhai Fire Station
8. Serchhip Fire Station
9. Lunglei Fire Station
10. Mamit Fire Station
11. Kolasib Fire Station
12. ITI Fire Station
13. Vairengte Fire Post

#### VI. Pamphlets and TV display Advertisement

Pamphlets and other print materials on Fire Safety measures are distributed in schools and to the general public each year. Video clips and Slogans on Fire Safety and fire prevention are also displayed in the local Cable TV and Doordarshan.

*Source - Fire & Emergency Services Department*

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## XV. SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1. 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 adult.
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.

#### **Function:**

##### **1. The Department is allocated the following items of business:**

- i) Elementary Education
- ii) Secondary Education
- iii) Adult Education
- iv) Hindi Education
- v) Teachers' Education and Training
- vi) The Education Policy of Mizoram, 2013
- vii) Science Promotion in Schools
- viii) Vocational Education

##### **2. Accordingly, 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 2016-17 are highlighted in the following paragraphs: -

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

- 1) 8 (eight) LDCs were recruited on May 2018.
- 2) 36 (thirty-six) posts of Vocational Teachers was created.
- 3) 66 (sixty-six) H/S Science teachers & 48 H/S Mathematics Teachers, totaling 114 Teachers were recruited.
- 4) 40 (forty) Contract H/S Teachers were regularized.
- 5) 14 (fourteen) Contract HSS Lecturers were regularized.
- 6) 1 (one) Higher Secondary School in Kolasib District was provincialized & 16 posts of Teaching & Non-Teachings were also created.
- 7) 7 (seven) Middle School, 25 High School and 43 Higher Secondary School were upgraded from purely private status to Adhoc-Lumpsum Grant-in-Aid status.
- 8) Filling up of 44 posts of High School Headmaster is under active process.
- 9) 3 (three) Nepali P/S Teacher were recruited.
- 10) 2 (two) Disabled person were appointed as P/S teacher and 2 (two) Disabled person were appointed as M/S teacher.

- 11) 8 Nos. of Group B (Non-Govt.) were upgraded under MACPS, 2010.
  - 12) 30 Nos. of Group C were upgraded under MACPS, 2010.
  - 13) 117 Nos. of Group D were upgraded under MACPS, 2010.
  - 14) Financial Assistance was given to 68 distressed teachers under NFTW.
  - 15) 201 P/S teachers were upgraded to Senior Grade and 162 P/S teachers were upgraded to Selection Grade.
  - 16) 65 M/S Hindi teachers were upgraded to Senior/Selection Grade.
  - 17) 62 H/S Hindi teachers were upgraded to Senior/Selection Grade.
  - 18) 31 M/S Headmaster were upgraded to Selection Grade.
  - 19) 90 H/S Headmaster were upgraded to Senior Grade.
  - 20) 10 Lecturers were upgraded to Senior Grade and 29 Lecturers were upgraded to Selection Grade.
2. Mr. G.S. Zaithantluanga, Headmaster, Govt. Diakkawn High School, Kolasib was awarded National Award to Teachers. He was also an awardee of State Award to Teachers among Secondary School Teachers.
  3. Mr. Lalpiangthara, Headmaster, Govt. Chaltlang Middle School, Aizawl was awarded State Award to Teachers.
  4. Mr. H. Lalrinchana, Headmaster, Govt. Tlungvel Primary School – II, Tlungvel was awarded State Award to Teachers.

### 5. Major Works/Projects

The Department is undertaking the following major projects under NLCPR/NEC and Special Plan Assistance (SPA): -

- 1) Construction of Education Centre at Treasury Square, Aizawl under SPA: The work is in progress. The Physical Progress is 64% and Financial Progress is 64%. For this project, the Department received ₹ 800.00 lakh.
- 2) Construction of Educational Complex at Serchhip under

SCA: The Total sanctioned cost of this project is ₹ 122.20 lakh. The construction work was completed during the stipulated time i.e. on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept., 2017 and all the bills also has been released to the Firm.

- 3) Construction of Educational Guest House and Training Centre at Lunglei: For this project, the Department received ₹ 120.00 lakh and estimated to be completed by 2018. The construction work was completed on 18<sup>th</sup> Aug., 2017 during the stipulated time and all the bills also has been released to the Firm.

### 6. Minor Works during 2017-18:

Out of the allocated fund, following are achievement made by School Education Department under minor works 2017-2018:

| Sl. No. | Name of Works  | Amount  |
|---------|--|---------|
| 1       | Govt. Aizawl Venglai Primary School                        | 80,000  |
| 2       | Repair of Govt. Edenthar Middle School                     | 50,000  |
| 3       | Major repair of Govt. M/S, Nursery Veng                    | 500,000 |
| 4       | Repair of Govt. M/S, Electric Veng                         | 50,000  |
| 5       | R/Wall at Govt. Gorkha P/S                                 | 100,000 |
| 6       | Repair of Govt. Sairang P/S - II                           | 150,000 |
| 7       | Extension of office and toilet at Govt. Sihphir P/S III    | 200,000 |
| 8       | Construction of R/Wall below Govt. P/S - I, Thingsulthliah | 150,000 |
| 9       | Repair of Bualte M/S                                       | 300,000 |
| 10      | Repair of Govt. Thenzawl Middle School                     | 250,000 |
| 11      | Repair of Govt PZ Middle School, Chaltlang, Aizawl         | 150,000 |
| 12      | Repair of Govt. Kelkang P/S - II                           | 30,000  |
| 13      | Construction of Govt. Ramthar M/S, Aizawl                  | 500,000 |
| 14      | Repair of Govt Tlangsam M/S                                | 40,000  |
| 15      | Repair of Govt. Khawzawl Modern M/S                        | 20,000  |
| 16      | Repair of Govt. Vaphai Border M/S                          | 10,000  |
| 17      | Repair of Govt. Samthang M/S                               | 10,000  |
| 18      | Repair of Govt. Bethel Middle School                       | 10,000  |

|    |  |                  |
|----|--|------------------|
| 19 | Construction of Govt. Cherhlun Middle School   | 400,000          |
| 20 | Repair of R/Wall below Govt. H/S, Chaltlang  | 150,000          |
| 21 | Repair of Govt. Lungleng High School, Aizawl   | 150,000          |
| 22 | Construction of toilet at Govt. Zemabawk H/S   | 50,000           |
| 23 | Repair of Govt. Kawnpui H/S  | 100,000          |
| 24 | Construction of RMSA School, Sesawng   | 1,500,000        |
| 25 | Construction of R/Wall at Govt. Maubawk High School                                      | 100,000          |
| 26 | Repair of Govt. Bungkawn High School   | 150,000          |
| 27 | Repair of Govt. Sialsuk High School  | 100,000          |
| 28 | Repair of Govt. Diakkawn High School   | 150,000          |
| 29 | Repair of Govt. Republic HSS Chowkidar Quarters, Aizawl                                  | 100,000          |
| 30 | Construction of R/Wall at Leitlangpui HSS, Lunglei                                       | 300,000          |
| 31 | Science Laboratory building at Govt. Sateek H/S  | 400,000          |
| 32 | Construction of toilet at Govt. Lunglei HSS  | 200,000          |
| 33 | Construction of B/wall below Govt. Ramthar North P/S                                     | 165,800          |
| 34 | Repair of Govt. Ratu Middle School   | 200,000          |
| 35 | Repair of Govt. Model English P/S, Nursery Veng  | 100,000          |
| 36 | External Painting of Govt. Saitual HSS, Saitual.   | 150,000          |
| 37 | Providing and fixing M/S Steel Bar at Ednl.Complex Building                              | 104800           |
| 38 | Construction of toilet and providing poethylene Water storage Tank at SDEO, W.Phaileng.  | 85,800           |
| 39 | Repair of Chowkidar Quarters, Garrage and toilet at DSE                                  | 88,300           |
| 40 | Construction of R/Wall at SDEO 'N', Lunglei.   | 300,000          |
| 41 | Renovation and modification of DEO Quarters, Lunglei                                     | 200,000          |
| 42 | Repair of DEO office, Siaha  | 600,000          |
| 43 | Repair of Thenzawl SDEO  | 100,000          |
| 44 | Construction of toilet at Kawnpui PS - II  | 100,000          |
| 45 | Repair of Govt. Kawrthah Higher Secondary School offices                                 | 215,800          |
| 46 | Construction of Septic Tank, Diversion of Link Drain and repair of toilet at DSE office, | 258,900          |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>9,119,400</b> |

### Additional Fund

|              |  |                |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1            | Repair of Govt. Thuampui M/S choka, Aizawl | 100,000        |
| 2            | Repair of Govt. Sertlangpui High School    | 300,000        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>400,000</b> |

### 7. Adult Education

The Department of School Education, through its Adult Education Wing, strive to eradicate adult illiteracy in the whole state of Mizoram. Special focus has been given to districts with relatively low literacy percentage, namely, Lawngtlai, Lunglei and Mamit districts and total literacy was launched from 2014. The school Education Department has developed a strategy involving its various branches including SSA and RMSA towards achieving total literacy.

Departmental survey was conducted in 2015 at village level and persons who are still unable to read and write were identified in each and every village. The member of illiterate per Departmental survey in 2015 is 43,341 excluding children below 6 years of age whereas the number of illiterates as per census 2011 is 80,500. And Mizoram literacy percentage is 95.34% as Departmental survey 2015.

District steering committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner was constituted in each and every district. All head of Departments and leaders of NGO's were appointed as member of the committee. And DEO as member Secretary and officers from Adult Education as representative of Directorate of School Education. It is aiming to involved all departments and NGO's in the programme. Further district working committee under the chairmanship of DEO was constituted in each and every district. Where member secretary is DPC and officer from Adult Education Wing is as coordinator.

Gov't. School Teachers, SSA and RMSA teachers, evangelist teachers were appointed as Animators who were a frontline workers in the programme.

Learners are provided learning materials at free of cost and animators are given Honorarium of ₹ 300/- per.

### 8. Hindi Propagation

During 2018-19 Academic session, 1 (one) Hindi Education Officer was promoted to the post of Deputy Director (Hindi) and during the session 6 (six) Trained High School Hindi Teachers were also promoted to the post of Assistant Hindi Education Officer.

9. School Education Department has published Annual Publication 2017-18 (List of Schools with Number of Teachers & Enrolment of students) during the academic session.

10. Major works of projects under School Education Department.

| Sl. No. | Name of Project  | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|--|--------------------|
| 1       | Article 275(1) (2016-17)   | 636.74             |
| 2       | NABARD-RIDF-XXII (2016-17)                                       | 2553.58            |
| 3       | NEDP, 2016-17  | 490.00             |
| 4       | NEDP, 2017-18  | 1000.00            |
| 5       | Construction of Teachers Training Complex at Lunglei under NLCPR | 1040.00            |

11. Provision for payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helper @ ₹ 1,000/- per month is made under MDMS, which is shared between the Centre and the States on 90:10 basis for North Eastern States. However, the State Government of Mizoram is paying an additional ₹ 500/- per month over and above the mandatory 10% State Matching Share, thus raising the monthly honorarium of cook-cum-helper to ₹ 1,500/- as against ₹ 1,000/- provided under the Scheme.

| Component            | Total Amount prescribed per child per day (in ₹) | Central Share (90%) (in ₹) | Mandatory State Matching Share (10%) (in ₹) | Amount contributed by Govt. of Mizoram (in ₹) | % of State's contribution (as against the mandatory 10% SMS) |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Cooking cost for PS  | 4.13   | 3.72                       | 0.41  | 1.20  | 24.39%   |
| Cooking Cost for UPS | 6.18   | 5.56                       | 0.62  | 1.00  | 15.24%   |

- i. MDM programme played a crucial role in reducing drop out, and has helped in increase in attendance and enrolment of children particularly girls.
- ii. There has been an increase in retention, learning ability and achievement as well as greater social equity among caste, creed, sex and gender groups in the schools due to MDMS.
- iii. MDMS has become a community programme with active participation of the beneficiaries.
- iv. MDM has increased socialization among the children, aided in active learning of children, and improved their academic performance.
- v. Good practices like washing hands before eating, and after eating are imparted in the schools.
- vi. Creation of kitchen garden in school premises is encouraged.
- vii. Utmost care has been taken to prevent adulteration and pilferage of food grains.

**a. Achievement during 2018-19 (as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018):-**

| Sl. No       | District  | No. School  |             |             | Enrolment    |             |             | Cook engaged |             |             |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|              |           | UPS         | TOTAL       | PS (I-V)    | UPS          | TOTAL       | PS (I-V)    | UPS          | TOTAL       | PS (I-V)    |
| 1            | Aizawl    | 235         | 514         | 17374       | 235          | 514         | 17374       | 235          | 514         | 17374       |
| 2            | Champhai  | 124         | 258         | 8676        | 124          | 258         | 8676        | 124          | 258         | 8676        |
| 3            | Kolasib   | 80          | 175         | 7158        | 80           | 175         | 7158        | 80           | 175         | 7158        |
| 4            | Lawngtlai | 165         | 418         | 19582       | 165          | 418         | 19582       | 165          | 418         | 19582       |
| 5            | Lunglei   | 225         | 550         | 18730       | 225          | 550         | 18730       | 225          | 550         | 18730       |
| 6            | Mamit     | 119         | 277         | 11250       | 119          | 277         | 11250       | 119          | 277         | 11250       |
| 7            | Siaha     | 76          | 194         | 7833        | 76           | 194         | 7833        | 76           | 194         | 7833        |
| 8            | Serchhip  | 65          | 140         | 4013        | 65           | 140         | 4013        | 65           | 140         | 4013        |
| <b>Total</b> |           | <b>1455</b> | <b>1089</b> | <b>2526</b> | <b>94616</b> | <b>1089</b> | <b>2526</b> | <b>94616</b> | <b>1089</b> | <b>2526</b> |

**ii. Food grains lifted during 2017-18 (in qtls.)**

| Sl. No.      | District  | 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter |                |                | 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter |                |                |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|              |           | PS                      | UPS            | TOTAL          | PS                      | UPS            | TOTAL          |
| 1            | Aizawl    | 1110.97                 | 898.21         | 2009.18        | 1174.62                 | 974.12         | 2148.74        |
| 2            | Champhai  | 541.54                  | 450.21         | 991.75         | 537.75                  | 482.05         | 1019.80        |
| 3            | Kolasib   | 489.15                  | 328.87         | 818.02         | 424.31                  | 309.89         | 734.19         |
| 4            | Lawngtlai | 747.91                  | 390.63         | 1138.54        | 745.63                  | 420.56         | 1166.19        |
| 5            | Lunglei   | 1321.02                 | 767.48         | 2088.49        | 1317.13                 | 826.74         | 2143.87        |
| 6            | Mamit     | 644.57                  | 314.28         | 958.86         | 644.76                  | 339.59         | 984.35         |
| 7            | Siaha     | 545.04                  | 288.10         | 833.14         | 549.48                  | 313.86         | 863.34         |
| 8            | Serchhip  | 326.90                  | 295.92         | 622.82         | 333.42                  | 320.10         | 653.52         |
| <b>Total</b> |           | <b>5727.10</b>          | <b>3733.70</b> | <b>9460.80</b> | <b>5727.11</b>          | <b>3986.91</b> | <b>9714.00</b> |

**iii. Release of Central and State Share during 2018-19**

State/UT: Mizoram

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No.                 | Components                      | Opening Balance as on 01.04.18 |               | Central Assistance received during 2018-19 | Matching contribution released by the state/UT during 2018-19 | Total funds available with the State/UT during 2018-19 | Expenditure incurred by the state/ UT during 2018-19 (Till date) |               |                |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|---------------|----------------|
|                         |                                 | Central Share                  | State Share   |  |   |  | Central Share  | State Share   | Total          |
| 1                       | 2                               | 3                              | 4             | 5  | 6   | 7  | 8  | 9             | 10             |
| <b>A</b>                | <b>Recurring Assistance</b>     |                                |               |  |   |  |  |               |                |
| 1                       | Cost of Foodgrains              | 0.00                           | 0.00          | 52.73                                      | 0.00  | 52.73  | 28.38  | 0.00          | 28.38          |
| 2                       | Cooking Cost                    | 116.64                         | 138.33        | 591.02                                     | 98.38   | 944.37   | 663.55   | 175.25        | 838.79         |
| 3                       | Honorarium to cook-cum- helper  | 25.22                          | 25.93         | 256.67                                     | 93.96   | 401.78   | 265.01   | 176.67        | 441.68         |
| 4                       | Transportation Cost             | 0.34                           | 0.00          | 69.44                                      | 0.00  | 69.78  | 0.00   | 0.00          | 0.00           |
| 5                       | MME                             | 0.00                           | 0.00          | 20.01                                      | 0.00  | 20.01  | 15.65  | 0.00          | 15.65          |
| 6                       | <b>Sub-Total</b>                | <b>142.19</b>                  | <b>164.26</b> | <b>989.87</b>                              | <b>192.34</b>   | <b>1488.66</b>   | <b>972.59</b>  | <b>351.92</b> | <b>1324.51</b> |
| <b>B</b>                | <b>Non-recurring Assistance</b> |                                |               |  |   |  |  |               |                |
| 7                       | Kitchen Devices                 | 6.00                           | 0.00          | 0.00                                       | 0.00  | 6.00   | 6.00   | 0.00          | 6.00           |
| 8                       | Kitchen Cum-Store               | 0.00                           | 0.00          | 0.00                                       | 0.00  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00          | 0.00           |
| 9                       | <b>Sub-Total</b>                | <b>6.00</b>                    | <b>0.00</b>   | <b>0.00</b>                                | <b>0.00</b>   | <b>6.00</b>  | <b>6.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>   | <b>6.00</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total(6+9)</b> |                                 | <b>148.19</b>                  | <b>164.26</b> | <b>989.87</b>                              | <b>192.34</b>   | <b>1494.66</b>   | <b>978.59</b>  | <b>351.92</b> | <b>1330.51</b> |



**b. Problems and Issues faced in the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme:**

- 1) **Delay in release of Fund:** Release of State Matching Share as well as Central share are often delayed at State level, resulting in delay in release of fund to the Schools. The field level functionaries and School teachers are perpetually placed under difficulties and highly uncomfortable situation. To ensure uninterrupted serving of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, it is important that funds are released in time.
- 2) **Water Supply:** Insufficient water supply in the school is one of the biggest problems faced by the schools. Many schools do not have sufficient water storage facilities. During dry season, cooks have to carry water every day from public point or from spring water source, which are normally located at a considerable distance from the schools. In certain cases, students have to bring water from home for cooking of Mid-Day Meal. The School Education Department on its own cannot solve this problem due to fund constraint.
- 3) **Cooking cost:** As Mizoram is situated in a hilly region, transportation cost is very high as compared to other States/Plain region. Therefore, the Daily/Weekly menu laid down in the guidelines could not be followed as the present rates of cooking cost for children at primary schools and Upper Primary schools are very low. Hence, daily rates need to be enhanced to meet the minimum requirements of daily menu for the physical and mental development of the beneficiaries.
- 4) **Honorarium of Cook-cum-Helper:** Honorarium of Cook-cum-Helper @ ₹ 1500 per month (₹ 900 Central Fund + ₹ 600 State Fund) is too meager as cost of living is very high in Mizoram. Due to low

honorarium and irregular payment of honorarium, schools have been facing problems in finding Cook-cum-Helpers for engagement.

**13. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):**

**a) Objectives/Vision:**

Currently, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as India's main programme for universalizing 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) Objectives/ Vision:**

- There are 1,643 Upper Primary School Teachers (including subject specific teachers) and

550 primary teachers under SSA.

- There are 410 Art instructors and 404 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 @ ₹ 250/- for upper primary school children and ₹ 150/- for primary school children. During 2017-18 it is distributed to 1,07,165 children.

**Free Uniform:** Free Uniform is distributed to all girls and SC and ST boys' children of all government schools @ ₹ 400/- per child. During 2017-18, it is distributed to 98,086 children.

#### **Grants:**

- Annual School Grant:** Annual school grant is distributed to all government and government aided schools @ ₹7,000 for upper primary school and ₹5,000/- for primary school. During 2017-18, annual school grant was distributed to 2,312 schools.
- Maintenance Grant:** Maintenance grant is distributed to all government elementary schools @ ₹ 7,500/-. During 2017-18, Maintenance grant was distributed to 2,236 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 2017-18, 3,285 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 2017-18, there are 6,010 out of school children, out of which, 4,866 are mainstreamed in regular school by providing Special Training in 64 Residential and Non-Residential Special Training centres.

#### **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 is 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 each.

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

- c) **Training of untrained teachers:** All 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 academically qualified for training at DIETs and IGNOU.

**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.

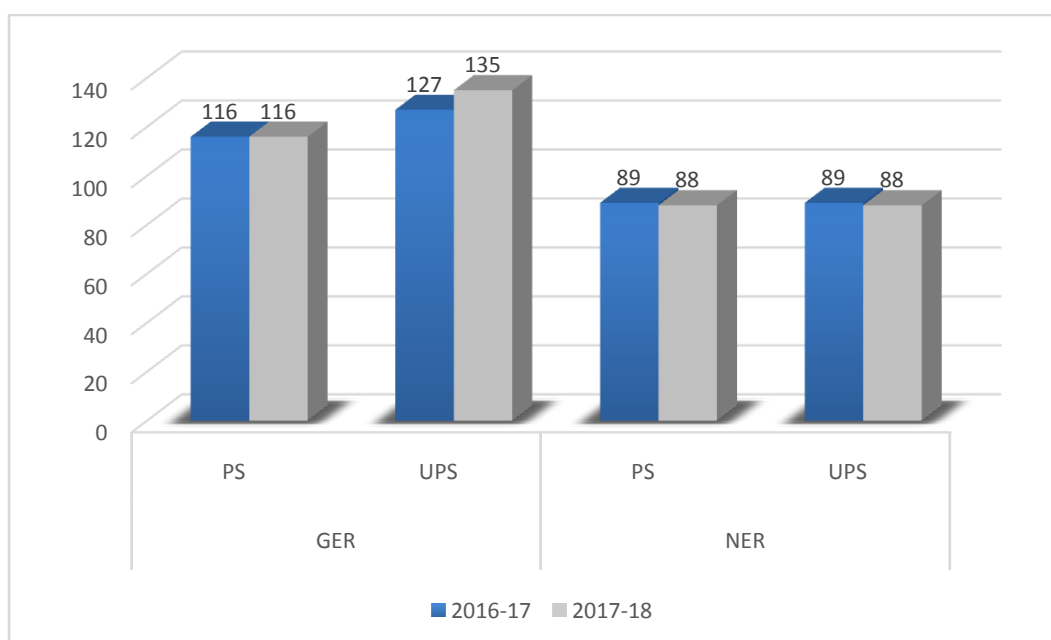
**KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Ballika Vidyalaya):** KGBV is implemented where the female

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 having 100 girls' children.

**Civil Works:** During 2017-18, 9 dilapidated primary schools were constructed, which were approved during 2012-13 PAB.

- d) **Facts and figures to support the target and outcomes in the form of time series data statistics:**

**GER/NER - Primary and Upper Level (State)**



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

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

| Percentage of School without infrastructure facilities (Govt. Schools) |              |              |             |                |       |                       |             |         |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|
| Year   | Total School | Girls toilet | Boys toilet | Drinking Water | Ramp  | Boundary wall/Fencing | Play Ground | Library |
| 2017-18  | 2262         | 1.0          | 1.6         | 6.7            | 49.4  | 45.0                  | 33.9        | 1.4     |
| 2016-17  | 2264         | 0.75         | 1.59        | 6.89           | 48.8  | 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 |
| 15.1    | 15.6  | 15.4  | 8.9           | 9.0   | 9.0   | 12.5       | 12.8  | 12.6  |

Source: U-DISE, 2017-18

Calculations of the various education indicators are done by using the following formulas:-

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

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

$$\text{Drop-out Rate} = 100 - (\text{Promotion Rate} + \text{Repetition Rate})$$

#### 14. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

**VISION:**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, which 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 persons 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.

**ACTIVITIES:**

**School Grant :**

Since the inception of R.M.S.A in the state, School Annual Grant has been regular features which have given financial assistance to all government schools at the rate of ₹ 50000/- per school. Over the years, this Grant has been instrumental in meeting the several requirements of the schools without which they could be in trouble. With experiences received, clear instructions have been given to schools on manner for utilization and to maintain good account of it. Under integrated new scheme Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, the framework sets new norms for the secondary and higher secondary schools based on the enrolment of students. From the total amount of the proposal 10% will be utilized for Swatch Action Plan in each school.

**The main points for utilization of fund are as follows:**

- Purchase of consumables/chemicals etc. for laboratory
- Purchase of instructional & learning materials
- Subscription of journals, newspaper
- Purchase of sports equipments
- Purchase of materials for music, dance, painting & cultural items
- Bill for water, electricity, internet & telephone charges
- P.A/sound systems for schools
- Miscellaneous expenditures

**INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:**

1. **Environmental Building Programme:** Community Sensitization Programme is successfully conducted at 26 Blocks at different districts @ ₹ 10000/- per each district. The programme is organized with the coordination of SMDC. The programme is found to be fruitful to

enhance the acceptance of disabled person in the community. It also helps in establishing disabled friendly environment of the society.

2. **Special Olympics cum World Disabled Day (with NGO's/Special Schools):** International Day for Persons with Disabilities is observed on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2017. On this day, one-day Special Olympics is organized on items of Football, Dead ball, Wheelchair Race, Spoon Race, 3-Legged Race and Musical Chair. All disabled are participated in each category as items as categorized based on areas of disabilities. Cash prize, trophy and medal are given to top 5 winners. Decent lunch is given to all. The programme is observed in all 8 districts successfully at the rate of 1 lakh per district.
3. **Consultation Meeting for Stake Holder Participation** was conducted in all 26 blocks at the rate of ₹ 10,000/- per block with the participation of Government Officials, Head of Departments, NGO representatives including Women Force; Youth Association; Church Leaders, Parents of CWSN, Teachers etc. The meeting discussed the need for readiness of the society to embrace disabled person in the environment, preparation of public

places to be able to access by all citizen of the society.

4. **Intensive Training for 45 Special Educators on Disability Management** was conducted at the rate of ₹ 300/- per day for 45 special teachers for 15 days on the month of August, 2017. Medical Expert and Specialist Doctors are invited as Resource Persons. The topic was from various stream like locomotors, eye, mental, audiometry, speech, identification etc. The training was beneficial to the trainees as it was based on practical learning.
5. **Special Pay to General Teacher/Special Teacher:** In the year 2017-18, 1 General teacher having RCI Registration is identified and to be appointed as IE-in-charge general teacher and ₹ 400 per month for 12 months is given as special pay.
6. **Special Pay to Existing Special Teacher/Special Teacher:** In the year 2017-18, 45 exiting special teachers having RCI are given ₹ 400 per month for 12 months is given as special pay.
7. **Distribution of Students Oriented Components:** Under Students oriented components, the assistive educational needs and equipments are distributed for all the 895 Children with Special Needs of Mizoram in the year 2017-18 as the table below:

| District     | Grand Total |            |             | Books & Stationeries |             |              | Uniform Allowance |             |              | Escort Allowance @400×10months |          |             |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|
|              | B           | G          | T           | Unit cost            | Phy         | Fin          | Unit cost         | Phy         | Fin          | Unit cost                      | Phy      | Fin         |
| Aizawl       | 187         | 280        | 467         | .005                 | 467         | 4.67         | .005              | 467         | 4.67         | 0.04                           | 2        | 0.08        |
| Champhai     | 54          | 63         | 117         | .005                 | 117         | 1.17         | .005              | 117         | 1.17         | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| Kolasib      | 52          | 64         | 116         | .005                 | 116         | 1.16         | .005              | 116         | 1.16         | 0.04                           | 5        | 0.2         |
| Lawngtlai    | 51          | 67         | 118         | .005                 | 118         | 1.18         | .005              | 118         | 1.18         | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| Lunglei      | 92          | 104        | 196         | .005                 | 196         | 1.96         | .005              | 196         | 1.96         | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| Mamit        | 27          | 76         | 103         | .005                 | 103         | 1.03         | .005              | 103         | 1.03         | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| Siaha        | 47          | 70         | 117         | .005                 | 117         | 1.17         | .005              | 117         | 1.17         | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| Serchhip     | 53          | 57         | 110         | .005                 | 110         | 1.1          | .005              | 110         | 1.1          | 0.04                           | 0        | 0           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>563</b>  | <b>781</b> | <b>1344</b> |                      | <b>1344</b> | <b>13.44</b> |                   | <b>1344</b> | <b>13.44</b> |                                | <b>7</b> | <b>0.28</b> |



| District     | Boarding & Lodges<br>@400×10months |          |             | Reader Allowance@<br>300×10months |          |             | Assistive<br>Devices |              | Medical Assessment<br>@200 |             |             | Total        |
|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|              | Unit<br>cost                       | Phy      | Fin         | Unit<br>cost                      | Phy      | Fin         | Phy                  | Fin          | Unit<br>cost               | Phy         | Fin         |              |
| Aizawl       | .04                                | 2        | 0.08        | .03                               | 2        | 0.06        | 143                  | 2.953        | .002                       | 467         | 0.93        | <b>13.45</b> |
| Champhai     | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 46                   | 1.122        | .002                       | 117         | 0.23        | <b>3.696</b> |
| Kolasib      | .04                                | 5        | 0.2         | .03                               | 5        | 0.15        | 71                   | 1.183        | .002                       | 116         | 0.23        | <b>4.285</b> |
| Lawngtlai    | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 20                   | 0.474        | .002                       | 118         | 0.24        | <b>3.07</b>  |
| Lunglei      | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 75                   | 1.645        | .002                       | 196         | 0.39        | <b>5.957</b> |
| Mamit        | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 35                   | 0.83         | .002                       | 103         | 0.21        | <b>3.096</b> |
| Siaha        | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 26                   | 0.695        | .002                       | 117         | 0.23        | <b>3.269</b> |
| Serchhip     | .04                                | 0        | 0           | .03                               | 0        | 0           | 46                   | 1.079        | .002                       | 110         | 0.22        | <b>3.499</b> |
| <b>Total</b> |                                    | <b>7</b> | <b>0.28</b> |                                   | <b>7</b> | <b>0.21</b> | <b>462</b>           | <b>9.981</b> |                            | <b>1344</b> | <b>2.69</b> | <b>40.32</b> |

### 8. Assistive Devices is distributed as table below:

| District     | No. of CWSN | Wheel chair |           |             | Hearing Aid |           |             | Spectacles |            |             | Crutches  |           |             | Braille Plate & stylus |          |          |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
|              |             | unit cost   | phy       | fin         | unit cost   | phy       | fin         | unit cost  | phy        | fin         | unit cost | phy       | fin         | unit cost              | phy      | fin      |
| Aizawl       | 467         | .06         | 2         | 0.12        | .058        | 23        | 1.33        | .015       | 78         | 1.17        | .02       | 5         | 0.08        | .01                    | 2        | 0        |
| Champhai     | 117         | .06         | 1         | 0.06        | .058        | 9         | 0.52        | .015       | 35         | 0.53        | .02       | 1         | 0.02        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| Kolasib      | 116         | .06         | 1         | 0.06        | .058        | 4         | 0.23        | .015       | 47         | 0.71        | .02       | 3         | 0.05        | .01                    | 5        | 0        |
| Lawngtlai    | 118         | .06         | 1         | 0.06        | .058        | 3         | 0.17        | .015       | 15         | 0.23        | .02       | 1         | 0.02        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| Lunglei      | 196         | .06         | 2         | 0.12        | .058        | 10        | 0.58        | .015       | 55         | 0.83        | .02       | 8         | 0.12        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| Mamit        | 103         | .06         | 2         | 0.12        | .058        | 5         | 0.29        | .015       | 25         | 0.38        | .02       | 3         | 0.05        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| Siaha        | 117         | .06         | 2         | 0.12        | .058        | 5         | 0.29        | .015       | 15         | 0.23        | .02       | 4         | 0.06        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| Serchhip     | 110         | .06         | 1         | 0.06        | .058        | 8         | 0.46        | .015       | 35         | 0.53        | .02       | 2         | 0.03        | .01                    | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1344</b> |             | <b>12</b> | <b>0.72</b> |             | <b>67</b> | <b>3.89</b> |            | <b>305</b> | <b>4.58</b> |           | <b>27</b> | <b>0.41</b> |                        | <b>7</b> | <b>0</b> |

| District     | No. of CWSN | Walking Stick |          |             | Braille Paper |          |             | Magnifier |          |             | Artificial Limb |          |            | Grand Total |              |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
|              |             | unit cost     | phy      | fin         | unit cost     | phy      | fin         | unit cost | phy      | fin         | unit cost       | phy      | fin        | Phy         | Fin          |
| Aizawl       | 467         | .01           | 2        | 0.02        | .012          | 2        | 0.02        | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 2        | 0.2        | 143         | 2.953        |
| Champhai     | 117         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 46          | 1.122        |
| Kolasib      | 116         | .01           | 5        | 0.05        | .012          | 5        | 0.06        | .006      | 1        | 0.01        | .1              | 0        |            | 71          | 1.183        |
| Lawngtlai    | 118         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 20          | 0.474        |
| Lunglei      | 196         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 75          | 1.645        |
| Mamit        | 103         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 35          | 0.83         |
| Siaha        | 117         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 26          | 0.695        |
| Serchhip     | 110         | .01           | 0        | 0           | .012          | 0        | 0           | .006      | 0        | 0           | .1              | 0        |            | 46          | 1.079        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1344</b> |               | <b>7</b> | <b>0.07</b> |               | <b>7</b> | <b>0.08</b> |           | <b>1</b> | <b>0.01</b> |                 | <b>2</b> | <b>0.2</b> | <b>462</b>  | <b>9.981</b> |

**9. Stipends for Girl Child:** Since the ministry insisted on Direct Transfer Benefits for Stipend, detail of girls including Aadhar No, Bank Account etc., have been collected. 781 girls are given ₹ 2000/- each.

#### **Vocational Education:**

The scheme of Vocational Education was subsumed under RMSA since 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013. Vocational Education is taught in Class IX, X and XI as per curriculum and courseware developed by PSSCIVE.

#### **Achievements under Recurring Grant:**

1. PAB 2015-16 had approved the introduction of Vocational Education scheme in 10 secondary schools, 2016-17 had approved 1 secondary school and 2017-18 had approved 3 secondary schools and 10 higher secondary schools. In Govt. Central High school-Agriculture trade could not be started due to unavailability of students workbook and in Govt. Kolasib H/S PAB 2017-18 had approved to continue Level-III & IX, whereas, as Mizoram Board had decided to include Vocational education as one of elective subjects in secondary schools, Level-III could not be introduced in Kolasib High School and it may be noted that it could not be started yet in 2018-19 due to non-existence of Govt. Higher Secondary School.
2. 2016-17 course Practical Assessment of Level-II (2016-17) was successfully done in 10 schools by NSDC/SSCs during 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 and theory examination has been done on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 while certification not done yet.
3. 2017-18 Practical Assessment of Level-II (2017-18) was successfully done in 11 schools by NSDC/SSCs during 15<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 and theory examination has been done

on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 while certification not done yet.

#### **Achievements under Non-Recurring Grant:**

Equipment for IT&ITES and Healthcare for 10 schools, 2015-16 approval were successfully installed. 2016-17 approval of 1 school and 2017-18 approval of 3 schools has also been tendered and purchased as per fund receive for installation except Tools and equipment for Agriculture trade in Govt. Central High School.

Construction of Workshop cum Laboratory for Vocational Education 2015-16 approval were completed.

#### **Self Defence Centre for Girl Child:**

**Project Self Defense Centre for Girl Child:** Self defense training for girls was approved by PAB for 286 schools with girls' enrolment @ ₹ 3000/- per month for 3 months with an outlay of ₹ 25.74 lakh, the project was implemented successfully as the following: -

- In this project, one day Sensitization Programme was first conducted in all the schools on the topic of *crime against women, child protection and female rights, art of self defense* apart from physical means, etc. For this, Resource persons will be arranged from experts from various departments like State Child Protection Society, Juvenile Justice Board, Social Welfare Department, BAR Association of Mizoram, and Crime against Women Cell (Mizoram Police) to spread awareness and conduct training. This is a major boost for the understanding of the need, importance and rights in regards to self defense.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with *All Mizoram Karate Association (AMKA)*. The AMKA supplied Resource Persons for the learning of

Self Defense by the female students, for a period of three months each per student.

**Deliverables:** Learning of the art of self defence by female students, to boost the confidence and guarantee safety of female students, reduce dropout rate among female students and increase retention rate.

**Other Related Agencies:** All Mizoram Karate Association (AMKA), SMDC participation.

**Implementation Strategies:**

May - Sensitization Programme.  
 June - Purchase of Gi.  
 July - Training of Trainers.  
 August - Starting of the Self Defence in all the schools

**Career Guidance and Life Skill Training:**

As per PAB approved the project for 263 schools with Girls' enrolment as per UDISE @ ₹ 0.1 lakh each with a total outlay of ₹ 26.3 lakh. Based on the approval, the programme was successfully implemented as follows: -

**Implementation Process**

- **Implementing Body:** District Project Offices.
- **Venue of the Programme:** All Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.
- **Participants/ Targets:** All students in Government Secondary Schools within the state.
- **Duration of the Programme:** 5 Days.
- **Community Participation:** During this programme, the communities will also help in organising the programme. They will also help the children in their preparation, and also as per the need and desires of the concerned schools.

**OUTCOMES:**

- The dropout rate at Matriculation level will be reduced to a great extent.
- The pass percentage at the High School Leaving Certificate Examination is expected to improve from among females by 2019.
- Unwanted pregnancies among female students will be greatly reduced.
- Female students will know how to use Life Skills in their day to day life, and enable them to cope with their problems and emotions.
- The crime rate among adolescents will be reduced to a great extent.

**Kala Utsav:**

**Implementation Strategies**

- 1) **Implementing Body:** The intervention will be implemented at the District Level by the District RMSA Offices and State Level by the State Project Office.
- 2) **Venue of the Programme:** As per convenience of the Organisers.
- 3) **Participants/Targets:** All secondary and higher secondary students in each district.

**Achievement during 2017-18:**

As per PAB approved amount of ₹ 9 lakh including ₹ 4 lakh for organizing Kala Utsav and ₹ 5 lakh as travelling allowance for 50 students/supervisors @ ₹ 10000/- per student for Mizoram, District Level Competition was conducted during the month of September, 2017. At the district level 8 schools in each district were participated on four (4) disciplines namely: *Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Music*. The winner of each four (4) disciplines is sent to perform at the state level competition.

State Level Kala Utsav competition was conducted successfully on the month of October, 2017 in the capital of Mizoram which is Aizawl. The competition was observed and judged by experts from Art & Culture Deptt., Govt. of Mizoram. Number

of participants of all districts at the State Level Competition is as below:

| Sl. No.      | Discipline  | No. of District | No. of Participants |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1            | Dance       | 8               | 79                  |
| 2            | Theatre     | 6               | 64                  |
| 3            | Visual Arts | 6               | 32                  |
| 4            | Music       | 4               | 36                  |
| <b>Total</b> |             |                 | <b>211</b>          |

The results of State Level KALA UTSAV are as below-

- 1) Dance - Lunglei District
- 2) Music - Kolasib District
- 3) Theatre - Serchhip District
- 4) Visual Arts - Siaha District

Winners at the state level competition performed at the NATIONAL LEVEL KALA UTSAV which was conducted on Bhopal at 3<sup>rd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. The 34 team members comprising of 30 students, four (4) escort teachers attended and participated in the National Level.

This programme enriched student's concept on culture and developed appreciation of cultural values among the students.

### **Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyanin Secondary & Higher Secondary:**

#### **Achievements:**

#### **1. School mentoring by Higher Education Institute:**

An outlay of ₹ 2.0 lakh was approved for 20 secondary schools @ ₹ 10000 per school and as per the guidelines of RAA, the State Level Steering Committee was formed by the Govt. of Mizoram vide letter No.A.60011/12/2015-EDN Dt. 2.12.2015. The adopted schools and their mentoring institutes were identified by the state level steering committee which was informed to all the principals of colleges.

At the district levels, meetings were organised under the chairmanship of

either DEO or DPC (RMSA) along with the respective nodal officers, maths and science teachers and the headmasters of the High Schools adopted to work out the details of monitoring strategies. Nodal officers visited the schools, interactions and meetings were held with the teachers to discuss the steps to develop the quality and quantity of teaching science and mathematics. Students and their teachers visited the post graduate science laboratories, Bio-technology Hub, Central Instrument Laboratories etc. located inside the Mizoram University Campus with technical and logistic support of Mizoram university. Selected students participated and observed Nation science day at their mentoring institute. Test in maths in the adopted schools was conducted by objective multiple choice patterns to find out their weakness and strength.

#### **2. In-Service Training of Mathematics & Science Teacher:**

As per PAB approval of 562 teachers @ ₹ 300 per day per teacher for 10 days with an outlay of ₹ 16.86 lakh, the In-Service training for teachers of mathematics and science was conducted at the district level as per the guidelines, funds were released to the 8 districts and the districts conducted it as per their own convenience. Such training is not only benefitted by the teachers themselves but also by the students who are the receiver of the knowledge. Training is given by specialized personnel from universities, NIT and SCERT etc. 562 science and maths teachers was approved for 10 days. There is a shortage of 30 physical since some adjustment had to be made with the budget in some district.

| Sl. No.      | District  | Physical   |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1            | Aizawl    | 163        |
| 2            | Champhai  | 73         |
| 3            | Kolasib   | 42         |
| 4            | Lawngtlai | 48         |
| 5            | Lunglei   | 94         |
| 6            | Mamit     | 49         |
| 7            | Siaha     | 30         |
| 8            | Serchhip  | 33         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |           | <b>532</b> |

### 3. Remedial Teaching:

Remedial Teaching has been successfully organized by all the Districts as per their convenience so that the selected students can show positive results in maths and science. Funds were release to each district which is again transferred to the school to be utilised. Remedial classes were held during holidays. Remedial teaching was done at unit cost of ₹ 500 per students for students of class IX.

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Students |
|---------|----------|-----------------|
| 1       | Serchhip | 140 Students    |

| Sl. No. | District  | Date              | No. of Students | Places Visited   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1       | Aizawl    | 23-25 March, 18   | 329 Students    | Aizawl Science Centre  |
| 2       | Serchhip  | 28.2.2018         | 48 Students     | HlukungpuiMual, LianchhiariLunglenTlang, Zokhua              |
| 3       | Kolasib   | 27.3.2018         | 30 Students     | Tuirial Hydel Project  |
| 4       | Lunglei   | 27.3.2018         | 141 Students    | Mizoram Polytechnic Lunglei, Tlawngghnar Park                |
| 5       | Champhai  | 22.2.2018         | 74 Students     | Solar Water Pump site PHED, Kelkang                          |
| 6       | Mamit     | 22-23 March, 2018 | 84 Students     | Forest and Lakes within their District                       |
| 7       | Lawngtlai | 27-28 Nov., 2018  | 60 Students     | PalakDil, Siaha  |
| 8       | Siaha     | 23.11.2017        | 30 Students     | Govt. Siaha College, MADC Office, CEM Bungalow, NIC, Museum. |

### 5. Exposure Visit Outside State (Teachers and Students):

As per PAB approval amount of for 152 teachers @ ₹ 2000 per teacher with a total outlay of ₹ 3.04 lakh and; 572 students (i.e. 2 students per school for 286 schools) @ ₹ 2000 per student with an outlay of ₹ 11.44 lakh, exposure visit Outside State was also conducted by each Districts respectively as per their own convenience. Funds for each district were released. The program of teachers and students exposure visit outside state was combined together

|              |           |                      |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2            | Kolasib   | 146 Students         |
| 3            | Lunglei   | 282 Students         |
| 4            | Champhai  | 278 Students         |
| 5            | Mamit     | 177 Students         |
| 6            | Aizawl    | 659 Students         |
| 7            | Lawngtlai | 152 Students         |
| 8            | Siaha     | 61 Students          |
| <b>Total</b> |           | <b>1895 Students</b> |

### 4. Excursion Trip For Students Within State:

Excursion Trip was conducted with the aim to enhance the student's knowledge on science and mathematics. This trip also helped the students to explore the geographical landform, feature, art form and biodiversity of natural environments in Mizoram. The program was found to be very beneficial. Excursion trip within state was conducted by each District as per their own convenience and funds were also distributed to each district for it. Excursion trip for students within state was done at ₹ 200 per student for 943 students with an outlay of ₹ 1.89 lakh.

this year and they visited the sites together as given below in the table. This program had enriched and exposed the teachers as well as the students, it broadens their knowledge, get inspired and learned many things.

### 6. Science Congress/Book Fair:

As per PAB approval of ₹ 1.00 lakh for 8 district, Science Congress/Book Fairs were successfully conducted at district level as shown in table below. Funds were released to 8 districts to conduct it. In order to encourage the students in



mathematics and science and to impart a deep understanding of the subject this program is very important. The theme for this year's science congress was "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development." The students below class VIII belongs to junior category and the students of secondary and senior secondary belongs to senior category. The sub themes are as follows:

1. Health, hygiene and nutrition.
2. Natural resource management.
3. Energy.
4. Food and agriculture.
5. Life style and livelihood.
6. Disaster management.
7. Traditional Knowledge system.

| Sl. No. | District  | Date  |
|---------|-----------|---|
| 1       | Aizawl    | 26 <sup>th</sup> & 27 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017 |
| 2       | Champhai  | 20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017                    |
| 3       | Kolasib   | 25 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017                    |
| 4       | Lawngtlai | 6 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017                     |
| 5       | Lunglei   | 22 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2017                    |
| 6       | Mamit     | 21 <sup>st</sup> September, 2017                    |
| 7       | Siaha     | 20 <sup>th</sup> & 21 <sup>st</sup> September, 2017 |
| 8       | Serchhip  | 26 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017                    |

The 32 best projects from each district were then selected to participate at the State Level Science Congress which was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 at Pachhunga University College in partnership with Science Teachers Association of Mizoram (STAM). The best 8 projects in the State Level Science Congress were sent to participate in the National Children Science Congress which was held at Ahmedabad on 27<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. And 2 best project was sent for Indian science congress. This program imparts learning by doing, which enhances in-depth understanding of the curriculum. It also gives students an opportunity to master those particular projects which automatically inspired them to pursue more and bigger projects.

## 7. Science Quiz:

As per PAB approval of ₹ 4.0 lakh for 286 schools, Science quiz competitions were successfully conducted at district level respectively and telecast it live in the local television channels so that everyone can watch it live. This program increases the knowledge, understanding and mental skills of the students. Science quiz competition are organized in partnership of Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZO). Funds for each district is given to each districts for the quiz. Live telecast inspired many students to opt for science and maths subjects. Science quiz was done at the respective districts as follow:

| Sl. No. | District           | Date  |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 1       | Aizawl district    | 1 <sup>st</sup> November, 2017                    |
| 2       | Serchhip district  | 3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017  |
| 3       | Kolasib district   | 20 <sup>th</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017 |
| 4       | Lunglei district   | 10 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017 |
| 5       | Champhai district  | 13 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 |
| 6       | Mamit district     | 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 |
| 7       | Siaha district     | 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017 |
| 8       | Lawngtlai district | 5 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017   |

## Be Indian: Speak Hindi

PAB approved for students of Class IX only in all Govt. Secondary Schools of two districts of Champhai & Kolasib on pilot basis with a total outlay of ₹ 8.52 lakh, the project was conducted as below:

## Time Schedule:

The activity was conducted as per arrangement made by the concerned Principal / Headmaster.

The State made a pre-arrangement in consultation with SCERT, IASE and other reputed private firms in the state on the possibility to provide study materials, multimedia CD and facilitators for the programme. The State came up with an arrangement for appointing agency that will



select facilitators after scrutiny and depute them at school level. Pre-assessment of students was conducted by the working agency. The programme was conducted before and after school hours. **So the 'Be Indian: Speak Hindi' programme is being proposed for the students of Primary, Higher and Higher Secondary levels in Government schools throughout the State.**

#### **Secondary/Higher Secondary School Sports Meet:**

As per PAB approved amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh each for 8 districts, the programme was conducted successfully at the District Level organized by the District Project Offices at the district level for 5 Days.

#### **Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA): National Achievement Survey (NAS):**

National Achievement Survey had been conducted in all 8 districts of the State. The results of this Test are given below:

- The average score of Class III in Language is 69
- The average score of Class III in Maths is 61
- The average score of Class V in Language is 50
- The average score of Class V in Maths is 44
- The average score of Class V in EVS is 52
- The average score of Class VIII in Language is 45
- The average score of Class VIII in Maths is 36
- The average score of Class VIII in Science is 33
- The average score of Class VIII in Social Science is 33

#### **Progress and Achievement on NAS during 2017-18:**

| Activities                           | Approval |                          | Achievement |                          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
|                                      | Physical | Financial<br>(₹ in lakh) | Physical    | Financial<br>(₹ in lakh) |
| Conduct of NAS Classes III, V & VIII | 8        | 88.87                    | 8           | 71.67                    |

#### **Civil Works:**

##### **Activities till 2017-2018**

During the year 2017-18, the implementation of Civil Works was given utmost importance in achieving goals of RMSA. The achievement status of Civil Works under RMSA is stated below:

| Sl. No.      | Year of Approval | Nos of New Schools | Completed | Building construction in progress | Not yet started | Remarks          |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1            | 2009-10          | 23                 | 23        |                                   |                 | Fully functional |
| 2            | 2010-11          | 32                 | 32        |                                   |                 | Fully functional |
| 3            | 2011-12          | 26                 | 26        |                                   |                 | Fully functional |
| 4            | 2013-14          | 6                  | 6         |                                   |                 | Fully functional |
| 5            | 2014-15          | 1                  |           | 1                                 |                 | Fully functional |
| 6            | 2016-17          | 3                  | 1         |                                   | 2               |                  |
| 7            | 2017-18          | 1                  |           |                                   | 1               |                  |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>92</b>          | <b>88</b> | <b>1</b>                          | <b>3</b>        |                  |

Among these, 88 Schools are functional at present. For three Schools approved during 2016-17 and 2017-18, funds are not yet received by SIS till date.

i. **New Schools:** The following table shows year wise approval an achievement of New Schools approved since inception.

ii. **Strengthening:** There are 198 existing State Govt. High School at present. All of them had been taken up and except One

School which is MICE. This is due to the fact that the location of the school is shifted.

During 2016-17, Seven (7) Additional Classrooms and One Science Laboratory were approved. These 7 ACRs were not yet taken up due to non receipt of fund by SIS. All other components approved in the previous year were already taken up.

Apart from these, 16 blocks of Dysfunctional Toilets were approved during 2016-17 but not taken up due to non receipt of fund.

**iii. Teacher Quarters:** Altogether, 230 Units of Teachers Quarters are approved. Out of these, 141 Units were completed and 61 Units are now in progress whereas 28 units approved during 2016-17 are not started yet due to non receipt of Fund.

| Sl. No.      | Year of Approval | Nos. of New Schools | Completed  | In progress | Not yet started | Remarks |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1            | 2010-11          | 126                 | 126        |             |                 |         |
| 2            | 2011-12          | 15                  | 15         |             |                 |         |
| 3            | 2013-14          | 49                  |            | 49          |                 |         |
| 4            | 2014-15          | 12                  |            | 12          |                 |         |
| 5            | 2016-17          | 28                  |            |             | 28              |         |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>230</b>          | <b>141</b> | <b>61</b>   | <b>28</b>       |         |

**iv. Major Repairs:** Altogether, 18 Schools were sanctioned for Major repair till now. All of them had been taken up.

**v. Laboratory cum Class Room for VE:** 10 workshop/Laboratory rooms were approved during 2015-16. The construction works of these rooms had been taken up during this year. Only ₹103.46 lakh have been received by the SIS from MHRD.

**vi. Girls Hostel:** Girls Hostel was approved during 2009-10 with construction cost of ₹ 36.05 lakh. With this amount, the construction was already completed. Fortunately, MHRD allowed revision of cost in respect to State PWD Schedule of Rates and ₹145.91 lakh was approved. The extension work was already started and construction of the main building is completed. Electrification, Boundary walls and kitchen equipments are also completed.

#### **ICT @ School:**

The most sensitive phase for attaining learning skills is the years between 11 and 18 and children are mostly in the upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level of education at these ages.

ICT potentially offer a powerful dimension to transform the way the young generation prepares for further learning. The main role of ICT is to act as a catalyst for the learner's interest to get acquainted with the unknown. The use of computers is very important in realization of creative potential of student. ICT do not merely enhance intellect, it designate new dimensions of the human mind, produce an orderly system of a new global culture and open up vast and exciting perspectives of the use in improving quality of education.

ICT Policy in School Education aims at preparing youth to participate creatively in the establishment, sustenance and growth of a knowledge society leading to all round socioeconomic development of the nation and global competitiveness.

Mission of the ICT scheme is to devise, catalyse, support and sustain ICT and ICT enabled activities and processes in order to improve access, quality and efficiency in the school system.

**Progress:**

In order to achieve the aims and objective of the scheme as mentioned above, the State has given full efforts in successful implementation of the scheme. Prior to integration of the scheme under the umbrella of RMSA, the SCERT is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

The scheme of Educational Technology was started long time back under the 'Class project'. The Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project was introduced as a pilot project in 1984-85 with the use of BBC micros. The project was adopted as a centrally sponsored Scheme during the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan

(1993-98) and its scope was widened to provide financial grants to educational institutions and also to cover new Government and Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. The use and supply was limited with coverage confined only to Higher Secondary Schools.

Out of 348 schools approved since financial year 2005-06 for implementation of ICT in schools, the State has covered 348 schools so far leaving 60 schools yet to be covered against the approval. In addition to this, 4 smart schools are also covered as per approval of the MHRD at present.

**Physical Access and Facilities**

| Year      | Nos. of school covered | Nos. of computer installed | Nos. of SMART School | Nos. of school under Outright Purchase |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2005-2006 | 30                     | 10 computers each          |                      | 30                                     |
| 2008-2009 | 100                    | 10 computers each          |                      | 100                                    |
| 2010-2011 |                        | 40 computers each          | 4                    | 4                                      |
| Year      | Nos. of school covered | Nos. of computer installed | Nos. of SMART School | Nos. of school under Outright Purchase |
| 2010-2011 | 37                     | 10 computers each          |                      | 37                                     |
| 2011-2012 | 180                    | 10 computers each          |                      | 120                                    |

**Details of Schools at Secondary & Higher Secondary Stage functioning at present.**

| Sl. No. | Type of School          | Nature and number of schools |             |       |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|
|         |                         | Govt.                        | Govt. aided | Total |
| 1       | Secondary school        | 290                          | 138         | 428   |
| 2       | Higher Secondary School | 20                           | 20          | 40    |
|         | Total                   | 310                          | 158         | 468   |

*Note: Excluding 8 Govt. Aided Secondary Schools not functional anymore at present but are already approved during 2005-06, 2009-10 & 2010-11.*

**Details of schools already covered under ICT@schools scheme.**

| Sl. No. | Type of School | Govt. Sec. | Nature and number of School |                |                      | Total | The year in which they were covered |
|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
|         |                |            | Govt. Aided Sec             | Govt. Hr. Sec. | Govt. Aided Hr. Sec. |       |                                     |
| 1       | 2              | 3          | 4                           | 5              | 6                    | 7     | 8                                   |
| 1       | ICT in Schools | 199        | 113                         | 20             | 16                   | 348   | 2005,2009,2010 and 2012             |

*Note: Excluding 8 Govt. Aided Secondary Schools not functional anymore at present but which are already covered during 2005-06, 2009-10 & 2010-11.*

**Implementation Status:**

ICT @ school scheme is implemented by SCERT in Mizoram. As

per the approval of the MHRD, most of the Government and Government Aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools

are covered under the ICT scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

The scheme does not have any provision for additional infrastructure like separate room for computer, and the school did not normally have separate classroom before implementation of the RMSA scheme. The school at their convenience arrange the class room themselves for installation of the computers. And now it is worthy to mention here that after implementation of the RMSA scheme, strengthening of the existing Secondary Schools are taken up, in which computer room is one of the component of the activity. Constructions of those rooms are completed at present and are being used for the computer room, which is a remarkable achievement in improvement in the implementation of the ICT scheme.

The SCERT in collaboration with the Department of Information & Technology and NIC Centre have developed module for the students. The SCERT also organize teacher training for existing teachers, covering Computers and Information Technology related intervention. But due to non-availability of dedicated teacher for the scheme during

previous years, there could not be optimum utilization of the scheme for the schools. Therefore, recruitment of dedicated IT teacher for the already covered schools is being undertaken at this moment.

The ICT centres are monitored by the monitoring cell of SCERT on a regular basis. In addition, the instruction received from the MHRD, Govt. of India regarding monitoring of the centres by the University of the State has been pursued further and monitoring of the centres is being conducted by the Mizoram University as well.

**Detail of infrastructure available in the covered school:**

| <b>Particulars</b>  | <b>Nos.</b> |
|---|-------------|
| No. of Comp installed in HS/HSS   | 3030        |
| No. of printers   | 295         |
| No. of projectors   | 242         |
| No. of Generators   | 258         |
| No. of Scanners   | 295         |
| Internet connectivity (Only hundred schools 2009-10, since others come under recurring) | 100         |
| Servers installed   | Nil         |

*Source - School Education Department*

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## 2. STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING

### Introduction:

The State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT), was established on the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

### Institutional Vision:

The SCERTs were originally visualized to become centres of excellence in the field of school education. Their functions envisaged organisation of in-service training programmes for teachers and supervisory personnel, conduct of

conferences and seminars for senior officers (district level and above) of Education Department. Over the years, the role of SCERTs as a state resource institution, has expanded to include: provide academic support at all stages of education, undertake co-ordination of all academic matters relating to school education, maintain appropriate linkages with other educational organizations and provide supervision/support to the district and sub-district level institutions. Other major functions of the SCERTs also includes development of curriculum, instructional material, textbooks, conduct research programmes, provide guidance and support to state department of education and provide supplementary materials to address to the need of all children including Children with Special Needs and teachers. Further, SCERTs are also expected to perform a variety of roles for the national level institutions such as NCERT, NIEPA and NCTE, in the conduct of state level studies and surveys, as well as take the lead in some major national Initiatives such as Digital India, Skill India and Swachh Bharat, in collaboration with other state level institutions working in the area.

### Roles & Function of SCERT

The vision of SCERT demands that its role be viewed at multiple levels and agencies. Major roles and core functions of the SCERT can be classified under the following broad heads:

1. Academic Authority u/s 29 of the RTE Act
2. Policy matters
3. Curriculum and Material Development
4. Training and related activities
5. Community and Children's outreach
6. Inter- disciplinary Coordination
7. Annual and Perspective Plan

**Divisions/Departments for the SCERT, Mizoram:**

| Sl. No | Name of Division/Department   |
|--------|---|
| 1      | <b>Division of Curriculum Research and Development</b><br>Departments under the Division are :<br>1. Dept. of Maths and Science<br>2. Dept. of Social Sciences<br>3. Dept. of Languages<br>4. Dept. of Commerce Studies<br>5. Dept. of Art Education<br>6. Dept. of Work Experience and Vocational Education<br>7. Dept. of Health and Physical Education<br>8. Dept. of Inclusive and Special Education<br>9. Dept. of Pre-Primary |
| 2      | <b>Division of Educational Research, Survey and Assessment</b>  |
| 3      | <b>Division of Teacher Education</b><br>Departments under the Division are :<br>1. Dept. of Teacher Education<br>2. Dept. of Educational Research, Survey & Assessment<br>3. Dept. of Leadership and Management   |
| 4      | <b>Division of ICT</b><br>Departments under the Division are :<br>1. Dept. of Educational Technology<br>2. Dept. of EDUSAT  |
| 5      | <b>Division of Programme and Monitoring</b><br>Departments under the Division are :<br>1. Area Intensive Education Project (AIEP)<br>2. Environmental Orientation to School Education (EOSE)<br>3. National Population Education Project (NPEP)<br>4. Child Rights Protection Cell<br>5. MIS  |
| 6      | <b>Division of Continuing Professional Development (CPD)</b><br>Departments under the Division are :<br>1. B. Ed in Special Education (Hearing and Visual Impairment)<br>2. English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI)<br>3. Mizoram Institute of Spoken English (MISE)   |
| 7      | <b>Division of Publication</b>  |
| 8      | <b>Division of Library and Documentation</b>  |
| 9      | <b>Administrative Division</b>  |
| 10     | <b>Technical Division</b>   |

**Statistical Data of SCERT:**

| Sl. No | Year<br>Constituent Units   | 2017-2018              |                              |
|--------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|
|        |   | Programme/<br>Activity | Participants/<br>Achievement |
| 1      | Department of Vocational Education<br>i) VOSE<br>ii) Educational Guidance and Counselling   | 1                      | 38                           |
| 2      | Department of Teacher Education and Extension Services<br>(TE, R&D, Curriculum Development, ECCE)   | 17/8                   | 389                          |
| 3      | Department of Social Sciences and Humanities (EOSE, Population and Adolescence Education Programme, DCE, MISE, ELTI, Child Right Protection Cell) | 31                     | 555                          |
| 4      | Department of Special Education<br>(IEDSS, Study Centre)  | 12                     | 239                          |
| 5      | Department of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)<br>(ET, CLASS&EDUSAT)  | 34                     | NA                           |
| 6      | Department of Science and Mathematics (Science Promotion Wing)  | 6                      | NA                           |
| 7      | NIOH  | NA                     | NA                           |
| 8      | Textbook Cell   | 8                      | 70                           |
| 9      | Department of Library and Documentation   |                        |                              |
|        | Total Staff Strength  |                        | 87                           |



### No. of Students and Teaching Staff in various Training Institutions under Directorate of SCERT:

| Sl. No. | Particulars/<br>District | 2018<br>-19 | 2017<br>-18 | 2016<br>-17 | 2015<br>-16 | 2014<br>-15 | 2013<br>-14 | 2012<br>-13 | 2011<br>-12 | 2010<br>-11 | 2009<br>-10 | 2008<br>-09 | 2007<br>-08 |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1       | <b>MAMIT</b>             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 23          | 11          | 23          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 8           | 4           | 11          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 15          | 7           | 12          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 14          | 14          | 14          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 6           | 6           | 7           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 8           | 8           | 7           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 2       | <b>KOLASIB</b>           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 80          | 80          | 121         | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 27          | 31          | 62          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 53          | 49          | 59          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 16          | 16          | 10          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 7           | 7           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 9           | 9           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 3       | <b>AIZAWL</b>            |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 317         | 283         | 384         | 359         | 446         | 281         | 212         | 204         | 204         | 172         | 91          | 90          |
|         | b) Male                  | 98          | 109         | 194         | 180         | 198         | 113         | 80          | 65          | 66          | 53          | 41          | 29          |
|         | c) Female                | 219         | 174         | 190         | 179         | 248         | 168         | 132         | 139         | 138         | 119         | 50          | 61          |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 33          | 32          | 19          | 23          | 28          | 24          | 22          | 26          | 28          | 31          | 30          | 29          |
|         | b) Male                  | 13          | 12          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 20          | 20          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 4       | <b>CHAMPHAI</b>          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 45          | 34          | 40          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 17          | 17          | 22          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 28          | 17          | 18          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 11          | 12          | 12          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 2           | 2           | 1           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 9           | 10          | 11          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 5       | <b>SERCHHIP</b>          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 65          | 66          | 50          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 22          | 21          | 18          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 43          | 45          | 32          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 18          | 13          | 12          | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|         | b) Male                  | 8           | 4           | 4           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 10          | 9           | 8           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 6       | <b>LUNGLEI</b>           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | <b>No. of Students</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 144         | 67          | 109         | 273         | 321         | 320         | 177         | 152         | 128         | 132         | 160         | 140         |
|         | b) Male                  | 66          | 29          | 50          | 189         | 189         | 191         | 97          | 59          | 50          | 47          | 57          | 55          |
|         | c) Female                | 78          | 38          | 59          | 84          | 132         | 129         | 80          | 93          | 78          | 85          | 103         | 85          |
|         | <b>No. of Teachers</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | a) Total                 | 20          | 20          | 15          | 19          | 13          | 13          | 21          | 21          | 21          | 19          | 17          | 17          |
|         | b) Male                  | 12          | 12          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|         | c) Female                | 8           | 8           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |

|   |           | <b>LAWNGTLAI</b>       |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|-----------|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |           | <b>No. of Students</b> |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7 | a) Total  | 37                     | 50 | 48 | 0   | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|   | b) Male   | 22                     | 30 | 25 |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | c) Female | 15                     | 20 | 23 |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |           | <b>No. of Teachers</b> |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7 | a) Total  | 11                     | 11 | 12 | 0   | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|   | b) Male   | 5                      | 5  |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | c) Female | 6                      | 6  |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |           | <b>SIAHA</b>           |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |           | <b>No. of Students</b> |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8 | a) Total  | 36                     | 28 | 43 | 181 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|   | b) Male   | 24                     | 17 | 19 | 105 | 75  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | c) Female | 12                     | 11 | 24 | 76  | 43  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |           | <b>No. of Teachers</b> |    |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8 | a) Total  | 10                     | 10 | 10 | 8   | 11  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|   | b) Male   | 8                      | 8  |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | c) Female | 2                      | 2  |    |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

*Source - SCERT Department*

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### 3. HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION

#### I. 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. Institute of Advance Study in Education (I.A.S.E) 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.

#### II. 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. By 2030 the target intake capacity under Polytechnic is 1700 students, under Govt. Colleges & Institution the target intake capacity is 17400 students and Cent percent accredited Higher Education Institution.

- 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 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.
- 12) to make all higher education institutions accredited to keep the National standard of quality education and
- 13) to ensure skill development.

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 Offices.

- 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.

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

- (a) *Setting up of New Polytechnics:* The Department is implementing CSS scheme for setting up of new Polytechnics at various Districts at Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Siaha and Serchhip under CSS at the project cost of ₹12.30 crore each. The construction of new Polytechnics at Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai and Mamit are physically completed. New Polytechnics at Siaha and Serchhip are under construction.
- (b) *NLCPR Scheme:* Under Ministry of DoNER, Govt. of India, the Department has taken up various schemes for Infrastructure Development of Colleges such as Govt. Siaha 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. T 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 works completed.

The Construction of Govt. Aizawl College New Campus building at Mualpui, Aizawl with the total approved cost of ₹ 1200 lakh is taken up during 2017-18. The sanction so far released by Ministry of DoNER is ₹ 432 lakh as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during 2018. Works being taken up through State PWD.

- (c) *RUSA Scheme:* The Department is implementing Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) since 2014. Mizoram has been regarded nationwide as the best performing state of RUSA in N.E. India and one of the best performers in all India. In recognition of this, the tentative resource envelop of the state for the financial year 2017-18 has been placed the fourth highest amongst Indian States.

Under this scheme new construction of 21 Colleges @ Rs.70 lakh each has been completed. The construction of Auditorium & Classrooms, Seminar Hall at Hrangbana College and Laboratory building at Zirtiri Res. Science College also completed with ₹ 140 lakh each. Up-gradation and renovation of various College buildings purchase of new books, computers, generators, furniture, setting up of Career & Counseling Cell, Equal Opportunity Cell, Spoken English & Hindi Class, sports facilities etc. also being undertaken.

The construction of buildings for Mizoram Engineering College at Pukpui, Lunglei commencing from May 2016 is expected for completion by end of March, 2018. The Mizoram State Higher Education Council Bill 2017 has been passed by the State Legislature on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2017.

(d) *New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)*: The Department is also implementing NEDP Schemes amounting to ₹ 1000 lakh for various improvement projects of Higher Education sector and Technical Education sector in the State during 2017-18: -

- 1) Smart Classrooms for 24 Colleges - ₹ 168 lakh
- 2) Upgradation of Science laboratories for 5 colleges - ₹ 75 lakh
- 3) Estab. of online exam Center in Technical Wing of HT&E Dept. - ₹ 75 lakh
- 4) Improvement of college library for 24 colleges - ₹ 600 lakh
- 5) Improvement/upgradation of approach road, Mizoram Law College - ₹ 32 lakh
- 6) Construction of Water reservoir for Women's Polytechnic, Aizawl - ₹ 15 lakh
- 7) Constn. of hostel warden-cum-cook Qtrs, Miz. Polytechnic, Lunglei - ₹ 35 lakh

*During 2018-19, the following schemes has been taken up under NEDP.*

- 1) Building construction for 18 nos. of Colleges including Technical Wing - ₹ 580 lakh
- 2) Purchase of 8 nos. of Buses for Colleges - ₹ 176 lakh
- 3) Purchase of Library Books & Racks for Mizoram Law College - ₹ 30 lakh
- 4) Procurement & installation of Solar inverter and Minor Works - ₹ 14 lakh
- 5) Entrepreneurship prog. & BBA Course at Govt. J.Thankima College - ₹ 21.48 lakh

- 6) Infrastructure development of Govt. T.Romana College, Aizawl - ₹ 320 lakh
- 7) Purchase of Bus for Mizoram Hindi Training College - ₹ 22 lakh
- 8) Purchase of Bus for Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei - ₹ 19 lakh
- 9) Re-funding of UGC Grants liability at Govt. Champhai College - ₹ 18 lakh
- 10) Completion of Women Hostel at Govt. Aizawl North College, Aizawl ₹ 17 lakh

#### **IV. Future perspective:**

The following shortages may be taken up and utmost efforts 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 thereby causing the shortage of Teaching Staff. 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) *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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**Source - Higher & Technical Education Department**

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#### 4. MIZORAM SCHOLARSHIP BOARD

##### Functions:

The Mizoram Scholarship Board (MSB) was upgraded to the level of Directorate with effect from 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2010 and the Secretary of Mizoram Scholarship Board having been declared as Head of Department under Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978, is now declared as Budget Controlling Officer vide Govt. Notification No.A.11019/1/2010-HTE (MSB)/66 Dated 27.06.2011 and also vide The Mizoram Gazette Issue No.269 under Vol. XL of 27.06.2011. 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.

##### Functions:

Mizoram Scholarship Board function as the Nodal department to implement all types of scholarship schemes funded under the State Plan Fund and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the students pursuing various courses in all disciplines. Besides that the General Administration Department (GAD) vide No. A 46011/14/2009-GAD, dt. 30.3.2011, allocated the following subjects in addition to the subject already allocated to Mizoram Scholarship Board.

- 1) All matters relating to the Mizoram Centralization of Scholarship/ Stipend/Book Grant Rules, 2010
- 2) Pre and Post Matric Scholarships for Minority Community Students.
- 3) Research Fellowship for Research Scholars.
- 4) Incentives Cash Award for Meritorious Students.
- 5) Overseas Scholarship for Mizo Students studying abroad.
- 6) Foreign Scholarship (Foreign aid Scholarships).
- 7) Scholarships for Commercial Pilot License Course.
- 8) Educational Loans for Students.

##### Aims and Objectives:

Being the 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 to meritorious students from 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.

The scholarship extend suitable financial assistance to the poverty stricken meritorious students to continue their studies unhampered due to financial constants and 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 scheme forms the foundation for their educational attainment and provides a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of the scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions in the communities.

The Income Ceiling of various scholarship schemes differs from one another and a scholarship holder of one scheme will not hold any other Scholarship/stipend. If awarded any other scholarship/stipend, the student can exercise his/her option for either of the two scholarships/stipends, whichever is more beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution about the option made.

The value of scholarship includes maintenance allowance, provision for students with disabilities, reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees, etc. and students pursuing correspondence courses, for complete duration of the course.



The award will be discontinued if a student fails to take the examination for any reason whatsoever at one chance OR fails to secure pass marks in the annual examination until he/she secures pass mark for promotion to next higher class.

### Achievement of Mizoram Scholarship Board during 2017-18

Mizoram Scholarship Board implemented various State and Central Government Sponsored Scholarship Schemes for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Studies, and following are the achievement during 2017-18.

- 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 also correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. **The scheme is 90:10 funding from by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Mizoram state.**

| Sl. No. | Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1.      | 2017-18 | 5226.81                                | 51984                |

**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 90:10 funding from by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Mizoram state.**

| Sl. No. | Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1.      | 2017-18 | 132.25                                 | 9783                 |

- 2) **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 (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1.      | 2017-18 | DBT                                    | Nil                  |

- 3) **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students:** The objective of the scheme is to support parents of SC 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 SC 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 (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1.      | 2017-18 | DBT                                    | Nil                  |

- 4) **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.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | 3974                 |

- 5) **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.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | 1085                 |

- 6) **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 100% from the Ministry of Minority Affairs.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | 30071                |

- 7) **North Eastern Council (NEC) Merit Scholarship:** 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. **The scheme is 90:10 funding by NEC and Mizoram State.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 9.44                                   | 37                   |

- 8) **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.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | Nil                  |

- 9) **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.**

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 6.13  | 84                   |

- 10) **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.**

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | Not sanction                           | 460                  |

**NOTE:** Due to revision of the scheme during 2017-18 scholarship for the said year was not sanction.

- 11) **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 ₹ 6000/- per annum (₹ 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.

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | 103                  |

- 12) **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 ₹ 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.

| Year    | Sanction received from GOI (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | DBT                                    | 1200                 |

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

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 83.76   | 81                   |

- 14) **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.

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 10.12   | 12                   |

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

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 0.5   | 13                   |

- 16) **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.

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 2.59  | 19                   |

- 17) **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.

| Year    | Sanction received from State Govt (₹ in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 13.2  | 11                   |

**DBT:** Direct Benefit Transfer from concerned Ministry

### Outcome/Output/Socio-economic impacts/results:

- 1) All the scholarship under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India disburse scholarship using Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
- 2) Scholarship under the State Plan Fund was disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer.

### 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 obviously decreases the number of beneficiary considering the internet connectivity in the state, especially in the rural areas where reliable internet connection is not available.

As the new system implies Direct Benefit Transfer, disbursement of Scholarship amount is always a problem for students residing in Rural Areas Bank whose Bank Account is always dormant due to non-transaction during the specified period.

*Source - Mizoram Scholarship Board*

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## 5. SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

### Sectoral Overview (Vision, objectives and target for 12<sup>th</sup> 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 thrust areas 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 contribute 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 possibility which have been exploited by a large number of athletes, thus generating a sizeable income for the State.

Construction of sports infrastructure in the recent years is 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. National Cadet Corps impart to its enlistee regular training on disciplinary life and basic knowledge on army experience. The training is designed 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.

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.

The Department organized Voluntary Blood Donation Camp in Mizoram during 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 in all the Districts capitals. NCC, NSS, Bharat Scouts & Guides, Adventure Wing, Mizoram State Sports Council and Sports Associations donated 822 units of blood to various hospitals during these three days.

It may be mentioned here that blood donated by members of various wings of Sports & Youth Services Department is known to be a record for Mizoram as one time biggest Voluntary Donation. Units of blood donated and number of voluntary doners are as follows:

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             | 415                  | Imparting progressive self education through training activities  |
| Scouts & Guides           | 3349                 | Imparting progressive self education through training activities  |
| Rovers & Rangers          | 67                   | Imparting progressive self education through training activities  |
| Adventure                 | 3500                 | Conducting Adventure training camp Viz mountain climbing, rapelling, rafting, basic life saving skills etc. |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>36067</b>         |   |

### Activities of the Department in the Current Financial Year:

#### A. Promotion of Sports:

Financial assistance to an amount of ₹ 340.00 lakh is provided in the budget to assist 31 State level Sports Associations and 8 districts Sports Committees to successfully carried 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 are successfully run and maintained by the Department. Five trainees from newly established Football Academy at Lunglei have been scouted and inducted by prestigious National Academy and Football Club. Trainee of Football Academy at Saidan, Kolasib have represented the State in the reputed under-17 57<sup>th</sup> Subroto Football Cup International Football



Tournament at New Delhi 2017. Girl trainees from Hockey Academy have represented the State in the reputed Under-17 Jawahar Lal Nehru Hockey Tournament, 2017 at New Delhi. Year round coaching programme for various sports discipline has been conducted as to need basis.

Jeremy Lalrinnunga represented India in the 2018 Summer Youth Olympics in Buenos Aires and won the Gold Medal in the Boys' 62 kg category weightlifting with a lift of 274 kg (124 kg in snatch and 150 kg in clean and jerk). It was India's first gold medal in the Youth Olympics Games. Lalremsiami, a professional hockey player was a part of the 18 – member squad that represented India at the 2018 World Cup. At the Asian Games that followed, she became the first sportsperson from Mizoram to win an Asiad medal after she won the Silver. She had also represented India in the 2018 Summer Youth Olympics in Buenos Aires and bagged the silver medal. She has recently been awarded the Rising Player of the Year Award by the Asian Hockey Federation.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of Khelo India Games held in Pune during January, 2019, Mizoram has secured the 16<sup>th</sup> position. This is a huge improvement from last year position of 24<sup>th</sup>.

## B. National Service Scheme:

In Mizoram, National Service Scheme (NSS) was started in 1972 at Pachhunga University College and was then extended to other Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools. At present, there are 80 Institutions where NSS units are introduced within Mizoram.

NSS had been implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme upto to 2015-2016 and the expenditure was shared between Centre and States in the ratio 27:25. However, from 2016-2017, the scheme has been implementing as a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by Government of India.

NSS activities are divided in two major groups, they are:

- a) **Regular NSS activity:** Under this, students undertake various programmes in the adopted villages, college/school campuses and urban slums during weekends or after college hours.
- b) **Special Camping Programmes:** Under this, camps of 10 days duration are organized in adopted villages or urban slums during vacation s with some specific projects involving local communities. 50% of NSS Volunteers are expected to participate in these camps.

### Enrollment of NSS Volunteers

1. The total number of NSS Volunteers enrolled during 2017-18 is 30,500 volunteers. (SC – 30; ST – 28,820 and others 1650)
2. Total number of NSS Units during 2017-2018 –
  - (a) Nos. of Colleges having NSS Unit – 26 (104 NSS Units)
  - (b) Nos. of +2 level Schools having NSS Unit – 54 (197 NSS Units)
3. Nos. of NSS adopted villages – 301 villages/slums

### Achievement During The Current Financial Year

Voluntary Blood Donation Camp is one of the most remarkable activities performed by NSS Mizoram. From April, 2017 to February, 2018, 58 Voluntary blood donation camps were organized in different parts of Mizoram in which 4626 units of blood were donated and we expect 5000 units of blood to be donated by NSS during this year.

Tree Plantation is another important programme undertaken by the NSS Cell Mizoram. All the NSS Units have their own plantation sites. NSS Mizoram had planted around 2810 saplings and also looking after trees about 5000 in numbers

which were already planted in the previous years.

Follow up of SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN is a regular activity of NSS. Under this programme, NSS Volunteers of different Institutions have cleaned public places like market area, main road, indoor and outdoor stadium, schools and colleges etc. During this reported period, as many as 394 cleanliness programmes were organized by NSS in Mizoram.

NSS Units organized awareness programmes on various topics depending upon their convenience not only for the NSS volunteers but also for the villagers and non – students as follows:

- i) HIV/AIDS – 19 nos.
- ii) Consumer Rights – 4 nos.
- iii) Disaster Management – 16 nos.
- iv) Career guidance – 16 nos.

- v) Voluntary blood donation – 25 nos.
- vi) Anti Tobacco – 15 nos.
- vii) Human Trafficking – 7 nos.
- viii) Fire prevention – 12 nos.
- ix) Water Conservation – 9 nos.
- x) Environment – 12 nos.
- xi) Drug abuse – 8 nos

NSS are actively involved in creating assets for the community like Waiting Shed, Water Point, Public Urinal, Public Benches etc as follows:

- i) Public Urinal/toilet – 18 nos.
- ii) Public Water Point – 10 nos.
- iii) Public Waiting Shed – 6 nos

**C. National Cadet Corps:**  
Achievement under 20 Mizoram  
Indep Coy NCC:

| Sl. No. | Name of Camp & Location  | Duration                               | Cadet attended                            |
|---------|--|--|---|
| 1       | Combined Annual Training Camp at Tanhril   | 622 cadets & 02 Associate NCC Officers |   |
| 2       | Pre Republic Day Camp I at Umroi Cantt, Shillong                                   | 11 Cadets                              | 07 Cadets selected for Republic Day Camp. |
| 3       | CATC at Tanhril  | 453 cadets + 02 Associate NCC Officers |   |
| 4       | Subroto football NER Girls Team 2017 at Delhi                                      | 16 Girls cadet                         |   |
| 5       | National Games football boys team 2017 at Delhi                                    | 16 Boys cadet                          |   |
| 6       | Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat                  | 07 cadets                              |   |
| 7       | Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at Mokhuli, Nagaon                      | 05 cadets                              |   |
| 8       | Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat                  | 02 cadets                              |   |
| 9       | Inter GP Thal Sainik Competition Selection at NCC Academy, Jorhat                  | 05 cadets                              |   |
| 10      | Pre-RDC – I IGC Camp (SD/SW/JD/JW) to be held at Assam University, Silchar (Assam) | 18 cadets                              |   |

**1<sup>st</sup> Mizo BN NCC: Achievement**

| Sl. No. | Name of camp/Courses                         | Date & Loc  | No of Cadet attended |
|---------|--|---|----------------------|
| 1       | CATC-I for shooting Competition              | 03 May to 12 May 2017 at Shillong                                       | 02 cadets            |
| 2       | Pre TSC                                      | 10 Aug to 18 Sep 2017 at Jorhat   | 14 cadets            |
| 3       | Inter Dte Sports Shooting Championship(DSSC) | 16 Aug to 25 Aug 2017 at Umroi Cantt & 26 Aug to 06 Sep 2017 at Asansol | 01 cadets            |
| 4       | NIC SD/SW-II                                 | 24 Sep to 05 Oct 2017 at Varanasi A                                     | 08 cadets            |
| 5       | BLC  | 28 Oct to 06 Nov 2017 at Agartala                                       | 15 cadets            |
| 6       | IGC Pre RDC-I                                | 09 Nov to 18 Nov 2017 at Transit Camp Narangi                           | 08 cadets            |
| 7       | NIC II SD/SW/JD/JW                           | 09 Dec to 20 Dec 2017 at NIT Silchar                                    | 07 cadets            |
| 8       | NER Trek-I                                   | 11 Dec to 18 Dec 2017 at APRS Laitkor(Shillong)                         | 15 cadets            |
| 9       | 232 Adventure Course(Boys & Girls)           | 20 Dec to 03 Jan 2018 At HMI Darjeeling                                 | 02 cadets            |
| 10      | Att Trg SD                                   | 06 Jan to 20 Jan 2018 at Agartala                                       | 09 cadets            |
| 11      | CATC-I for shooting Competition              | 03 May to 12 May 2017 at Shillong                                       | 02 cadets            |

**1<sup>st</sup> Mizo Air Sq NCC :**

The Unit has strength of 1800 Cadets (SD/SW/JD/JW). The NCC Institutions are spread all over Mizoram.

The main role of Air wing NCC is to impart regular training on disciplinary life and basic knowledge on Air Experience. There is one Microlite Aircraft stationed at Lengpui Airport to conduct practical training on Flying.

**Activities of the Unit:**

The Unit sent Cadets to: -

- a) Attachment Camp at Airforce Academy Dundigal, Hyderabad (June 2017)
- b) Attachment Camp at Airforce Academy Dundigal, Hyderabad (December 2017)
- c) Pre-Vayu Sainik Camp – I, II, III, IV at Tanhril, Mizoram
- d) Vayu – Sainik Camp – Jodhpur, Rajasthan
- e) Pre – Republic Day Camp – Narangi Cantonment, Guwahati
- f) Republic Day Camp – New Delhi
- g) Flying Training on Microlite Aircraft at Lengpui Airport

**Apart from the training, the Unit conducted the following activities:**

- a) Digital India Campaign
- b) Cleanliness Drive
- c) Trekking
- d) Blood Donation
- e) Tree Plantation
- f) Awareness Campaign on Road Safety
- g) Observation of No Tobacco Day.
- h) Participated on International Day against Drug Abuse.
- i) Observation of Water Day.
- j) International Yoga Day at various Districts of Mizoram.
- k) Awareness Campaign on Disaster Management.
- l) Awareness Campaign on Pollution.
- m) Awareness Campaign on Health & Hygiene.

**D. Scouts & Guides:**

- 1) 10 Cubs and 62 Bulbuls received Golden Arrow Award which is the highest National Award for Cubs and Bulbuls.
- 2) 5 Scouts and 22 Guides received Rashtrapati Award. Which is the highest National Award for Scouts & Guides.
- 3) 74 Scouts and 102 Guides received Rajya Puraskar Award. Which is the highest State Award for Scouts & Guides.

- 4) 232 Scouts and 294 Guides successfully completed Tritiya Sopan Testing Camp.
- 5) 5 Guiders completed Asst. Leader Trainer (Guide) Training Course for Guide Captains.
- 6) 3 Scouters and 1 Guider completed Himalayan Wood Badge Training Course.
- 7) Under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan 85 units/schools from Mizoram Bharat Scouts & Guides rendered Cleanliness drive at Schools, public playground, roadside, planting of saplings, etc during 2017 – 2018.
- 8) 3 Units from Mizoram Bharat Scouts & Guides Maintain existing water bodies at Tachhip, Phullen and Lunglei Zohnuai. The water source which had been no longer in use have been restored and it is now in full use for public.
- 9) Received additional fund of Rs. 10 Lakhs for 1820 members of Scouts & Guides uniform.
- 10) Expected 1500 new Scouts & Guides.
- 11) Rajya Puraskar Awarded by Mizoram Bharat Scouts & Guides till date is 680 (Scouts), 922 (Guides).
- 12) New Dormitory building to be constructed that can accommodate 100 Trainees at State Training Centre, Tanhril by 120 lakhs received under NEDP.
- 13) Total number of Rashtrapati Scouts – 163, Total number of Rashtrapati Guides – 327.
- 14) Census for the year 2017 – 2018, Scouts – 2066, Guides – 2353 Total - 4419.

#### **E. Adventure**

The main objective of this Adventure wing is to promote Adventure Sports in building self confidence and self discipline to be able to endure hard work.

- 1) Attending Basic and Advance Mountaineering courses at HMI, Darjeeling.

- 2) Search and Rescue Training at Vaipuanpho during 24-29 Sept. 2018.
- 3) Conducting Advance Course at Vaipuanpho during 1-15 Nov. 2018.
- 4) Search and Rescue Training at Lengpui.
- 5) Selection cum Pre Camp for North East zone Sports Climbing Competition at SSCC, Luangmual.
- 6) One day Adventure Awareness Program and Competition for Colleges Club.
- 7) Conducting Rafting and Canoeing Course cum White Water Rafting Expedition at Chhimtuipui.
- 8) Conducting Adventure Eastern Expedition to historical places.
- 9) Sending climbers in the 24<sup>th</sup> National Sport Climbing Championship at Bangalore.

#### **F. Infrastructural Development:**

During the 2018-19 Financial Year, various projects are taken up to augment the existing Sports Infrastructure under NEDP Project. ₹ 500.00 lakh is utilized for Improvement of 61 nos of Sports Infrastructure, ₹300.00 lakh for Maintenance of 14 nos. of Sports Infrastructure, ₹800.00 lakh for Construction of Lighting System at Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, ₹800.00 lakh for Construction of Sports Hostel at Republic Veng, Aizawl, ₹462.50 lakh for Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Luangpawl, Mamit and ₹ 100.00 lakh for Construction of Fencing Wall at State Sports Academy, Zobawk, Lunglei.

Under Special Priority Project, State Sports Academy at Zobawk with additional infrastructure was added to an amount of ₹ 83.03 lakh was sanctioned.

#### **Vision 2030 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals.**

A sports policy is being framed for development of basic sports infrastructures at rural areas as well as world class sports infrastructures at the district headquarters

and the state capital with an objective to promote youth welfare through sports and games in various disciplines to make a new world for future generation. Since 2009, a programme called “catch them young” had been initiated with an objective to grab young talent.

#### **Achievements both financial and physical/Outcome/output/socio-economic impacts/results.**

The achievement and contribution of sports in various disciplines during recent years may not be quantified in terms of monetary unit. Provision of world class infrastructures at various places within the State has resulted in many athletes entering in international sporting arena. Availability of artificial football & hockey turfs for round the year training and competition has produced elite athletes representing the country. These achievements at national and international sporting arena is a national pride. In fact, more than 50 football players of the Indian Super League (ISL) and I-League under AIFF are contributed by the state players. The total earning of these professional football players during one season is estimated to be not less than 10crores approximately.

#### **Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation.**

Being a small and young state compared to the mainland India, there are many deficiencies, sparse infrastructures, sports academies, constraints in construction of playfields, stadiums etc. due to the rugged topography and terrain, limited land etc. in the region and inadequate fund.

#### **Opportunity/endowments concerning the sector.**

There is a vast scope for promotion of sports in the state. With an object to promote youth welfare through sports & games in various disciplines to make a new world for the future generation, and due to its vigorous effort with patriotic zeal, the department encourages the young generations and as of now, many sports persons have got gold medal, silver medal

and bronze medal at tournament/championship organized at State level, Zonal level, National level and International level also in various sports disciplines.

#### **Future perspective.**

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 recognized gradually. Sports is also being recognized as an economic sector which includes sports tourism, goods manufacturing, sports garments, opportunities in sporting management etc.

#### **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 acquired 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 footballers 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.

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 stage of advancement help in developing the youth in character building,

good citizenship and community oriented services.

The newly established 2 Mizo Bn NCC was inaugurated on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2018 at Lunglei. This is the fourth NCC unit established in the State.

**Policy Constraints required to be addressed:**

Sports policy is in draft stage and expected to be finalized soon.

*Source - Sports & Youth Services Department*

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## 6. ART & CULTURE

### 1. Vision:

Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage of all tribes of Mizoram are preserved, developed and represented for posterity.

### 2. Objective:

- 1) Conservation of Natural & Manmade Heritage sites.
- 2) Museum.
- 3) Archives
- 4) Tribal Research Institute.
- 5) Library Services.
- 6) Institute of Music & Fine Arts & Cultural Exchange programme
- 7) Mizoram Publication Board
- 8) District Gazetteer.
- 9) Statistics.

### 3. Policy:

To preserve heritage of Mizoram by promoting and conserving its cultural treasures and promoting performing, visual, literacy arts and disseminate knowledge and wisdom through libraries.

### 4. Targets:

To achieve as much as possible of the above mention objectives by sparingly utilizing funds received from State Government.

### 5. Activities:

- a. **General:** There are numbers of institutions under Art & Culture Department implementing various schemes such as:
  - i) Exploration, Documentation, Preservation & conservation of various heritage sites within the State.
  - ii) Collection and preservation of invaluable historical artefacts and antiquities by Mizoram State Museum for posterity and to impart knowledge to scholars and researchers.

- iii) Accumulating of public and private records for future reference by preserving in hard & digital format by Mizoram State Archives.
- iv) Research work and documentation of Tribal arts by Tribal Research Institute.
- v) Providing library building and books for the public by Mizoram State Central Library to towns and villages inside the State.
- vi) Promotion and development of traditional practices such as traditional dances/folk songs and imparting skills on contemporary music by Institute of Music & Fine Arts.
- vii) Providing funds for publication of books to needy authors by Mizoram Publication Board.
- viii) Compilation of District Gazetteer for all district of the State as up to date as possible.
- ix) Maintenance of relevant statistical data.

### b. Sustainable Development Goals

**context:** Since its inception, Art & Culture Department have been working tirelessly for preservation and promotion of cultural heritage of Mizoram, both tangible and intangible.

## 6. Schemes & Projects Implemented by the Department:

- I. **Digitization of Archives (₹ 38.33 lakhs) under NEDP:** By 2030, most of the important documents collected by Mizoram State Archives are proposed to be digitized and can be accessible through internet for public interest. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2020-2021. Researchers/scholars will have easy and rapid access to important

documents. Invaluable documents will be preserved for posterity and will be available for the public.

**II. Upgradation of Heritage village, Falkawn (₹ 182.00 lakhs) under NEDP:** Mizo typical village, Falkawn is a living museum to disseminate the ancient Mizo village life. It is frequented by students, researchers and tourist all through the year. As there is shortage of amenities for these visitors, proper lounge and public amenities are installed with the fund received from NEDP during 2018-2019. The objection is to provide information to public the life of ancient culture. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2019-2020. Researchers/scholars and younger generation will have authentic information on past culture that is depicted as realistic as possible. Traditional practices of Mizo are preserved and promoted for posterity.

**III. Provision of Air condition of Vanapa Hall (₹ 33.10 lakhs) under NEDP:** The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2019-2020.

**IV. Construction of Music City/ village (₹ 100.00 lakhs) under NEDP:** The institution is envisage to house all indispensable amenities for musical education, training and even providing recording label to music enthusiasts. By 2030, the institution is expected to have the best of its kind in eastern part of the country regarding development and promotion of classic and contemporary music. Land for setting up of the institution had already been located, DPR is being

prepared. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2021-2022.

**V. Construction of Lai Cultural Centre-Cum-auditorium, Lawngtlai (₹ 466.62 lakh NEC):**

After completion of the project, Lai District Council region will have suitable building for promoting and exposing the rich cultural heritage of Lai tribes. Moreover, revenue earned by the department will increase to certain extent.

**VI. Documentation of Indigenous habitat (₹ 68.98 lakh NEC):**

The project deals with documentation of Tribal habitat/house within the State. It will be published in book form accompanied by photographs and architecture drawing. These can be sold to scholars, researchers and tourists to earn revenue.

**Publication made by Mizoram Publication Board in subsidised rate during 2018-19**

1. James Dokhuma Drama by James Dokhuma Compiled by Thanpuii
2. LungpherPasalthaThangchunga by ZamvelaRalte
3. SuangtuahnaLipui by R. Malsawmthanga
4. Chin Hills Chanchin by B. Lalthangliana
5. Mizo Army by Zochhumpuii Pa
6. Nun HlantuPasalthate By C. Zama
7. The monk who sold his Ferrari by J.F. Laldailova Jr.
8. MizoNatakVol III X IV By Dr.LaltluanglianaKhiangte

*Source - Art & Culture Department*

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## 7. HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services are delivered through a network of health facilities as highlighted below:

Health Facilities under Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram as on 31.12.2017

| Sl. No. | District    | Tertiary Hospital | District Hospital | Sub-District Hospital   | Community Health Centre | Primary Health Centre | Urban Primary Health Centre | Sub-Centre | Clinic |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|
| 1       | Aizawl East | 1                 | 1                 | 1 (Saitual)             | 2                       | 5                     | 3                           | 54         | 39     |
| 2       | Aizawl West | 0                 | 1                 | 1 (Kulikawn)            | 1                       | 5                     | 3                           | 41         | 33     |
| 3       | Champhai    | 0                 | 1                 | 1 (Khawzawl)            | 2                       | 11                    | 0                           | 60         | 27     |
| 4       | Kolasib     | 0                 | 1                 | 0                       | 1                       | 5                     | 0                           | 26         | 6      |
| 5       | Lawngtlai   | 0                 | 1                 | 0                       | 1                       | 6                     | 0                           | 36         | 19     |
| 6       | Lunglei     | 0                 | 1                 | 2 (Tlabung & Hnahthial) | 0                       | 9                     | 2                           | 70         | 16     |
| 7       | Mamit       | 0                 | 1                 | 0                       | 1                       | 7                     | 0                           | 33         | 8      |
| 8       | Siaha       | 0                 | 1                 | 0                       | 0                       | 4                     | 0                           | 24         | 13     |
| 9       | Serchhip    | 0                 | 1                 | 0                       | 1                       | 5                     | 0                           | 27         | 5      |
| TOTAL   |             | 1                 | 9                 | 5                       | 9                       | 57                    | 8                           | 371        | 166    |

The National Health Mission (NHM) is implemented by Mizoram State Health Society (MSHS) led by Mission Director (MD), NHM. There are more than 24 health programmes currently being implemented by NHM spanning Reproductive & Child Health, Communicable diseases, Non-Communicable Diseases and interventions aimed at improving health system. Achievement of health programmes are as follows:

### Reproductive & Child Health

Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) programme under the wider umbrella of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health & Adolescents (RMNCH+A) is focused on reducing maternal, child and newborn morbidity and mortality. The programme was initiated as RCH I in the year 1977 in which components relating to child survival, safe motherhood, and prevention & management of RTI/STI & HIV/AIDS. The programme continued as RCH II from 1st April 2005 including strategies such as essential obstetric care, emergency obstetric care, JSY, JSSK, Village Health

& Nutrition Days (VHND), Maternal & Child Health reviews, IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses), NBSU (Newborn Stabilisation Units), Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU), Home-based Newborn Care (HBNC) & Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK).

Following the guidelines and recommendations of Government of India to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the following activities and strategies have been adopted by Health & Family Welfare Department, Mizoram to promote Maternal and Child Health, to reduce IMR & MMR and eventually to contribute to attainment of SDG 3.

- To reduce MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030
- To end preventable deaths of newborns to at least as low as 12/1000 live births and deaths of children less than 5 years to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1000 live births.

| ACHIEVEMENTS OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES UNDER RCH |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Sl. No.                                      | Indicator  | Year 2017-18   |
| <b>MATERNAL HEALTH</b>                       |  |  |
| 1  | Total ANC registered   | 21,582   |
| 2  | Total ANC registered within 1st trimester                        | 16,265   |
| 3  | No. of Pregnant women who had at least 4 ANC's                   | 9,547  |
| 4  | No. of High-Risk pregnant women referred                         | 14   |
| 5  | No. of Pregnant women who had 2 doses of TT Injection            | 13,642   |
| 6  | No. of Pregnant women under Prophylaxis & Treatment of Anaemia   | 5,193  |
| 7  | No. of Home Deliveries by trained & untrained birth attendants   | 2,169  |
| 8  | No. of deliveries last health institutions both Public & Private | 17,403   |
| 9  | No. of RTI/STI cases detected, treated & referred                | 1,968 treated/ 2,527 detected                                    |
| 10   | No. of children fully immunized                                  | 16,155   |
| 11   | No. of MBBS Doctors trained in EmOC                              | 7  |
| 12   | No. of MBBS Doctors trained in LSAS                              | 11   |
| 13   | No. of Maternal Death Reviews conducted                          | 3  |
| 14   | <b>Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)</b>                              |  |
|  | No. of beneficiaries - Mother                                    | 6,945  |
|  | No. of beneficiaries - ASHA                                      | 6,526  |
| 15   | <b>Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)</b>                   |  |
|  | Drugs & Consumables  | 6,955  |
|  | Diagnostic   | 3,792  |
|  | Diet   | 2,701  |
|  | Referral transport   | 7,196  |
| 16   | <b>Pradhan Mantri SurakshitMatritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)</b>          |  |
|  | Total ANC  | 8,535  |
|  | Severe Anaemia   | 83   |
|  | Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH)                             | 9  |
|  | Others   | 5  |
| <b>CHILD HEALTH</b>                          |  |  |
| 1  | No. of Live Births   | 19,393   |
| 2  | No. of Newborns with Low Birth Weight                            | 872  |
| 3  | No. of Newborns with birth weight recorded                       | 18,468   |
| 4  | No. of Newborns breastfed within 1 hour of birth                 | 17,994   |
| 5  | No. of Institutions having Sick Newborn Care Unit (SNCU)         | 4  |
| 6  | No. of Sick Newborns admitted at SNCU                            | 1,332  |
| 7  | <b>Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)</b>                   |  |
|  | Drugs & Consumables  | 1,058  |
|  | Diagnostic   | 98   |
|  | Referral transport   | 1,045  |
| 8  | <b>Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)</b>            |  |
|  | No. of Children given ORS  | 1,07,636 (92%)   |
|  | No. of Children with diarrhoea given ORS                         | 1,330  |
|  | No. of Zinc-ORS corners established                              | 1,256  |
|  | No. of Schools having Handwashing demonstration                  | 1,430  |
| 9  | <b>National Deworming Day (NDD)</b>                              |  |
|  | No. of children administered Albendazole                         | August 2017 - 3,46,816 (91%)<br>February 2018 - 3,74,743 (92.6%) |
| 10   | <b>Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU)</b>                          |  |
|  | Total deliveries   | 6,213  |
|  | Admission - Male   | 720  |
|  | Admission - Female   | 612  |
|  | LBW  | 322  |
|  | Preterm  | 194  |
|  | Successfully discharged  | 1220 (91.2%)   |
|  | Death  | 104 (7.8%)   |
| <b>FAMILY PLANNING</b>                       |  |  |
| 1  | Female Sterilization   | 1,336  |
| 2  | IUCD Insertion   | 1,965  |

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 3 | PPIUCD   | 268                   |
| 4 | Family Planning Indemnity Scheme   | 8                     |
| 5 | Injectable Contraceptives - DMPA & Oral Contraceptive Pills training of Medical Officers/Staff Nurses & Health workers conducted | 202 personnel trained |

| FINANCIAL YEAR  |                 | 2017-18 |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Total Fund received from Government of India (₹ in lakhs) |                 | 2164.00 |
| Expenditure during 2017-18                                | Maternal Health | 126.73  |
|   | Child Health    | 220.53  |
|   | Family Planning | 68.95   |
|   | RKSK            | 3.12    |
|   | RBSK            | 128.12  |
|   | PNDT            | 6.15    |
|   | Human Resources | 334.09  |
|   | Training        | 89.02   |
| Programme Management                                      |                 | 722.92  |

### **WEEKLY IRON AND FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION (WIFS)**

WIFS was launched to reduce the prevalence of anemia in the age group of 10 – 19 years. Iron Folic Acid (WIFS) is administered to all govt. and govt. aided school children on a weekly basis and to out of school adolescent girls through Anganwadi Centres.

Objective : Promotion of Adolescent Health  
 Actions : Prevention of Nutritional Anemia  
 Success Indicators : Number of beneficiaries receiving Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplement.

#### **TARGETS**

**Mizoram WIFS Target Beneficiaries for FY 2018 – 2019**  
**In-School Beneficiaries**

| M/S         | H/S        | HSS       | TOTAL       | BOYS         | GIRLS        | TOTAL         | MALE        | FEMALE      | TOTAL         |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 252         | 128        | 23        | <b>403</b>  | 14790        | 16201        | <b>30991</b>  | 1905        | 1353        | <b>3258</b>   |
| 126         | 67         | 6         | <b>199</b>  | 5808         | 5756         | <b>11564</b>  | 820         | 432         | <b>1252</b>   |
| 82          | 40         | 4         | <b>126</b>  | 4040         | 3928         | <b>7968</b>   | 521         | 320         | <b>841</b>    |
| 155         | 36         | 3         | <b>194</b>  | 4810         | 3857         | <b>8667</b>   | 874         | 368         | <b>1242</b>   |
| 203         | 91         | 8         | <b>302</b>  | 7875         | 7745         | <b>15620</b>  | 1229        | 697         | <b>1926</b>   |
| 99          | 39         | 4         | <b>142</b>  | 3664         | 3247         | <b>6911</b>   | 550         | 250         | <b>800</b>    |
| 76          | 29         | 2         | <b>107</b>  | 2624         | 2811         | <b>5435</b>   | 478         | 212         | <b>690</b>    |
| 73          | 36         | 6         | <b>115</b>  | 3352         | 3428         | <b>6780</b>   | 502         | 239         | <b>741</b>    |
| <b>1066</b> | <b>466</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>1588</b> | <b>46963</b> | <b>46973</b> | <b>93,936</b> | <b>6879</b> | <b>3871</b> | <b>10,750</b> |

**Total no. of In-School Adolescents:**  
**93,936**

**Total no. of Teachers:**           **10,750**

**Out of School Adolescent Girls**  
**Total No. of Anganwadi Centers**  
**Covered: 2244**

| DISTRICT     | No. of Beneficiaries |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Aizawl       | 1288                 |
| Champhai     | 1859                 |
| Kolasib      | 1102                 |
| Lawngtlai    | 2123                 |
| Lunglei      | 1890                 |
| Mamit        | 1962                 |
| Siaha        | 377                  |
| Serchhip     | 1613                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>12,214</b>        |

| Financial   | Physical                |
|---|-------------------------|
| IFA not procured in FY 2017-18. However, IFA procured in FY 2016-17 was done at the | WIFS Coverage during FY |

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| last quarter of that FY, which makes IFA dissemination possible for the FY 2017-2018. Approval in FY 2016-17 was Rs.60.84/- lakhs for procurement of 60,84,000 WIFS IFA Tablets @ Re.1 per tablet. | 2017-2018 is <b>73.77%</b> |
|--|----------------------------|

### FACTS AND FIGURES

#### Report (WIFS) for FY 2017-2018

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Total No. of schools covered                 | 1571          |
| No of Anganwadi Centres                      | 2244          |
| No. of school going boys & girls (M/S – HSS) | 104192        |
| Out of school girls                          | 15184         |
| <b>Target adolescent population</b>          | <b>119376</b> |
| School Teachers (M/S)                        | 12028         |

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| – HSS)                                      |                   |
| Anganwadi Workers                           | 2244              |
| Anganwadi Helper                            | 2244              |
| <b>IFA Coverage: April 2016– March 2017</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
| April 2017                                  | 80.79%            |
| May 2017                                    | 56.57%            |
| June 2017                                   | 65.42%            |
| July 2017                                   | 57.34%            |
| August 2017                                 | 79.20%            |
| September 2017                              | 76.13%            |
| October 2017                                | 75.94%            |
| November 2017                               | 73.17%            |
| December 2017                               | 74.92%            |
| January 2018                                | 86.72%            |
| February 2018                               | 79%               |
| March 2018                                  | 80%               |

### Extended Programme on Immunization (EPI)

Achievement of UIP during April 2018 – September 2018 (HMIS)

|       | PW TAR GET | TT (Pw) | %    | Infant Target | BCG  | %    | OPV-3 | %     | fIPV-2 | %    | Msl 1st | %     | Fully Imm. | %    | Msl 2nd | %    | Pent a-3 | %     |
|-------|------------|---------|------|---------------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|---------|-------|------------|------|---------|------|----------|-------|
| AZLE  | 4987       | 255     | 5.11 | 4534          | 198  | 4.37 | 284   | 6.26  | 201    | 4.43 | 300     | 6.62  | 300        | 6.62 | 281     | 6.20 | 284      | 6.26  |
| AZL W | 3574       | 204     | 5.71 | 3249          | 377  | 11.6 | 191   | 5.88  | 190    | 5.85 | 239     | 7.35  | 239        | 7.36 | 191     | 5.88 | 191      | 5.88  |
| CPI   | 2470       | 141     | 5.71 | 2246          | 199  | 8.86 | 200   | 8.90  | 131    | 5.83 | 149     | 6.63  | 139        | 6.19 | 148     | 6.59 | 205      | 9.13  |
| KLB   | 1741       | 90      | 5.17 | 1583          | 123  | 7.77 | 114   | 7.20  | 111    | 7.01 | 110     | 6.94  | 110        | 6.95 | 80      | 5.05 | 114      | 7.20  |
| LTI   | 2696       | 131     | 4.86 | 2451          | 168  | 6.85 | 152   | 6.20  | 135    | 5.51 | 143     | 5.83  | 143        | 5.83 | 128     | 5.22 | 152      | 6.20  |
| LLI   | 2993       | 186     | 6.21 | 2721          | 201  | 7.39 | 208   | 7.64  | 206    | 7.57 | 166     | 6.10  | 166        | 6.1  | 210     | 7.72 | 210      | 7.72  |
| MMT   | 1647       | 89      | 5.4  | 1498          | 135  | 9.01 | 150   | 10.01 | 129    | 8.61 | 97      | 6.48  | 97         | 6.48 | 101     | 6.74 | 149      | 9.95  |
| SHA   | 1113       | 79      | 7.1  | 1012          | 77   | 7.61 | 158   | 15.61 | 136    | 13.4 | 112     | 11.07 | 112        | 11.1 | 84      | 8.30 | 158      | 15.61 |
| SRP   | 1215       | 59      | 4.86 | 1104          | 66   | 5.98 | 78    | 7.07  | 74     | 6.7  | 100     | 9.06  | 100        | 9.06 | 66      | 5.98 | 78       | 7.07  |
| TOTAL | 22436      | 1234    | 5.5  | 20398         | 1544 | 7.57 | 1535  | 7.53  | 1313   | 6.44 | 1416    | 6.94  | 1406       | 6.89 | 1289    | 6.32 | 1541     | 7.55  |

Full Immunization Coverage (as per HMIS report) is 83.3 % in 2017 – 2018.

### Mission Indradhanush:

| Mission Indradhanush      | Phase 1              | Phase 2                     | Phase 3                | Phase 4                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Time period               | April 2015-July 2015 | October 2015 – January 2016 | April 2016 – July 2016 | February 2017 – May 2017 |
| No of District selected   | 4                    | 7                           | 4                      | 3                        |
| No of round covered       | 2                    | 4                           | 4                      | 4                        |
| No of sessions held       | 285                  | 555                         | 309                    | 437                      |
| No of children vaccinated | 2299                 | 4198                        | 2120                   | 3523                     |
| Fully Immunized           | 109                  | 484                         | 288                    | 178                      |

### Intensified Mission Indradhanush

Mission Indradhanush is a special immunization drive to ensure that all children who have been either partially

immunized (drop-outs) or never been immunized (miss-outs) are vaccinated as per the National Immunization schedule that is appropriate to their age.



| District           | Target | Session Held | No. of Children Vaccinated | Fully Immunized |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Lawngtlai Round I  | 84     | 10           | 65                         | 2               |
| Lawngtlai Round II | 739    | 53           | 543                        | 6               |
| Lawngtlai III      | 666    | 75           | 545                        | 14              |
| Lawngtlai IV       | 555    | 69           | 635                        | 45              |
| Lunglei Round I    | 69     | 13           | 73                         | 17              |
| Lunglei Round II   | 105    | 23           | 101                        | 4               |
| Lunglei Round III  | 109    | 27           | 138                        | 8               |
| Lunglei Round IV   | 84     | 23           | 113                        | 2               |
| Mamit Round I      | 44     | 4            | 63                         | 7               |
| Mamit Round II     | 91     | 2            | 15                         | 2               |
| Mamit Round III    | 103    | 8            | 121                        | 17              |
| Mamit Round IV     | 125    | 9            | 99                         | 13              |
| TOTAL              | 2774   | 316          | 2511                       | 137             |

### Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization 2018, 1<sup>st</sup> Round

Target Children – 115764

Total Children Vaccinated – 113389

% Coverage – 97.9

### Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization 2018, 2<sup>nd</sup> Round

Target Children – 115170

Total Children Vaccinated – 114163

% Coverage – 99.1

### Measles-Rubella Vaccination Campaign 2018

Target – 324180

No. of Children vaccinated – 323917

% of Children vaccinated – 99.01

### Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in 1997 as a national programme with a plan to scale up in a phased manner. Mizoram

implemented RNTCP on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2003. The key features of RNTCP were:

- Adopting the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy.
- Political and administrative commitment to ensure the provision of organised and comprehensive TB control services.
- Reliable and early diagnosis through smear microscopy.
- Uninterrupted supply of good quality anti-TB drugs through Patient Wise Boxes (PWBs)
- Accountability through proper recording and reporting including effective supervision.

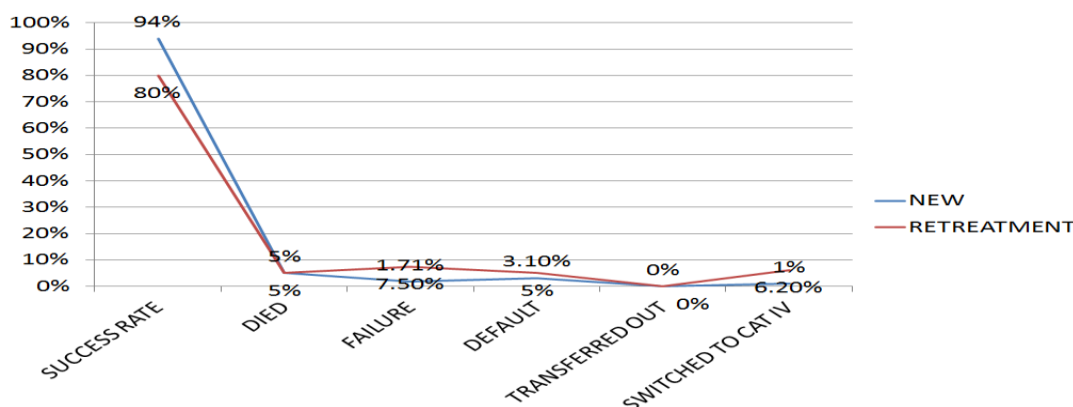
### Achievements in physical/ financial aspects

(Note: RNTCP follows the Calendar year i.e., January to December. All data given for 2017 is for data from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December).

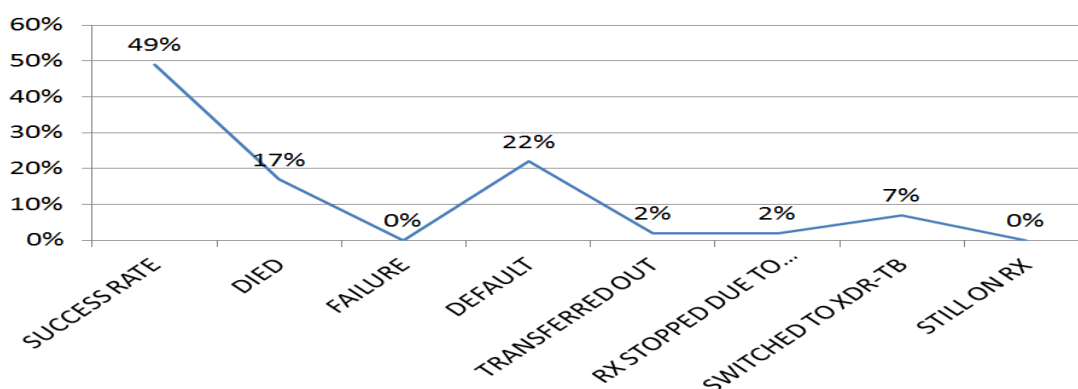
|      |   |
|------|---|
| 8712 | • The total number of presumptive TB examined for TB during 2017                        |
| 1962 | • The total number of new and retreatment TB cases registered for treatment during 2017 |
| 40   | • The total number of patients notified from Private Sector during 2017                 |
| 94%  | • The success rate of new TB cases during 2017  |
| 79%  | • The success rate of retreatment TB cases during 2017                                  |
| 336  | • The number of Tb patients who tested positive for HIV during 2017                     |
| 218  | • The number of children less than 14 years diagnosed with TB during 2017               |
| 2574 | • The number of presumptive TB patients tested for MDR-TB during 2017                   |
| 51   | • The number of TB patients diagnosed and put on treatment for MDR-TB during 2017       |
| 67%  | • The success rate of MDR-TB patients during 2017                                       |

**Outcome/Output/Socio-Economic Impacts/Results**

**Drug Sensitive TB**



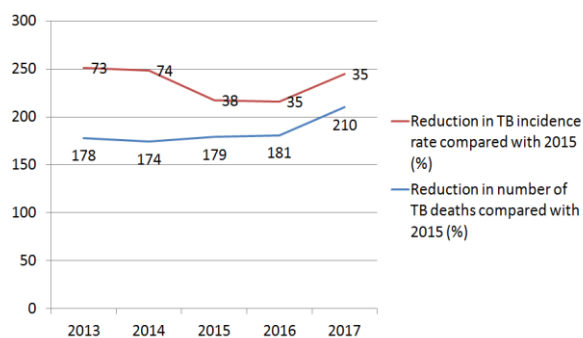
**Future Perspective**



| END TB STRATEGY  |  |                    |                    |                    |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>VISION</b>  | <b>A WORLD FREE OF TB</b><br>-Zero deaths, disease and suffering due to TB |                    |                    |                    |
| <b>GOAL</b>  | <b>END THE GLOBAL TB EPIDEMIC</b>  |                    |                    |                    |
| <b>INDICATORS</b>  | <b>Milestones</b>  |                    | <b>Targets</b>     |                    |
|  | 2020   | 2025               | SDG 2030           | End TB 2035        |
| Reduction in number of TB deaths compared with 2015 (%)    | 35%  | 75%                | 90%                | 95%                |
| Reduction in TB incidence rate compared with 2015 (%)      | 20% (<85/1,00,000)   | 50% (<55/1,00,000) | 80% (<20/1,00,000) | 90% (<10/1,00,000) |
| TB affected family facing catastrophic costs due to TB (%) | 0  | 0                  | 0                  | 0                  |

- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is in place which is an electronic fund tracking mechanism.
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is in place which transfers subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. It is hoped that crediting subsidies into bank accounts will reduce leakages, delays, etc.
- Nikshay is an online recording and reporting system that has replaced conventional paper reporting system.

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



- Active Case Finding Campaign was launched in 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017 to assist the case detection and notification.
- Universal Drug Sensitivity Testing for all TB patients was launched for early detection and consequently correct treatment of DRTB cases.
- Intermittent regimen has been changed to daily regimen which will hopefully reduce relapse rates and thereby DRTB.
- Intense ACSM activities carried out with each ACF Campaign to raise more awareness.
- Adopting the latest guidelines of RNTCP which includes new diagnostic algorithms, stress on focus for high risk groups of people,

wider utilization of more recent technologies like Cartridge based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) and Fluorescent Microscopy.

## National Leprosy Eradication Programme

### Objective and Target of the Scheme

The main objective of the scheme is to eliminate/to bring down the incidence rate below 1 per 10,000 population in the state leprosy at present the prevalence rate is 0.01/10,000 poplin. The target of the programme is to get more leprosy cases from the State, as per allotted by the Central Leprosy Division.

### Physical Achievement

Total no of cases detected since the inception of the programme i.e. 1983 - 1429

Total no of cases released from treatment - 1524

Total no of cases under treatment (currently) - 8

Annual new case detection rate (ANCDR) - 0.41 %

Prevalence Rate (PR) - 0.06 %

| Year      | Cases Detected |    | Total | Cases Discharged |    | Total |
|-----------|----------------|----|-------|------------------|----|-------|
|           | MB             | PB |       | MB               | PB |       |
| 2018-2019 | 5              | 0  | 5     | 6                | 1  | 7     |

\*MB - Multibacillary, PB - Paucibacillary

\*MB - Multibacillary, PB - Paucibacillary

## National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)/Mizoram State AIDS Control Society:

### Basic Services Division (BSD), Mizoram State AIDS Control Society

The Basic Services Division of Mizoram State AIDS Control Society under National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) provides HIV Counselling and Testing Services for HIV infection, the critical first step in detecting and linking people with HIV to access treatment cascade and care. It also provides an important opportunity to reinforce HIV prevention. The national programme is

offering these services since 1997 with the goal to identify as many people living with HIV, as early as possible (after acquiring HIV infection) and linking them appropriately and in a timely manner to prevention, care and treatment services. Basic Services Division includes the following components:

- I. Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC)
- II. Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT)
- III. HIV/Tuberculosis Collaborative Activities

- IV. District AIDS Prevention and Control Units (DAPCUs)
- V. Sexually Transmitted Infections/ Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI) Services

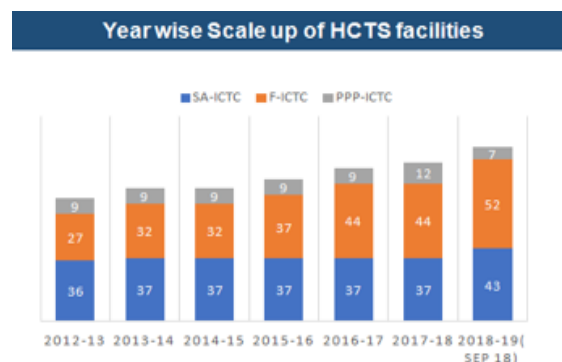
### I. Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC)

**Types of Facilities for HIV Counselling and Testing Services:** There are different types of HIV counselling and testing services in Mizoram which include Stand Alone ICTC (SA-ICTC), Mobile ICTC, Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (F-ICTCs) and Public Private Partnership ICTCs (PPP ICTCs). In order to offer HIV testing to every pregnant women in the State, so as to detect all HIV positive pregnant women and eliminate transmission of HIV and syphilis from mother to child, every pregnant woman are tested for HIV and Syphilis in these ICTCs.

Currently, there are 37 SA-ICTCs, 5 Confirmatory PPP-ICTC and 1 NGO TI facilities, 92 FICTCs in Mizoram. In order

to achieve the target of reaching the first 90 goal, Mizoram SACS had implemented HIV screening facilities in 38 Community Based Sites. All the remaining PHCs have to be saturated to FICTCs in the current financial year in collaboration with TISS, Mumbai for training of the concerned existing staff.

**Figure 1: Scale-up of ICTCs during 2012-13 to 2018-19 (till September 2018)**



### Establishment of HIV Counselling & Testing Services (HCTS)

| Type of Health Facilities                  | # in State | # HCTS established | %    | Targets for 100% Saturation |
|--|------------|--------------------|------|-----------------------------|
|  |            |                    |      | 2017-18                     |
| Medical Colleges                           | 1          | 1                  | 100  | 0                           |
| District/Civil Hospital                    | 10         | 10                 | 100  | 0                           |
| Sub District Hospital                      | 2          | 2                  | 100  | 0                           |
| CHCs/RHs                                   | 9          | 9                  | 100  | 0                           |
| Urban PHCs                                 | 8          | 5                  | 62.5 | 50                          |
| PHCs                                       | 57         | 38                 | 66.7 | 64.9                        |
| Sub centre                                 | 370        | 0                  | 0    | 100                         |
| # Military Hospitals                       | 5          | 3                  | 60   | 60                          |
| Private Nursing Homes/ Corporate Hospitals | 18         | 12                 | 66.6 | 50                          |
| Prisons                                    | 9          | 3                  | 33.3 | 88.9                        |
| <b>Others (TI sites)</b>                   | 32         | 32                 | 100  | 100                         |
| <b>Others (LWS)</b>                        | 3          | 3                  | 100  | 100                         |

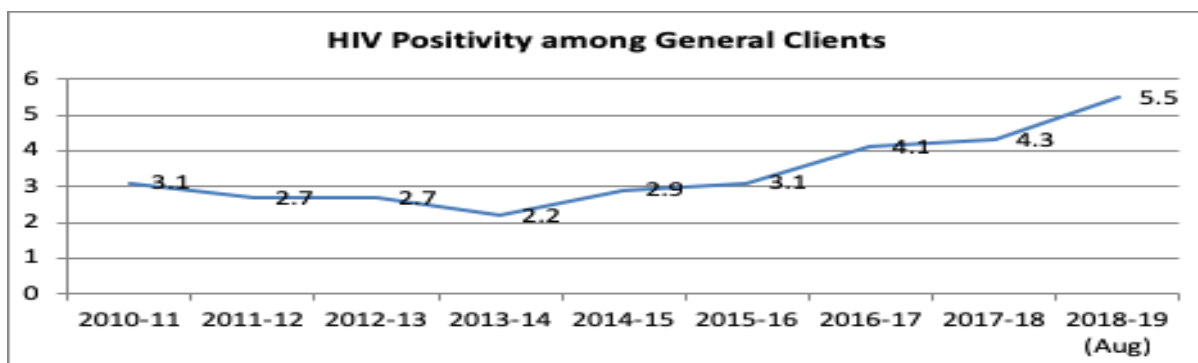
### HIV Counselling and Testing Services of General Individuals

#### HIV Testing: Efforts in progress Under NACP IV General Individual

| Sl. No. | Key Indicators         | 2017-18 |
|---------|------------------------|---------|
| 1       | Target for HIV testing | NA      |
| 2       | No. Tested for HIV     | 48130   |
| 3       | No. Found HIV +ve      | 2093    |
| 4       | No. Linked to ART      | NA      |

During the FY 2017-18, around 48130 general individuals have been tested for HIV out of which 2093 (4.35%) were diagnosed HIV positive. The increasing trend is observed in HIV positivity from 2.2% in 2013-14 to 4.35% in 2017-18.

**Figure 2: Year-wise HIV positivity among general clients**



### Pregnant Women

| Sl. No. | Indicator                      | 2017-18    |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1       | Total No. tested at F-ICTC/PPP | 3003       |
| 2       | No. Screened HIV reactive      | 17 (0.57%) |

## II. Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT)

The Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT) programme was started in Mizoram in the year 2004. The aim of PPTCT programme is to offer HIV testing to every pregnant woman (universal coverage) in the country, so as to cover all estimated HIV positive pregnant women and eliminate transmission of HIV from mother to child. During the FY 2015-16, NACO has decided to implement Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) service through all 5237 SA-ICTCs (fixed) across the country.

### ANC coverage and HIV testing progress against estimated pregnant women in 2017-18

Mizoram is one of the good performing states in India in ANC registration and HIV testing coverage of pregnant women. Out of 20233 estimated pregnant women, 21582 (106.7%) were registered during the year 2017-18. 19910 pregnant women were tested against the estimated pregnancy with 98.4%, out of which 143 (0.72%) pregnant women were detected HIV positive in the year 2017-18.

### District-wise HIV testing of Pregnant Women against HMIS ANC registration 2017-18 (State Average: 82.5%)

| Name of district | <25 % | 25-50% | 51-70% | 71-90% | >90%  |
|------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Aizawl           |       |        |        |        | 116.9 |
| Champhai         |       |        |        | 84.6   |       |
| Kolasib          |       |        |        | 87.8   |       |
| Lawngtlai        |       |        | 58.1   |        |       |
| Lunglei          |       |        |        |        | 102.7 |
| Mamit            |       |        | 51.3   |        |       |
| Siaha            |       | 48.7   |        |        |       |
| Serchhip         |       |        |        |        | 109.6 |

### Best Practices & New Initiatives

## III. Prioritizing PPTCT programme resulting in Mizoram among the 6 best performing states for Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV & Syphilis by 2020

- Good coordination with NHM in Training of Medical Professionals & Health Care Providers to achieve the first 90
- Good coordination with World Vision Care Project in giving awareness & advocacy of PPTCT program to Health Care Providers, Anganwadi workers & mothers under ICDS Project

- Collaboration with women church leaders about HIV/ AIDS, PPTCT & CST
- Advocacy with FOGSI on PPTCT and MDR program
- Training of all Health Care Providers from Non-FICTC sub centres & PHC in the State to improve the first 90 strategy in collaboration with Project Ahana
- Training of all Asha workers on Basic of HIV/AIDS, PPTCT, STI and importance of condom use.

### National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)

Although the indigenous malaria disease incidence and death rate saw a steep rise during the year of 2014 – 2015, the situation markedly improved in the year 2016 and 2017 with great reduction in number of positive cases and deaths. Number of malaria cases and deaths came down by more than 70% in 2016 as compared to 2015 and number of deaths also reduced by more than 50%. Number of cases in 2017 was 5715 (24.63% further

reduction from 2016), number of Pf cases in 2017 was 4974 (15.79% reduction from 2016), number of deaths was 4 (55.56% reduction from 2016).

The year 2017 saw the lowest API 4.79 (cases per 1000 population) in the last 10 years. Attempts are being made to reduce the case incidence further down to <3.5 in the current year and deaths to below 3. The State is working in tandem with 'the National Strategic Plan for Malaria Elimination' which plans to eliminate malaria in India by 2030.

Malaria Situation in Mizoram (Last 12 years):

| Year | Total Blood Collection | ABER (No. of test per 100 population) | Total Cases | P.f%  | API (No. of positive cases per 1000 population) | Death |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------|---|-------|
| 2006 | 205535                 | 22.69                                 | 8649        | 80.43 | 9.55  | 121   |
| 2007 | 154045                 | 15.71                                 | 5289        | 79.20 | 5.39  | 75    |
| 2008 | 165441                 | 16.88                                 | 7361        | 83.85 | 7.51  | 91    |
| 2009 | 171793                 | 17.52                                 | 9399        | 78.63 | 9.59  | 119   |
| 2010 | 329771                 | 33.74                                 | 15495       | 92.42 | 15.85   | 31    |
| 2011 | 213149                 | 17.41                                 | 8861        | 94.49 | 8.58  | 30    |
| 2012 | 163421                 | 14.29                                 | 9883        | 95.49 | 8.38  | 25    |
| 2013 | 229818                 | 20.88                                 | 11747       | 88.02 | 10.67   | 21    |
| 2014 | 330882                 | 29.65                                 | 23105       | 91.25 | 20.71   | 31    |
| 2015 | 310526                 | 26.85                                 | 28593       | 86.04 | 24.72   | 21    |
| 2016 | 267747                 | 22.86                                 | 7583        | 77.90 | 6.47  | 9     |
| 2017 | 213601                 | 17.89                                 | 5715        | 87.03 | 4.79  | 4     |

529000 Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) distributed in Sub- Centers having API (Annual Parasite Incidence) more than 1 which has resulted in reduce incidence in malaria cases and deaths. More LLINs are expected to be distributed in 2019.

Test Kits for Japanese Encephalitis procured from NIV, Pune through NVBDCP, New Delhi due to outbreak of J.E at Aizawl- Churachandpur District border in 2016. Surveillance for JE is ongoing but no confirmed case has been detected till date. JE can now be diagnosed at Sentinel Site, Civil Hospital, Aizawl.

43 confirmed cases of Dengue in 2015 and 580 cases of Dengue were confirmed in 2016 as there were numerous pocket outbreaks of Dengue/Chikungunya like symptoms in Aizawl city and within Kolasib for which intense monitoring and outbreak investigation were carried out along with mass awareness and source reduction campaign. Environmental, Epidemiological and Entomological surveillance were undertaken with preventive measures like fogging (spacespray) and public meetings in various places across the city. Test kit for Chikungunya has also been procured from



NIV, Pune for unconfirmed cases of Dengue who shows typical signs and symptoms of the diseases.

#### Dengue Status in Mizoram:

| Year         | Samples Taken | Confirmed Cases | Death |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| 2012         | 90            | 6               | 0     |
| 2013         | 96            | 7               | 0     |
| 2014         | 246           | 19              | 0     |
| 2015         | 338           | 43              | 0     |
| 2016         | 1049          | 580             | 0     |
| 2017         | 1015          | 136             | 0     |
| <b>Total</b> | 1819          | 655             | 0     |

To aid the SVBDCP, a new Entomological Cell (Laboratory) had been setup at the Directorate annexed Malaria Section. This cell will be the first of its kind in the State, Entomologist from IDSP and Entomologist under SVBDCP have been put in charge of the Cell.

#### Achievements of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during FY 2017-18

| (Clinic + Camps)               | FY 17-18 |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| No. of Patients screened       | 80,000   |
| No. of patients -Physiotherapy | 2954     |
| No. of persons counselled      | 17,125   |
| Patients diagnosed with        |          |
| Diabetes                       | 10,686   |
| Hypertension                   | 7624     |
| CVDs                           | 332      |
| Stroke                         | 47       |
| Cancer                         | 68       |
| No. of Screening camps         | 16       |

**Outreach camps(free clinic):** 16 Screening Camps during FY 17-18.

**Awareness Campaigns:** 19 awareness campaigns organized during FY 17-18

#### Population Based Screening of Common NCDs:

Population Based Screening of Common NCDs is carried out in four (4) Districts viz., Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib and Champhai and 10 sub-centres each have been selected from each of these districts have been selected and all the required

equipment for PBS are placed in these respective Districts.

#### Objectives of NPCDCS

- Health promotion through behavior change with involvement of community, civil society, community based organizations, media etc.
- Opportunistic screening at all levels in the health care delivery system from subcentre and above for early detection of diabetes, hypertension and common cancers. Outreach camps are also envisaged.
- To prevent and control chronic Non-Communicable diseases, especially Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke.
- To build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, early diagnosis, treatment, IEC/BCC, operational research and rehabilitation.
- To support for diagnosis and cost effective treatment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of health care.
- To support for development of database of NCDs through Surveillance System and to monitor NCD morbidity and mortality and risk factors.

#### Strategy

- Health promotion, awareness generation and promotion of healthy lifestyle
- Screening and early detection
- Timely, affordable and accurate diagnosis
- Access to affordable treatment,
- Rehabilitation
- The programme division at the national level will develop broad guidelines and strategy for implementation of different components of the programme. The States may adopt and modify these guidelines as per their need and circumstances for implementation of the programme.
- Involvement of community, civil society and private sector partnership would be vital, and suitable guidelines would be made for the same.

## **Achievement under National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC)**

### **Current Status of Palliative Care in Mizoram:**

NPPC is a National Programme, implemented in Mizoram since October 2016 and currently covered three districts – Aizawl East, Aizawl West and Lunglei District. State Palliative Care Cell was also established at Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education under Health & Family Welfare Department. In FY 2018-19, it is planned to be expanded for 2 (two) districts i.e. Champhai and Kolasib District.

**NPPC Status & Goal:** Through this programme, terminally ill cancer patients are getting pain relief and other supportive care.

**Goal:** Availability & Accessibility of rational, quality pain relief & palliative care to the needy as an integral part of health care at all levels in alignment with community requirement

### **Status of Palliative Care Services available in the District:**

OPD Service at District Palliative Care Unit:

In Patient Service – 10 Bedded Palliative Ward at MSCI, Zembawak and 4 Bedded Palliative Ward at Lunglei District Hospital.

Home Visit – By Doctor & Nurses under District Palliative Care Cell for bed ridden cancer patients to offer supportive care and psychological and moral support for the affected family (currently carried out only at MSCI Zembawak).

### **Achievement of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) during FY 2017-18**

#### **The Vision of the NPHCE is:**

- To provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to an Ageing population;

- Creating a new “architecture” for Ageing;
- To build a framework to create an enabling environment for “a Society for all Ages”;
- To promote the concept of Active and Healthy Ageing.

#### **Specific Objectives of NPHCE are:**

- To provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary health care approach.
- To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support.
- To build capacity of the medical and paramedical professionals as well as the care-takers within the family for providing health care to the elderly.
- To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals, regional medical institutions.
- Convergence with National Rural Health Mission, AYUSH and other line departments like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

#### **Core Strategies to achieve the Objectives of the programme are:**

- Community based primary health care approach including domiciliary visits by trained health care workers.
- Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC, etc.
- Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC.
- Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the Elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine, and in-service training of health personnel at all levels.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using mass

media, folk media and other communication channels to reach out to the target community.

- Continuous monitoring and independent evaluation of the Programme and research in Geriatrics and implementation of NPHCE.

#### **Supplementary Strategies include:**

- Promotion of public private partnerships in Geriatric Health Care.
- Mainstreaming AYUSH – revitalizing local health traditions, and convergence with programmes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the field of geriatrics.
- Reorienting medical education to support geriatric issues.

#### **Blood Services & Disorders (State Blood Cell), Mizoram**

##### **Status of Implementation**

State Blood Cell was implemented in Mizoram since October, 2016 and currently, the Programme is being implemented in eight (8) districts namely Aizawl East, Champhai, Lunglei, Kolasib, Mamit, Siaha, Lawngtlai and Serchhip District

##### **Goal**

Adequate, safe supply of blood and blood components. Strengthening Blood Banks and Blood Storage Centres in terms of man power, equipments and consumables.

At present, there are 10 licensed Blood Banks in Mizoram, 8 are Govt. owned & 2 are private owned. There are 12 (Twelve) Blood Storage Centres (BSCs).

#### **National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)**

a) Targets (expected outcomes): As per Sustainable Development Goals-Monitoring Template of Mizoram (3.a) – Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation “Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Mizoram, as appropriate”.

#### b) Achievements both financial and physical:

##### i) Financial Achievement 2017-18:

Total Approved Budget (RoP) - ₹291.50 lakh

Fund Received from GoI - Nil

Total Expenditure till date - ₹61.11 lakh

The above expenditures are met from loan taken from State Health Society/ National Health Mission

##### ii) Achievement of NTCP Mizoram from April 2017 to November 2017

| S. No. | Activity   | Details |
|--------|--|---------|
| 1.     | Anti Tobacco Programme at Educational Institutions       | 102     |
| 2.     | Workshop/Trainings                                       | 24      |
| 3.     | Anti Tobacco Programmes/ Awareness at Churches/Community | 81      |
| 4.     | Others (Meeting, Talk Show etc)                          | 91      |
| 5.     | Total No. of Clients at Tobacco Cessation Clinic (TCC)   | 1980    |

c) Outcome: The Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2 (GATS 2) conducted in 2016 -17 highlighted that the prevalence of tobacco use decreased dramatically from 67.2% on GATS 1 (2009 -10) to 58.7% in GATS 2 (2016 – 17). Comparison of GATS 1 and GATS 2 are given below –

| Indicators  | GATS 1                                     | GATS 2                                     |
|---|--|--|
| Tobacco use in any form                           | 67.2%<br>(Male – 72.5%,<br>Female – 61.6%) | 58.7%<br>(Male – 64.9%,<br>Female – 52.4%) |
| Current tobacco smokers                           | 39.7%<br>(Male – 59.4,<br>Female – 19.0%)  | 34.4%<br>(Male – 54.1%,<br>Female – 14.3%) |
| Smokeless   | 40.7%<br>(Male – 32.6%,<br>Female – 49.1%) | 33.5%<br>(Male – 21.3%,<br>Female – 46.0%) |
| Current dual tobacco users (smoked and smokeless) | 13.2%                                      | 9.2%<br>(Male – 10.6%,<br>Female – 7.9%)   |
| Mean age of initiation                            | 17.4 years                                 | 17.8 years                                 |

## National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

### Introduction:

The World Bank report (1993) revealed that the Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) loss due to neuro-psychiatric disorder is much higher than diarrhea, malaria, worm infestations and tuberculosis if taken individually.

Neuro-psychiatric disorder account for 12% of the global burden of disease (GBD) and an analysis of trends indicates this will increase to 15% by 2020 (World Health Report, 2001). Estimated that 6-7 % of population suffers from mental disorders.

The Government of India has launched the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 1982.

The District Mental Health Program (DMHP) was launched under NMHP in the year 1996 (in IX Five Year Plan).

### Components of DMHP:

- Components of setting up of DMHP center
- Infrastructure, Preparatory phase.
- IEC & Community mobilization activities
- Targeted intervention at community level
- Trainings
- Drugs
- Equipments
- Ambulatory services
- Monitoring and Evaluation

### 1. Targets (Expected Outcomes):

Government of India has permitted to open DMHP in 9 (nine) districts, however, due to financial problems only 7 (seven) DMHP have been opened in the states.

In the same way TI (Targetted Intervention) under DMHP were opened.

| PHYSICAL TARGETS  | TARGET 2017-18 |
|---|----------------|
| DMHP  | 9 nos          |
| TI under DMHP   | 9 nos          |
| Early detection and treatment of mentally ill patients (OPD/IPD ) | 17000          |
| School Visit  | 80             |
| Awareness Programme   | 150            |
| Suicide/Crisis Helpline   | 350            |
| Counselling (TI)  | 200            |
| Training Organised  | 27             |
| Free Clinic Organised   | 80             |

### Achievements - Physical & Financial

| PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS   | 2017-18                   |
|---|---------------------------|
| DMHP  | 7 nos.                    |
| TI under DMHP   | 6 nos.                    |
| Early detection and treatment of mentally ill patients (OPD/IPD ) | 6356 (till November)      |
| School Visit  | 33                        |
| Awareness Programme   | 108 times (till November) |
| Suicide/Crisis Helpline   | 337                       |
| Counselling (TI)  |                           |
| Training Organised  | 8                         |
| Free Clinic Organised   | 22                        |

### National Iodine Deficiency Diseases Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Salt Testing of Iodine content by Test Kit Method:

| Collected | Above 15 ppm | %      |
|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 83238     | 83011        | 99.73% |

### Global IDD Day

This important day is being observed in the State as well as 9 (nine) Districts in this financial year 2017-18 particularly to create Awareness on IDD and importance of Iodized Salt.

### Goitre Survey

| Year    | No of District | No. of Person Examined | Percentage of Goitre |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2017-18 | 6              | 21991                  | 6.9%                 |

Monthly reports on monitoring of iodine content of salt by spot testing kits are regularly received from the Districts.

**CurrentStatus:** The household consumption of Iodised Salt in Mizoram is 98.8%.

## **Input Economic Survey Report 2017-18 for National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment**

**Targets & Achievements:** The targets and achievements of NPCBVI during the financial year 2017-18 (till Nov'17) are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Particulars                               | Target | Achievement during 2017-18 (till Nov. 17) |
|---------|---|--------|---|
| 1       | No. of Cataract Operation                 | 3000   | 1026                                      |
| 2       | No. of Teacher trained                    | -      | 452                                       |
| 3       | No. of children screened                  | 50000  | 23546                                     |
| 4       | No. of RE detected                        | 3000   | 2513                                      |
| 5       | Free Spectacles provided to poor children | 900    | 344                                       |
| 6       | Distribution of spectacles to old person  | 10000  | 562                                       |
| 7       | No. of Eye ball collection                | 150    | 54  |
| 8       | No. of Keratoplasty                       |        | 41  |

### **Cataract achievement during the last five years**

| YEAR         | TAR-GET | CAT-OPS      | IOL          | ACHVT. % |
|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 2012-13      | 6330    | 2088         | 2088         | 33%      |
| 2013-14      | 4000    | 1898         | 1898         | 50%      |
| 2014-15      | 4000    | 2001         | 2001         | 31%      |
| 2015-16      | 4000    | 2125         | 2125         | 53%      |
| 2016-17      | 4419    | 2210         | 2210         | 50%      |
| <b>Total</b> |         | <b>10322</b> | <b>10322</b> |          |

| YEAR         | Teacher's Trained | Children Screened |               | R.E. Detect |              | Provided free spectacles |             | Distribution of the spectacles to old persons suffering from presbyopia |            |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|------------|
|              |                   | Target            | Achvt         | Target      | Achvt        | Target                   | Achvt       | Target  | Achvt.     |
| 2012-13      | 710               | 50000             | 48273         | 3000        | 5473         | 900                      | 1199        | -   | -          |
| 2013-14      | 812               | 50000             | 54581         | 3000        | 7483         | 900                      | 1837        | -   | -          |
| 2014-15      | 784               | 50000             | 37401         | 3000        | 4225         | 900                      | 1778        | -   | -          |
| 2015-16      | 447               | 50000             | 31252         | 3000        | 3814         | 900                      | 1651        | -   | -          |
| 2016-17      | 1065              | 50000             | 28236         | 3000        | 4658         | 900                      | 848         | 10000   | 755        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3818</b>       |                   | <b>199743</b> |             | <b>25653</b> |                          | <b>7313</b> |   | <b>755</b> |

### **Eye donation achievement during the last five years**

| Year         | Cornea Collect | Keratoplasty |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2012-13      | 48             | 9            |
| 2013-14      | 116            | 11           |
| 2014-15      | 93             | 6            |
| 2015-16      | 139            | 72           |
| 2016-17      | 102            | 50           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>498</b>     | <b>148</b>   |

### **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)**

- a) Vision 2030 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals: To strengthen the capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks by integrating disease



surveillance and strengthening of laboratories.

b) **Targets (expected outcomes):**

| Activities  | Target during 2018-19             |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Overall reporting percentage of the State on IDSP Portal | 100%                              |
| 2) Outbreak investigation                                   | Every outbreak to be investigated |
| 3) Trainings conducted by SSU                               | 3                                 |

c) **Achievements:**

Physical Achievements

i) 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 DEOs.

ii) Web Conferencing is held every week with Central Surveillance Unit and other States.

iii) Media Scanning and Verification Cell (MSVC) scans media outlets for disease reports and confirmation of these reports. The compiled

report is forwarded to CSU each week.

iv) Ten (10) outbreaks were investigated during the year.

v) Scrub Typhus cases is collected from all districts by IDSP and reported to SSU. There have been 2035 confirmed cases and reported during 2018.

Financial Achievements (2017-18)

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Opening balance | = ₹ 26.52 lakh  |
| Bank Interest   | = ₹ 0.66 lakh   |
| GOI Grant       | = ₹ 103.00 lakh |
| Expenditure     | = ₹ 93.78 lakh  |

Facts and figures to support the targets and outcomes:

| Sl. No.      | DISTRICT    | No. of Reporting Units | Reporting %   |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1            | Aizawl East | 90                     | 99.50%        |
| 2            | Aizawl West | 70                     | 100%          |
| 3            | Champhai    | 84                     | 99.94%        |
| 4            | Kolasib     | 47                     | 99.95%        |
| 5            | Lawngtlai   | 58                     | 99.96%        |
| 6            | Lunglei     | 100                    | 100%          |
| 7            | Mamit       | 51                     | 99.82%        |
| 8            | Siaha       | 47                     | 89.70%        |
| 9            | Serchhip    | 45                     | 99.95%        |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>592</b>             | <b>99.88%</b> |

Outbreak Investigation

| Sl. No. | Place of occurrence | Disease/Syndrome           | No. of cases | No. of deaths |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1       | Haulawng            | Scrub Typhus               | 199          | Nil           |
| 2       | Khawruhlian         | Scrub Typhus               | 115          | Nil           |
| 3       | Pangzawl            | Scrub Typhus               | 112          | 1             |
| 4       | Thenzawl            | Scrub Typhus               | 208          | 2             |
| 5       | Sawleng             | Scrub Typhus               | 79           | 2             |
| 6       | Tlabung             | Rabies (Suspected case)    | 1            | 1             |
| 7       | ITI Veng            | Food Poisoning (Soya bean) | 20           | Nil           |
| 8       | Cheural             | Food Poisoning             | 127          | Nil           |
| 9       | Buarpui             | Dysentery                  | 18           | Nil           |
| 10      | Zemabawk            | Food Poisoning (Soya bean) | 29           | Nil           |

**Mobile Medical Units (MMU)**

Objective: Mobile Medical Unit provide a range of health care services for population living in remote, impossible, un-served and underserved areas, mainly with the objective of taking health care service delivery to the doorsteps of these population.

Nature of Services provided: Clinical services by a medical Officer and his/her team with basic laboratory investigations including screening activities and referral to higher centre.



**Performance of MMU 2017-2018**

| District    | Number of Clinics | No. of Patient Examined |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Aizawl East | 29                | 2766                    |
| Aizawl West | 34                | 3338                    |
| Champhai    | 54                | 3651                    |
| Mamit       | 33                | 2962                    |
| Lawngtlai   | 9                 | 731                     |
| Kolasib     | 31                | 2069                    |
| Serchhip    | 34                | 1674                    |
| Siaha       | 36                | 2522                    |
| Lunglei     | 34                | 2114                    |
| Total       | 294               | 21827                   |

**National Ambulance Service (NAS)**

Objectives:

i) The National Ambulance Service essentially consist of basic patient transport, primarily aimed to provide; a) pregnant women and b) infants (below 1

year), free transfer from home to government facility, inter-facilities transfer in case of referral and transport from hospital to home through JSSK entitlements, thereby increasing the number of institutional deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants and in turn reduce infant and maternal mortality.

ii) To provide quick and free transports for patient with serious or life threatening conditions and Emergencies.

The National Ambulance Service operates through a centralized Call Centre (102), and have 62 Ambulance Vehicle stationed at various Government Hospitals all over the State.

| Month     | Calls Received | Ambulance Requirement | Ambulance Sent | Distance Travelled (in Kms.) |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| April     | 2194           | 382                   | 367            | 17679                        |
| May       | 2392           | 397                   | 382            | 14264                        |
| June      | 2559           | 346                   | 333            | 12360                        |
| July      | 2337           | 363                   | 349            | 18296                        |
| August    | 1556           | 354                   | 351            | 1908.5                       |
| September | 1509           | 250                   | 248            | 15434                        |
| October   | 877            | 187                   | 179            | 9855                         |
| November  | 137            | 136                   | 136            | 11007                        |
| December  | 505            | 114                   | 111            | 10594                        |
| January   | 2146           | 114                   | 109            | 7263                         |
| February  | 2036           | 169                   | 165            | 8836                         |
| March     | 2876           | 180                   | 176            | 13835                        |

**Free Drugs Services Initiative (FDSI)**

Free drugs service initiative programme was implemented in Mizoram in 2014. The aim is to ensure uninterrupted availability of free essential drugs to all public health facilities for the smooth functioning of the health system and to reduce out of pocket expenditure on health care.

During the year 2017-18, ₹1.4 crore worth of free essential generic drugs was distributed to all public health facilities in the state. Process is under way to distribute ₹ 66.46 lakhs worth of essential drugs to all public health facilities during 2018-19.

**Free Diagnostic Services Initiative**

Free diagnostic service initiative programme was implemented in 2016. The programme is intended to provide a set free of essential diagnostics at various levels of

care so that patients are benefitted by getting their tests done within the facility thereby reducing out of pocket expenditure on healthcare.

Mamit district being an aspirational district and one of the 115 backward districts in the country, during the year 2018-19, Mamit district hospital was selected to provide free diagnostic service to the population it caters. ₹ 23.48 lakhs worth of reagents and consumables for free pathological and radiological services was procured for Mamit district hospital.

**Biomedical Equipment Management and Maintenance Programme**

Biomedical equipment management and maintenance Programme was introduced in 2016 in Mizoram. The aim of this programme is to have a well-

functioning biomedical equipments in all public health facilities for the smooth functioning of and delivery of quality health services. The maintenance work has been outsourced to HLL infra Tech Services Ltd(HITES) since April 2016.

Total number of biomedical equipments listed under the service provider for maintenance work as of December 2018 is 4978. Out of this, 96.7% of equipments are well functioning. The maintenance bill has been cleared upto August 2017 and sanction has been made upto June 2018.

### COMMUNITY PROCESS

The Community Process was started in Mizoram in the year 2006. The main objective of 'Community Process' is to make the community actively involved in all the health programs in India. It has been felt that the active participation and contribution from the community makes the program/scheme/project successful. The government needs to make the community fully aware of the fact that all the programs under Health & Family Welfare Department are only for them to improve the health status of the nation.

The community process has two components, namely,

- 1) Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA) and
- 2) Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC).

#### 1) Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA):

There should be one ASHA in every one thousand population, so the state had selected 1091 ASHAs accordingly. ASHAs

are the ladder between the community and the Health Service. They are considered voluntary workers selected from the local community. ASHA should be 25-45 years old, class VIII passed, able person and from the locality.

ASHAs are expected to do home visit regularly. During this visit she has to detect new pregnant women, new born, newly married couple, fever and other illness in the family. She is expected to give advice and medication in some illness. She is to organize village Health Sanitation Committee meeting and Village Health Nutrition Day monthly where she would mobilize the community, do counseling and health awareness campaign.

All the ASHAs should undergo formal Induction Training, Module 6 & 7 Round 1 to 4. Yearly Refresher Training is conducted for Capacity building and strengthening their knowledge which is very important for carrying out quality services.

The performance of ASHA is monitored by Mobilizers who are the immediate supporter of ASHAs; one Mobilizer looks after 10 to 20 ASHAs. So, the state has selected 109 ASHA Mobilizers accordingly. The functionality of ASHA is assessed by using ASHA Functionality Reporting Format which has to be filled up by ASHA Mobilizer on quarterly basis.

The ASHAs do not have salary but they are provided with performance-based incentives as below:

| Sl. No. | Activity  | Incentive rate / case in ₹ |
|---------|---|----------------------------|
| 1       | Janani suraksha Yojana (JSY)  | 600 (Rural)<br>400 (Urban) |
| 2       | Home Base Newborn Care (HBNC)   | 250                        |
| 3       | Full Immunization – All doses of immunization for BCG, DPT, OPV, Measles, and Hepatitis-B and Vitamin A Supplementation | 150                        |
| 4       | ESB, Promotion of limiting method upto 2 children (Tubectomy/ Vasectomy)  | 1000                       |
| 5       | ESB, Promoting spacing of birth- 2 years after marriage, spacing for 3 years after birth of 1 <sup>st</sup> child.      | 500                        |
| 6       | Blood test for Malaria  | 15                         |

| Sl. No. | Activity  | Incentive rate / case in ₹ |
|---------|---|----------------------------|
| 7       | Malaria positive and treatment  | 75                         |
| 8       | Reporting of Sub Centre/ Home death and birth                           | 100                        |
| 9       | Reporting of Maternal Death   | 200                        |
| 10      | Reporting of Child Death (Under 5)                                      | 50                         |
| 11      | Assured Incentives  | 1000                       |
|         | Mobilizing and attending VHND   | 200                        |
|         | Convening and guiding monthly VHSNC meeting                             | 150                        |
|         | Attending PHC review meeting  | 150                        |
|         | Line listing of household at the beginning & updating in every 6 months | 100                        |
|         | Maintaining village health register & supporting birth & death register | 100                        |
|         | Preparation of due beneficiary list for immunization                    | 100                        |
|         | Preparation of list for ANC beneficiaries                               | 100                        |
|         | Preparation of list of EC   | 100                        |

There are 1091 ASHAs in Mizoram. All the ASHAs had undergone Induction Training and Module 6&7. Refresher Training is conducted every year for all the ASHAs. They are also given training by the National Health Programmes like National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Programme for Control of Diabetes, Cancer and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Programme for Control of Blindness (BPCB), etc.

On selection, the ASHAs are provided with HBNC and ASHA Drug Kit. HBNC kit contains Digital Thermometer, Torch light, Weighing Machine, Mucus extractor. ASHA Drug Kit contains Tab Paracetamol (100 Tab), Provident ointment (1 tube), Cotton roll (100 gm), Bandage (4cms × 4m, 10 rolls), Co-trimoxazole susp. (10 bottles), Tetracycline 250 mg (5 stps).ORS (20 Satchets).

Malaria programme provided Rapid Diagnostic kit and kits for blood slide collection.

The ASHAs are also provided with ASHA uniform, Identification Batch, ASHA diary, Mobile handset (Old 987 ASHA).

## 2) Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC):

There should be one VHSNC in every village. There are 830 revenue villages as per the 'Statistical Handbook 2013' and so, 830 VHSNCs are formed in Mizoram. VHSNC is a sub Committee of Village Council (VC) committee. Female member of the VC is the chairperson while ASHA is the Secretary. There should be 15 members or more in the committee and half of the members should be female. The members are VC Members, representatives from NGOs (YMA, MHIP, MUP), prominent citizens, Church group representatives (KTP, TKP, SAY, etc), representatives from other government departments (PWD, Forest, PHE, Social Welfare, etc), Medical Officers, Health Worker and ASHA Mobilizers of the locality are permanent members of the committee.

The main concern of the VHSNC is to improve the health, sanitation and nutrition status of the villagers and overall health status of the village. VHSNC meeting is conducted monthly where health issues of the village are discussed and take appropriate action to solve the problems.

The members of the VHSNC are given trainings in all districts. In this training 2 members from each VHSNC are selected as per the state ROP approvals.

The VHSNC receives Rs 10000/year as seed money which has to be utilized for the promotion of health, nutrition and sanitation.

| <b>Status of Community Process</b> |  |                           |                     |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>                     | <b>Two components of Community Process</b> | <b>Target</b>             | <b>Selected</b>     |
| 1                                  | ASHA                                       | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 2                                  | VHSNC                                      | 830                       | 830                 |
| <b>Sl. No</b>                      | <b>Trainings</b>                           | <b>Nos. to be trained</b> | <b>No. Trained</b>  |
| 1                                  | Induction Training for ASHA                | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 2                                  | Module 6&7 for ASHA Round 1&2              | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 3                                  | Module 6&7 for ASHA Round 3&4              | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 4                                  | Refresher Training for ASHA                | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 5                                  | Medical skill enhancement for HPD ASHAs    | 517                       | 517                 |
| 6                                  | VHSNC members on "New VHSNC guide book"    | 1660                      | 1660                |
| <b>Status of Community Process</b> |  |                           |                     |
| <b>Sl. No</b>                      | <b>ASHA Materials</b>                      | <b>Nos. required</b>      | <b>No. provided</b> |
| 1                                  | ASHA Uniform                               | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 2                                  | ASHA Diary                                 | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 3                                  | ASHA Drug kit                              | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 4                                  | HBNC kit                                   | 1091                      | 1091                |
| 5                                  | New VHSNC guide book                       | 1000                      | 1000                |

### **Activities and Achievements of Community Process, NHM for the year 2017-18**

- Selection of 21 new ASHAs to replace ASHA dropout.
- Induction Training was conducted for newly selected ASHAs.
- The newly selected ASHAs were provided with Uniforms, ID, ASHA Drugs kit and Home Base New Born Care Kits.
- Refreshers training was conducted at district level for all the 1091 ASHAs
- Introduction of Assure Incentive of ₹1000/month for ASHAs was introduced for routine activities (8 activities). The fund amounting to ₹13092000 was released to districts for these incentives.
- Untied Grants(UG) and Annual Maintenance Grants are released to all the districts for 370 Sub Centers (SC) at the rate of ₹15000/SC amounting to ₹5524100, for 86 sub center clinics (SSC) at the rate of ₹7496/SSC amounting to ₹644656 and for 830 Village Health Sanitation Committee (VHSNC) at the rate of ₹7500/VHSNC amounting to ₹6225000.
- Rogi Kalyan Samity (RKS) Funds released to districts for 9 District Hospitals (DH) at the rate of ₹750000/DH amounting to ₹6750000,

for 2 Sub District Hospital (SDH) at the rate of ₹150000/SDH amounting to ₹300000, for 9 Community Health centers (CHC) at the rate of ₹375000/CHC amounting to ₹3375000 and for 57 Primary Health Centers (PHC) at the rate of ₹131250/PHC amounting to ₹7481250.

- The activities rendered by the ASHAs and the VHSNCs really brought about improvements in various health indicators. The Community Process program can be considered as one of the most important factors in bringing down Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Malaria cases and Malarial Death.

### **Quality Assurance and Kavakalp**

Quality Assurance Program was launched in November 2014 under National Health Mission. The program was started in the state of Mizoram since December 2015.

**Vision:** By the year 2030, QA aims in making all health facilities within the state to achieve the National Accreditation.

### **Objective:**

1. To improve the overall health care quality in public health care facilities.
2. To increase the number of public health facility users in India and reduce the amount of out of pocket expenditure

spent on health related issues by the general population.

**Target:** To achieve NQAS certification in maximum number of public health care facilities.

Under this program, all the State Government Health Facilities are assessed and reviewed as per Guidelines and Checklists under National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) Assessors Guidebook provided by the MoH& FW, GOI. The facilities who scored the required standard of above 70% in each departmental checklists as per the QA standards are then awarded an accreditation with financial incentives of ₹10000 per bed. QA aims in making the health facilities within the State achieve a National Accreditation by abiding with the National Quality Assurance Standards. So far, one district hospital i.e., **Aizawl East District Hospital (Civil Hospital, Aizawl) has achieved NQAS Certification and felicitation Programme was held on August 2017.**

Performance of QA Program (Activities, target and achievement) during 2016-17 is as follows:

### **Kayakalp**

Award to public health care facilities was launched in 2015 by the Health & Family Welfare Dept, Government of India. It is a National Initiative to give awards to those public health facilities that demonstrate high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control.

The Objectives are as follows:

1. To promote cleanliness, hygiene and Infection Control Practices in public Health Care Facilities.
2. To incentivize and recognize such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control.

3. To inculcate a culture of ongoing assessment and peer review of performance related to hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation.
4. To create and share sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in public health facilities linked to positive health.

Under Kayakalp, a competition amongst the health care facilities is raised wherein they will be scored according to the checkpoints given by the GOI on facility wise criteria and those eligible for cash award will need to have a score of above 70%.

### **1. Kayakalp Award**

The Kayakalp Award ceremony was held on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 where the Health Minister Government of Mizoram was the chief guest and handed over the award to the winning facilities.

Based on scoring, using a specific standard protocol wherein checkpoints are given, points are administered by an external Assessor Team who are trained for this assessment, and the Kayakalp State Level Award Nomination Committee adjusted the awards as follows for the year 2017:

#### **District Hospital:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize- ₹6.00 lakh  
(Aizawl East District Hospital)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize- ₹ 5.00 lakh  
(Lawngtlai District Hospital)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize- ₹ 4.00 lakh  
(Champhai District Hospital)
  - Commendation Award- ₹3.00 lakh each  
for 4 hospitals
  - Special Award- Best Landscape  
(Kolasib DH)
  - Most Inspiring (Aizawl East DH)
  - Most Improved (Lawngtlai DH)
  - Sustenance Award (Champhai DH)
- ₹1.00 lakh each is given for each health facility for the special award.



**Community Health Center:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize- ₹ 10 lakh (Biate CHC)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize- ₹ 5 lakh (Sakawrdai CHC)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize- ₹ 3.00 lakh (Vairengte CHC)

Commendation Award- ₹ 1.00 lakh each for 3 health facilities

Special Award - Best Landscape  
(Hnahthial CHC)

Most Inspiring (Biate CHC)  
 Most Improved (Sakawrdai CHC)  
 Sustenance Award (Vairengte CHC)

₹ 1.00 lakh each is given for each health facility for the special award.

**Primary Health Center (PHC):**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize- ₹ 2.00 lakh  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize- ₹ 95,000/-  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize- ₹ 85,000/-  
 Commendation Award - ₹ 18000/- to 20 PHC scoring more than 70% in PHC

**Urban PHC:**

- Best UPHC- ₹ 2.00 lakh  
(Chawlhmun UPHC)  
 Consolation Prize- ₹ 1 lakh (ITI UPHC)  
 Commendation Award - ₹ 50000 UPHC given to 4 PHCs  
 Special Award- Most Inspiring (ITI UPHC)  
 Best Landscape (ITI UPHC)  
 Cash prize of ₹ 25000 is given for each special award

According to the Kayakalp guideline, each best facility will receive a cash award along with a citation, also, a commendation award will be given to those districts scoring above 70%. These cash incentives are expected to be utilized as a source for maintaining clean and hygienic practices in the facility and will also serve as an important source for Swachhta Drive and also the ongoing Kayakalp activities.

The State QA Committee has selected two district hospitals, i.e. Champhai and Kolasib District Hospitals to be the next focus for NQAS Certification. Keeping in mind the need for sustenance, Kayakalp Monitoring visits has

been planned to be conducted quarterly in the District Hospitals.

**National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) CIVIL WORKS**

- Construction of Zemabawk UPHC is completed on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018
- Construction of Hlimen UPHC and Lawipu UPHC are ongoing and soon to be completed.
- Ongoing renovation of Sihphir UPHC
- Three Public health manager posted at three Districts Aizawl East, Aizawl West and Lunglei
- 2 Consultant recruited for State
- MAS: In 2017-18 ROP, 50 MAS member are approved and as per approval, 50 MAS member are formed. MAS fund 5000 per year per MAS is already released.
- ASHA: 79 Urban ASHA was approved and recruited and incentives already released.

**Training:**

- Financial Management Training of UPHC Accounts Clerk from Aizawl East District and Aizawl West District was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2017
- Biomedical Waste Management Training of Staff Helpers from Aizawl East and Aizawl west district was conducted.
- ASHA Orientation and Refreshers training was held on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2017
- 1<sup>st</sup> responder training was conducted on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

**Convergence:**

- Convergence of H & FW, UD & PA and AMC, RIPANS and Apollo school of Nursing.
- Convergence of State NCD cell

**Outreach Camps:**

- 60 camps conducted as approval
- ₹ 10,000 sanctioned per camp
- Urban Health and Nutrition Day (UHND) held 332 times
- ₹ 200 sanctioned per camp



- Specialist visit time is made for once a month in the Outreach Programme.

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

Mizoram State Health Care Society (MSHCS) is a registered society under Section 8 of the Mizoram Society Registration Act, 2005 established in 2008 under Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram.

The following schemes are being implemented by MSHCS:

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme   | Target Population                 | Physical Achievement     | Financial Achievement |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | Mizoram State Health Care Scheme                               | Above-Poverty line (APL) families | 1,25,459 enrolled        | ₹16,25,89,881 paid    |
| 2       | RashtriyaSwasthyaBima Yojana (RSBY)                            | BPL/MNREGS                        | 1,94,886 enrolled        | ₹ 9,17,91,954 paid    |
| 3       | Employees State Insurance (ESI)                                | Private Sector workers            | 1,367 enrolled           | ₹ 54,880 paid         |
| 4       | Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan AushadhiPariyojana Scheme (PMBJPS) | Setting up Generic Drugs Stores   | 9 shops (kendras) opened | Outsourced            |

These schemes have direct positive outcomes and impact in terms of:

- Improves health seeking behaviour among beneficiaries as financial burden associated with hospitalisation is taken care/alleviated.
- Create awareness about health insurance
- Actual assistance to beneficiaries in reducing their out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditures in time of their illness
- Public hospitals have benefitted tremendously through the increased fund available through hospital share accrued from the scheme.
- Sensitisation of politicians and policy-makers about the importance of Health Insurance and the need to enhance service delivery at Hospitals especially in public and remote areas' set up.
- Encouraging state government to continually upgrade the scheme by pumping more funds for the same
- Spreading awareness about Social security for workers at Private sectors and the corresponding responsibilities of Employers towards the welfare of their employees

- Provision of affordable quality drugs to the public

Opportunity, is abundant to say the least: Just to mention the most striking being pushed and gearing towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for the whole population of Mizoram not just selected categories of the society.

### **Clinical Establishments Act (CEA)**

The Government of Mizoram adopted the Mizoram Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Rules, 2015 on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2014. There are two statutory bodies, namely the State Council for Clinical Establishments Act and the District Registering Authority for each district. By 2018-19, all districts will have a functioning District Registering Authority. There is one functioning State Cell at Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education, New Secretariat Complex, Aizawl.

### **Pre-Conception & Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994**

Objectives: The Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition

of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, is an act to provide for:

- Prohibition of Sex Selection, before and after conception, and
- Regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic malformations or sex-linked disorders
- Prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide

Targets/Expected Outcomes:

- To identify areas with skewed Child Sex ratio and to improve child sex ratio by 2030
- To resolve shortage of Ultrasound Operators (Radiologists/Sonologists) through implementation of 6 months training rules.
- To identify all unregistered ultrasound centres through regular inspection.

Achievements (Physical/Financial):

- Number of State Supervisory Board meetings held - 2
- Number of Advisory Committee meeting held - 4
- Number of Appropriate Authority held - 4
- Number of Ultrasound Centres granted fresh registration during 2017-18 - 8
- Number of Ultrasound Centres granted renewal registration during 2017-18 - 7
- Number of Centres inspected by SIMC during 2017-18 - 16 (in 6 districts)
- Status of implementation of 6 months training during 2017-18:
- Number of CBA exams conducted: 1
- Number of Candidates clearing CBA: 4
- Number of Candidates completing 6 months training: 2

## Mizoram Institute of Medical Education & Research (MIMER)

### A. Goal

MIMER aims to achieve medical excellence through quality education and research. The utmost importance will be given to produce peerless medical graduates equipped with the knowledge and

skills to be the leaders in health care. It aspires to cater affordable and quality patient care to the people of Mizoram, the surrounding states and the neighbouring countries.

### B. Mission

- To provide comprehensive service in all the medical specialities and to serve as a referral health centre for preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitative care.
- To provide undergraduates with the best theoretical teaching, clinical exposure and training.
- To conduct research in various medical fields giving special importance to the needs of the state.
- To assist the Government of Mizoram in carrying out all responsibilities in matters of health care as required at the national or state level.

### C. CSS – Establishment of Medical College with existing District/Referral Hospitals

Joint Secretary, MOHFW gave approval for opening of new Medical College at State Referral Hospital Falkawn under the CSS “**Establishment of Medical College attached with existing district/referral hospitals**” with a project cost of ₹ 189 crore.

### D. Funding Pattern

The details of funding for CSS under MOHFW is given below-

| Sl. No. | Head                             | Amount             |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.      | Building for Medical College     | ₹ 69 crore         |
| 2.      | Hostel for students/faculty      | ₹ 40 crore         |
| 3.      | Equipment                        | ₹ 50 crore         |
| 4.      | Upgradation of district hospital | ₹ 30 crore         |
|         | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>₹ 189 crore</b> |

**Funding pattern= 90:10** (₹ 170.1 crore as Central share & ₹ 18.9 crore as state share). **₹155.6 crore** has been released by Government of India so far and **₹ 14.12 crore** has been released by Government of Mizoram as SMS so far. Utilization Certificates for ₹ 35.56 crore has been submitted.

Funds have also been received from the Government of Mizoram through NEDP for upgradation of the hospital as follows:

|                      |
|----------------------|
| 2016-17 – ₹ 28 crore |
| 2017-18 – ₹ 15 crore |
| 2018-19 – ₹ 20 crore |

Funds received from NEDP were mainly used for purchase of equipment as per MCI norms. ₹ 5 crore each has been allocated for construction of new boys and girls hostel.

#### E. Recruitment

Interview for recruitment of Faculty was held on the 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 at Mizoram House, Guwahati by the MPSC.

2<sup>nd</sup> phase of interview for Faculty was held from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 at CS Conference Hall, Aizawl by the DPC constituted for MIMER.

There are currently 100 Faculty & Residents under MIMER as given below:

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Professor           | – 3  |
| Associate Professor | – 5  |
| Assistant Professor | – 35 |

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Demonstrator    | – 17        |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>– 60</b> |
| Senior Resident | – 16        |
| Junior Resident | – 24        |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>– 40</b> |

Other various category of staff were also recruited through the MPSC and DPC.

#### F. Academics

Admission to MIMER was done by the Higher & Technical Education, Govt. of Mizoram on the basis of NEET. Seat distribution of 75% of State Quota was done as per existing Govt. of Mizoram norms. 15% of seats are reserved for All India Quota as per Govt. of India norms and 15% is reserved for Non-Resident Indian (NRI) quota.

100 students were admitted for academic session 2018-19. (1 Student expelled due to submission of fake documents). The number of students is as follows:

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| Boys  | – 40 |
| Girls | – 59 |
| Total | – 99 |

The number of students according to quota is as follows:

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| State Quota           | – 74 |
| NRI Quota             | – 14 |
| All India Quota (AIQ) | – 11 |
| Total                 | – 99 |

MBBS classes commenced from the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2018. 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Exam for the first batch of students was completed on the 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.

#### G. Fee Structure

| Sl. No.   | Particulars                                 | Admission Year 2018-2019 (INR) |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>A. Charges for whole course (One Time)</b>   |   |                                |
| 1   | Admission Fee                               | ₹ 5,000                        |
| 2   | Students' Welfare Fund                      | ₹ 4,700                        |
| 3   | University Registration Fee + Enrolment Fee | ₹ 300                          |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                                |   | <b>₹ 10,000</b>                |
| <b>B. Charges for whole course (Refundable)</b> |   |                                |
| 1   | Laboratory Security Fee                     | ₹ 5,000                        |
| 2   | Library Security Deposit                    | ₹ 5,000                        |
| 3   | Hostel Security Deposit                     | ₹ 5,000                        |
| 4   | Mess Caution Deposit                        | ₹ 5,000                        |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                                |   | <b>₹ 20,000</b>                |

| Sl. No.                              | Particulars                              | Admission Year 2018-2019 (INR) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>C. Fees Per Annum (Recurring)</b> |  |                                |
| 1                                    | Tuition Fee                              | ₹ 36,000                       |
| 2                                    | College Magazine                         | ₹ 700                          |
| 3                                    | Calendar                                 | ₹ 250                          |
| 4                                    | Examination Fee<br>(Internal & External) | ₹ 6,000                        |
| 5                                    | Sports Fee                               | ₹ 3,150                        |
| 6                                    | Cultural                                 | ₹ 2,000                        |
| 7                                    | Library                                  | ₹ 2,200                        |
| 8                                    | Laboratory                               | ₹ 250                          |
| 9                                    | Hostel Mess Fee                          | ₹ 46,800                       |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                     |  | <b>₹ 97,350</b>                |
| <b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>           |  | <b>₹ 1,27,350</b>              |
| <b>D. Optional</b>                   |  |                                |
| 1                                    | Hostel Rent                              | ₹ 17,700                       |
| <b>Grand Total (With Optional)</b>   |  | <b>₹ 1,45,050</b>              |

## Food & Drugs Administration

### I. Vision:

To ensure and promote the public health by assuring the availability of safe, efficacious and quality drugs and also ensure safe and wholesome food to the whole masses which would reduce the state health expense and strengthen productivity of human resources to bring development in the economic status of the state.

### II. Objectives:

1. To monitor the quality of drugs to safeguard the state from substandard and spurious drugs.
2. To monitor the price of drugs in the market to ensure availability of drugs at affordable price for all.
3. To create awareness in the rational use of drugs so as to safeguard the state from misuse and abuse of pharmaceutical drugs.
4. To safeguard the state from illegal distribution, marketing and trafficking of drugs and unsafe food.
5. To monitor the quality of food to ensure safe and healthy food is available for all.
6. To create awareness in the impact of food and food habits in the health scenario of the state.
7. To ensure the success of various healthcare programmes of both State and Central Government by effective monitoring of the quality

of food and drugs which are the basic tools for any healthcare programme.

### III. Functions:

Food & Drugs Administration is the law enforcement agency under Health & Family Welfare Department implementing the following Acts and Rules there under:

1. The Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 & Rules 1945.
2. Food Safety & Standard Act 2006, Rules 2011 & Regulations, 2011.
3. The Drugs & Magic (Objectionable) Advertisement Act 1954.
4. The Drugs Price Control Order 2013.

The mentioned Acts & Rules thereunder are implemented in the state by conducting regular monitoring and inspection of the licensed drugs dealers and food business operators in the state ensuring they comply to the provisions of the Acts and rules there under as well as regular sampling and analysis of drug and food products in the state by taking either administrative or legal action as required to prevent violations and illegal activities.

### IV. Activities during the current fiscal year:-

#### 1. Regulation and Monitoring:

All the drugs dealers and food business operators are brought together under license and registration so as to

ensure effective and easy regulation of their functions. The licensed and registered dealers and operators are regularly inspected to ensure they are functioning as per the provisions of the Acts & Rules thereunder, so that only quality drugs and safe and healthy food are available for public. On expiry of the licences and registrations renewal is done on the basis of their performance, competency and dedication to the business. If found unfit to continue the business, renewal of the

licence/registration is denied. Fees is collected through licensing and registration and deposited to the Government revenue through challan.

On noncompliance of the Acts & Rules thereunder, administrative action is taken either by suspension of the licence/registration for a specific period or cancellation of the licence/registration. If required legal proceedings are also initiated against such dealers/operators.

#### Annex-I: Performance Record of FDA April 2017 – March 2018

|                              | Apr           | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of Drug Store Inspected  | 49            | 58  | 56   | 58   | 41  | 59   | 50  | 24  | NIL | 50  | 111 | 108 | 664   |
| No. of D/L Issued            | 3             | 5   | 15   | 8    | 15  | 22   | 15  | 12  | 5   | 4   | 5   | 9   | 118   |
| No. of D/L Renewed           | 20            | 44  | 14   | 9    | 1   | 10   | 14  | 3   | 83  | 189 | 131 | 153 | 671   |
| No. of D/L Suspended         |               |     |      |      | 2   |      |     |     |     |     |     |     | 2     |
| No. of D/L Cancelled         | 1             | 1   | 2    |      | 5   | 12   | 2   | 8   | 1   |     |     | 2   | 34    |
| Revenue collected from drugs | ₹ 14,18,250/- |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| No. of Food Licence Issued   | 259           |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| No of Food Regn. Issued      | 253           |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| Revenue collected from food  | ₹ 10,94,800/- |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |

|       | No. of case Registered | No. of Convicted | No. of Acquitted | Value of Drugs/Food items seized |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Drugs | 1                      | Under trial      | Nil              | ₹ 50,000/- (approx)              |
| Food  | Nil                    | Nil              | Nil              | Nil                              |

#### Vision:

- To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care throughout the country by improving access to the services.
- To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems making them as prominent medical streams in addressing the health care of the society.
- To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH education.
- To promote the adoption of Quality standards of AYUSH drugs and

making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw materials.

#### Objectives:

- To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions,

- State Govt. ASU&H Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and ASU & H enforcement mechanism.
- c) Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/Collection/Storage Practices.
  - d) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.

#### Policy:

- a) Government of India policy to integrate to integrate & mainstream AYUSH with modern medicines ongoing health programmes.
- b) Government of India policy to include traditional forms of Indian treatment in the universal health insurance scheme.
- c) Complete integration of all plans for health and human development, education and social welfare, housing, water supply and sanitation.

#### Achievement:

##### 1. Construction of AYUSH OPD & IPD

Construction of AYUSH IPD at Tlabung sub district Hospital, Biate CHC and Hnahthial CHC and OPD building at Thingsulthliah and Haulawng PHC was completed.

##### 2. AYUSH Gram

Under AYUSH Gram activities fourteen villages were selected (Thingsul-tlangnuam, Sihphir, Ailawng, Sihhmui, Hualtu, Phulpui, Sesawng, Baktawng, ChhingchhipMualpui, Tlungvel, Seling, Khamrang, Khawbel & Hmuntha) for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care.

##### 3. Public Health Outreach Activity

For solving community health problems and by improving health status of the population Free Health camp/Free clinic and awareness campaign was conducted at Kolasib, N.Vanlaiphai, Seling, Reiek, Biate, Central Jail, Phulpui, Chanmari(Aizawl) & Venghnuai(Aizawl) in which medicine was supply at free of cost to the entire patient who attended the health camp.

##### 4. School Health Programme

The main focus of school health programme is to address the health needs of school going children both physical and mental through providing AYUSH services. School health programme was carried out by AYUSH Medical Officers in a selected govt.middle school at every district and CHCs in the state.

##### 5. Behavior Change Communication(BCC)

Under Behavior change communication, advertisement and documentary film were given to local cable t.v's and newspaper, sponsorship were given to the NGO's in order to promote and encourage AYUSH way of life and health care.

#### II. STATE DRUG TESTING LABORATORY:

The State of Mizoram established a State Drug Testing Laboratory for Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs in the year 2006. Appointment of Full component of staff, provided as per the scheme of the Department of AYUSH, Government of India has been done on September, 2009. DTL is now functioning with Scientific Officers and Lab. Analyst under the supervision of Deputy Director (AYUSH).

Present activity of Laboratory:

- a. Standardization of different single and compound drug samples (Identity, Purity and Strength) which are either corporate/not corporate as per API, HPI and AFI.
- b. Analytical quality control of drug sample marketed within the state.



- c. Microbiological testing and analysis of ASU & H drugs as per API and HPI.
- d. Chemical testing and analysis of ASU & H drugs as per API and HPI.
- e. Microscopical and macroscopical study of plants used in single and compound ASU&H drugs as per API and HPI.

**Activities Undertaken:**

1. Seminar Programme on
  - i. Drugs & Cosmetic as amended by Drugs & Cosmetics (amendment) Act, 2008
  - ii. GMP
  - iii. Manufacturing marketing license
2. Awareness Campaign on
  - i) Local medicinal plants
  - ii) Process of manufacturing & maintainig of drugs sterility
3. Lecturing on chemicals testing of AYUSH Drugs
4. Survey & Collection of local medicinal plants

**Achievements both financial and physical:**

- i) One day Seminar on Quality control of Herbal (Traditional) Medicine Cum Awareness Campaign on Medicinal Plants.
- ii) One day Seminar on Preparation of Traditional Medicines.
- iii) Awareness Campaign on Medicinal Plants at Chanmari YMA Hall, Aizawl District, Mizoram.
- iv) Free clinic by AYUSH & Awareness Campaign on Medicinal Plants Plantation at School Level.
- v) Development of IEC material Brochure, Pamphlets and T-Shirts.
- vi) Quiz competition 2017 for Middle School Level on Awareness Campaign on Medicinal Plants.
- vii) Spot verification with Geo-tagging and GPS location at Keifang and Khamrang, Aizawl District, Mizoram

- viii) Review Meeting of CEOs/ Secretary of SMPB, attended by consultant and Account Manager (SMPB) and Presentation given by consultant on various activities performed by SMPB.
- ix) SMPB organized Seminar on various Medicinal Plants available in Mizoram, their uses and conservation of such plants which were attended by NGO's called MHIP(Group of Women organization of Mizoram)
- x) Awareness Campaign on Conservation Development and importance of Medicinal Plants at 7 Districts.

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

One of the beneficiary from North Vanlaiphai produced Amla 480 quintals (approx) of raw materials. 1002 kgs (approx) of Amla Powder was manufactured, and 7500 litres (approx) of Amla Juice was also manufactured as a medicinal product. The Amla Powder was individually packaged in a packet containing 100g each, and Amla Juice by 750 ml each for marketing in a bottle. The total amount of products sold was approximately estimated to be ₹1,600,200/- (Sixteen Lakhs and Two Hundred) only.

One beneficiary from Keifang produced Amla 150 quintals of raw materials (approx). From the raw materials produced, 82 kgs of Amla Powder (approx), 280 Litres of Amla Syrup (approx), and 90mg of Amla Tablets (approx) were manufactured as per estimation. In packaging, 1 packet of Amla powder contains 100g and 1 bottle of Amla Syrup contains 750ml. The gross amount of total products sold was approximately estimated to be ₹ 150,000/- (one hundred and fifty thousand) only.

**Source - Health Services**

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## 8. HOSPITAL & MEDICAL EDUCATION

### 1. Introduction

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 2006-2007, 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 eight (8) Districts Hospitals viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Kolasib including Mizoram State Cancer Institute/Cancer Hospital, Zemabawk, Kulikawn Hospital, State Referral Hospital Falkawn along with three (3) Medical Institutions viz. School of Nursing, Lunglei and Thingdawl, Mizoram College of Nursing (MCON), Falkawn.

#### Government Hospitals

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals                                  | No. of Beds |
|---------|--|-------------|
| 1       | Civil Hospital, Aizawl                             | 269         |
| 2       | Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl                          | 50          |
| 3       | Civil Hospital, Lunglei                            | 150         |
| 4       | District Hospital, Champhai                        | 75          |
| 5       | District Hospital, Serchhip                        | 60          |
| 6       | District Hospital, Siaha                           | 45          |
| 7       | District Hospital, Kolasib                         | 60          |
| 8       | District Hospital, Mamit                           | 30          |
| 9       | District Hospital, Lawngtlai                       | 30          |
| 10      | Referral Hospital, Falkawn (including TB Hospital) | 205         |
| 11      | Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI)              | 50          |
| 12      | Tlabung Sub-divisional Hospital                    | 30          |
| 13      | Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl                | 50          |
|         | <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>1104</b> |

#### Non-Government (Private) Hospitals (2017-2018)

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals                               | No. of Beds |
|---------|---|-------------|
| 1       | Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang                 | 355         |
| 2       | Christian Hospital, Serkawn                     | 100         |
| 3       | Greenwood Hospital, Bawngkawn                   | 87          |
| 4       | Adventist Hospital, Seventh Day Tlang           | 50          |
| 5       | Nazareth Hospital, Chaltlang                    | 40          |
| 6       | Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn                    | 60          |
| 7       | Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng | 145         |
| 8       | Vaivenga Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui    | 22          |
| 9       | Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng               | 32          |
| 10      | New Life Hospital, Chanmary                     | 43          |
| 11      | Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Siaha       | 60          |
| 12      | Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai      | 50          |
| 13      | Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn                        | 30          |
| 14      | Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai            | 22          |
| 15      | B.N. Hospital Kulikawn                          | 47          |
| 16      | Nazareth Nursing Home, Tumpui Kolasib           | 20          |
| 17      | Hope Hospital, Lunglei                          | 35          |
| 18      | Faith Hospital, Lunglei                         | 30          |
| 19      | D.M Hospital, Champhai                          | 30          |
| 20      | City Hospital, Mission Veng                     | 62          |
| 21      | LRM Hospital, Ramhlun, Aizawl                   | 67          |
| 22      | Redeem Hospital, College Veng, Aizawl           | 16          |
| 23      | John William Hospital, Lunglei                  | 26          |
|         | <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>1284</b> |

- Tlabung Sub Divisional Hospital is under the establishment of Directorate of Health Services included in Government Hospitals.

### Out-Patient & In-Patients during 2016-17

| Sl. No. | Hospitals                | No. of Out-Patients | No. of In-Patients |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | Government Hospitals     | 724701              | 47061              |
| 2       | Non-Government Hospitals | 248955              | 47096              |

### Out-Patient & In-Patients during 2017-18

| Sl. No. | Hospitals                | No. of Out-Patients | No. of In-Patients |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | Government Hospitals     | 758169              | 47799              |
| 2       | Non-Government Hospitals | 255986              | 45940              |

#### ➤ Empanelled Hospitals outside the State

There are 42 empanelled private hospitals with all other Government hospitals.

#### ➤ Empanelled Hospitals within the State:

There are 25 empanelled hospitals with all other Government hospitals.

The State's Budget in respect of Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education for the last six years is as detailed under:

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| 2011 - 2012 | - | ₹4275.00 lakh                                   |
| 2012 - 2013 | - | ₹ 4376.62 lakh                                  |
| 2013 - 2014 | - | ₹ 4937.28 lakh                                  |
| 2014 - 2015 | - | ₹4377.47 lakh                                   |
| 2015 - 2016 | - | ₹7894.62 lakh                                   |
| 2016 - 2017 | - | ₹4936.26 lakh                                   |
| 2017 - 2018 | - | ₹22529.00 lakh                                  |
| 2018 - 2019 | - | ₹ 144080.79 lakh<br>(excluding additional fund) |

#### Activities of the department & future perspective

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.

#### • New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)

The NEDP is being implemented since 2016 – 2017 under Health & Medical Sector as tabulated under:-

#### During 2016 – 2017

An amount of ₹ 9.00 crore was allocated for improvement of Health Care facilities at District Hospitals of Mizoram. The Medical equipments & instruments are successfully installed & commissioned, the intended benefit of the scheme being availed by the needy patients in the state.

An amount of ₹ 28.00 crore was allocated for improvement & augmentation of State Referral Hospital, Falkawn, Mizoram. The medical equipments & vital instruments are successfully installed and commissioned. The Civil works portion viz. developments of Hospital Complex viz. Retaining wall, internal road (formation cutting) are successfully completed.

#### During 2017 – 2018

An amount of ₹ 20.00 crore was allocated for improvement of Health Care facilities at District Hospitals of Mizoram. The Medical equipments & instruments are successfully installed &

commissioned, the intended benefit of the scheme being availed by the needy patients in the state.

An amount of ₹ 15.00 crore was allocated for improvement of State

Referral Hospital, Falkawn - purchase of MRI Scan Machine and installation of separated electric transformer.

During the Financial year 2018 – 2019, fund is allocated as detailed under:

| Sl. No | Name of Scheme  | Allocation of fund   |
|--------|---|----------------------|
| 1.     | Improvement of Health Care facilities in all district Hospitals.<br>1) Civil Hospital, Aizawl<br>2) Civil Hospital, Lunglei<br>3) District Hospital, Siaha<br>4) District Hospital, Champhai<br>5) District Hospital, Kolasib<br>6) District Hospital, Serchhip<br>7) District Hospital, Lawngtlai<br>8) District Hospital, Mamit<br>9) Kulikawn Hospital | ₹ 20.00 crore        |
| 2.     | Improvement of State Referral Hospital, Falkawn.  | ₹ 20.00 crore        |
| 3.     | Establishment of Emergency & Trauma Centre at Civil Hospital, Aizawl and Lunglei.   | ₹ 8.00 crore         |
| 4.     | In addition, construction of staff quarter at Civil Hospital, Lunglei and Siaha   | ₹ 8.76 crore         |
|        | <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>₹ 56.76 crore</b> |

- **Establishment of GNM Schools**

Furthermore, the Department has also initiated to establish **4 (four) GNM Schools under Ministry of Health & Family (Nursing Division), Government of India, at Champhai, Siaha, Kolasib and Serchhip**, the construction of three school buildings i.e. GNM Serchhip, Champhai and Siaha is undertaken and on the verge of completion. GNM Thingdawl, Kolasib was completed and 1<sup>st</sup> Batch of GNM students admitted on December, 2017.

- **Establishment of Full Fledged Cancer Hospital, Zemabawk**

The Ministry of H&FW, (Cancer Research Section) Government of India has conveyed an Administrative Approval of ₹ **44.27 crore** with a funding pattern of **90:10** for

upgradation of the existing Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Zemabawk, Aizawl. The project includes purchase of high tech equipments and construction of Hospital building. A purchase order for installation of Linear Accelerator (LINAC-Varian TrueBeam) was already issued and Civil works portion of the project is in full swing. The Government of India has already released an amount of ₹ **1464.00 lakh** as 1<sup>st</sup> installment. State Matching Share amounting to ₹ 1.62 crore has already been released by the Govt. of Mizoram and an allocation of ₹ 300.00 lakh was received from the Govt. of Mizoram for custom charges.

Projects and Schemes Implemented by the Departement-

| Sl. No. | Name of Project  | Approved cost<br>(₹ in lakh) | Status of project   |
|---------|--|------------------------------|---|
| 1       | Improvement of CSSD at 5(five) Hospitals in the state of Mizoram viz. Civil Hospital Aizawl, Lunglei, Districts Hospital Siaha, Kolasib, Serchhip under NEC. | ₹ 300.00                     | Completed   |
| 2       | Procurement of CT Scan (16 slice) at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC.  | ₹ 280.00                     | Completed   |
| 3       | Strengthening of Cardiology Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC.–  | ₹ 499.00                     | Completed   |
| 4       | Establishment of State Medical Library at Civil Hospital Aizawl  | ₹ 361.18                     | Civil works portion- 100% and 70% of purchase of medical books etc. had been done. Last and final installment with SMS of Rs 72.29 lakh received, expenditure sanction being processed. |
| 5       | Strengthening of Dental Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl along with District Hospitals in the state of Mizoram under NEC.                                 | ₹ 443.76                     | Revised DPR (Civil works portion) approved by NEC, last and final installment received. Physical achievement is about 80%.  |
| 6       | Procurement of CT Scan Machine (16 slice) for Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEC.   | ₹ 228.00                     | Machine is already installed and commissioned. Inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Minister, H & FW on 14. 09.2018.   |
| 7       | Bio-Medical Waste Management System for district hospital Lawngtlai, Champhai, Serchhip, Mamit under NEC.  | ₹ 468.00                     | The project achievement is 60%. Installation of incinerators being done.  |
| 8       | Construction of Main Building of School of Nursing, Synod Hospital, Durtlang, Mizoram.   | ₹ 833.00                     | The project achievement is about 20%  |
| 9       | Construction of 100-Bedded Hospital Siaha under NLCPR.   | ₹ 1593.00                    | Work in progress – 82 % achievement as per State P.W.D. report.   |
| 10      | Construction of 50-Bedded Hospital, Lawngtlai under NLCPR.   | ₹ 1191.51                    | Work in progress – 55 % achievement as per State P.W.D. report.   |
| 11      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, Civil Hospital, Aizawl under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                               | ₹ 1027.20                    | Work order issued on 13.09.2018 and it is to be commenced soon.   |
| 12      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Lawngtlai under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                         | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 25.07.2018 and it is to be commenced soon.   |
| 13      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Siaha under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                             | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 25.07.2018 and it is to be commenced soon.   |
| 14      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Kolasib under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                           | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 23.05.2018 and in progress.  |
| 15      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Champhai under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                          | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 23.05.2018 and in progress.  |
| 16      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Serchhip under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                          | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 05.09.2018 and it is to be commenced soon.   |
| 17      | Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, Civil Hospital, Lunglei under CSS, Ministry of H & FW                              | ₹ 494.20                     | Work order issued on 05.09.2018 and it is to be commenced soon.   |

## 2. 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 Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, 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 ₹ 30,000/- and an additional cover from MSHCS of ₹ 70,000/- for hospitalised illness and another cover of ₹ 2.00 lakhs under MSHCS for critical illness, thereby making the total cover up to ₹ 3.00 lakhs. Moreover, APL (Above Poverty Line) families could avail critical illness cover only up to ₹ 3.00 lakhs 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.

On 23.09.2018, the Govt. of India launched a new scheme Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) on 24.09.2018, the Govt. of Mizoram is also making developments in the preparation to ensure that the new scheme is fully implemented since October, 2018.

*Source - Hospital & Medical Education Department*

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## 9. PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

### 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 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

As per latest data realignment, there are 720 rural habitations in Mizoram which was decreased from 777 nos. due to urbanization, depopulation, etc.

The present status as on 1.4.2018 is as under:

1. Partially Covered (PC) i.e. above 0 lpcd but below 55 lpcd = 527 habitations
  2. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e. 55 lpcd & above = 193 habitations
- Total = 720 habitations**

### Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014. The history of sanitation programme in India may be traced back to Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986. A demand driven approach was then introduced through Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999. The introduction of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012 concentrated on sanitation coverage in the rural areas through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Swachh Bharat Mission is divided into two sub-mission - Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The aim of this mission is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150<sup>th</sup> Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 33988 nos. of Individual Household Latrines, 606 nos. of Community Sanitary Complex and 108 nos. of Solid and Liquid Waste Management 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, 16 towns have been brought under fully covered status (70 lpcd), 7 towns are still under Partially Covered (below 70 lpcd).

### 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 (₹ in lakh)     | Programme / Funded by   |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1       | S. Khawbung Water Supply Scheme   | 827.38                        | DoNER   |
| 2       | Sainik School, Chhingchhip Water Supply Scheme  | 787.00                        | DoNER   |
| 3       | Construction of Dam Reservoir and Dev. of Recreation of Centre at Keilungliah   | 1988.00                       | NLCPR   |
| 4       | Tlabung Water Supply Scheme   | 441.00                        | 10% GBS under Urban Ministry  |
| 5       | Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme  | 2497.00                       | 10% GBS under Urban Ministry (New Scheme)                           |
| 6       | Biate Water Supply Scheme (Pumping)   | 1364.67                       | 10% GBS under Urban Ministry (New Scheme) sanctioned during 2016-17 |
| 7       | E.Lungdar Multi Village Water Supply Scheme (Pumping)   | 1100.00                       | NEC   |
| 8       | Storm water drainage of Aizawl  | 4419.73                       | AMRUT   |
| 9       | Setting up of Septage management Unit including Anaerobic Microbial Inoculums (AMI) & Bio-digester manufacturing facility at Aizawl   | 1372.60                       | AMRUT   |
| 10      | Improvement of AWSS (Dist. System Pumping Main & Treatment Plan Pt 'A' Replacement of pumping Main of GAWSS Ph-I under AWT Div.)  | 1350.00                       | AMRUT   |
| 11      | Improvement of AWSS (Dist. System Feeding Main, Zonal Tank Pump & Machineries Plant) under AMRUT (2017-2019) Volume 'C' renovation of chemical house, diesel engine transmission line etc. under AWT Div. | 3212.00<br>(Vol 'C' – 821.25) | AMRUT   |
| 12      | Sialsuk & Samlukhai WSS   | 300.00                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXII)  |
| 13      | Leite –Rotlang WSS  | 208.20                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXII)  |
| 14      | N.Thingdawl   | 520.00                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 15      | Combined WSS of Rulkual, R.Vanhne, Paithar and Saikah (Solar Pumping Scheme)  | 1104.40                       | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 16      | Combined Solar Pumping Scheme for Mimbang and Hrianghmun Water Supply Scheme  | 1137.90                       | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 17      | Combined Solar Pumping Scheme for Champhai, Khawkawn and NE Khawdungsei Water Supply Scheme   | 942.38                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 18      | Sailam Pumping(Aug) WSS   | 259.62                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 19      | Phullen & Thanglailung WSS  | 1400.00                       | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |
| 20      | Vanbawng Solar Pumping  | 214.10                        | NABARD (RIDF-XXIII)   |

|    |  |        |      |
|----|--|--------|------|
| 21 | Volumetric water charges smart metering reduce non revenue water   | 500.00 | NEDP |
| 22 | Improvement of State Referral Institute, Laboratory, Treatment Plant   | 140.51 | NEDP |
| 23 | Restoration of feeding main to AR Complex at Zokhawsang  | 41.81  | NEDP |
| 24 | Constn. & Renovation of non functional Toilet and provision of hand washing facility and water supply facility in Govt. School within Mamit Aspirational District, Mizoram | 183.67 | NEDP |
| 25 | Strengthening of Tuidam WSS (Pumping)  | 58.06  | NEDP |
| 26 | Providing Water Supply to Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl  | 23.40  | NEDP |

### Slipped Back Problems:

In Mizoram, a source of water becomes lesser day by day and even dries up in various places on account of deforestation of catchment areas and other factors. Many schemes have slipped back due to those reasons. Methods like Rain Water Harvesting, Sustainability approach

through Scientific Source finding, Isotope study in catchment for Recharging spring sources are being tried and adopted to solve the ever increasing problem of drying up of water sources.

*Source - Public Health Engineering Department*

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## 10. URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department was created in the year 2006-2007 (*vide Notification No. A. 46013/2/06-LAD dt. 24.8.2006*). The Department has been mandated to implement various schemes and programmes on urban development, housing and urban poverty alleviation of the Central Government and the State Government.

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 contribute to the economy by providing Urban Infrastructure for growth and development of economy. Further the poverty alleviation programs 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.

### I. Vision

To create economically vibrant, inclusive, efficient and sustainable urban habitats within the State.

### II. Mission

To help promote urban areas as engines of economic growth through improvement in the quality of urban life by facilitating creation of quality urban infrastructure, with assured service levels and efficient governance. To facilitate provision of basic civic amenities, shelter, affordable housing for all, property titling and a decent quality of life to all urban dwellers poverty reduction by convergence of different programs and services relating to skill development, creation of livelihoods, social security and social services including health and education, address poverty in all its aspects, and to do so in a transparent, participative and citizen centric manner.

### III. Objectives

- i) Creating enabling policy environment for efficient and inclusive urban governance.
- ii) Facilitate creation of basic urban infrastructure relating to core municipal services to improve service levels and coverage.
- iii) Creation of Urban Infrastructure in Aizawl City through ADB assisted NERCCDIP.
- iv) Urban renewal using JNNURM with related Urban Sector Reforms.
- v) Reduction in homelessness through Housing for All, 2022.
- vi) Reduce urban poverty by facilitating Skills Training and Generation of Employment to Urban Poor through NULM

- vii) To facilitate planned development of Urban and Regional Centers.
- viii) Improving Urban Sanitation and improving management of municipal solid wastes.
- ix) Capacity building of key stakeholders including elected representatives for efficient urban management.

#### **Urban Scenario**

"We may call today's world as a world of urbanization. Global urban population which was only 34% in 1960 has gone up to 60% in 2014 (WHO Report). It is further projected that the percentage of urban population will go up to 70% in 2050. In India also, urban population in 2011 was 31%. By 2014 it has gone up to 32% which is 377 million. It is projected that by 2031, the population of urban India will go up to 600 Million, which will constitute 40% of the population. Mizoram State already attained urban population of 51% in 2011 and is one of the most urbanized States in the country.

#### **IV. Urban Initiatives**

Urban Initiatives can be broadly classified into the following seven sectors:

1. **Urban Governance** is that branch dealing with institutional arrangements, structures and systems for urban sector management, along with reforms in various sectors. Urban governance initiatives will kick-start all urban management by having robust urban institutions with service level benchmarks, grievance Redressal mechanism, etc.
2. **Urban Development** is that branch dealing with development of various urban infrastructures for water supply, solid waste management, sewerage and Septage management, road infrastructures, drainage, etc. Various urban civic services are required to be addressed and service levels need to be improved to come to the benchmark level laid down

nationally and internationally. To enable to meet the core infrastructures for various urban services, we need to increasingly invest and develop the level of infrastructures and services. All such requirements need to be addressed to make urban center livable and to provide avenues for economic growth.

3. **Urban Poverty Alleviation** is that sector that addresses poverty in urban areas, and to uplift the poorer communities. The poor are normally classified as Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and also include the Low Income Group (LIG). The classification and income brackets differ from time to time. The urban initiative lays greater emphasis of economic empowerment through skill development, credit enablement and social mobilization.
4. **Urban Planning** deals with planning for overall development through planning and strategic approach. Growth of urban areas without plans could bring along unplanned settlement, haphazard growth, growth of slums and squatter settlements. Master plan is the starting point for all developmental activities, followed by zonal plans, and strategic plans. Urbanization needs proper planning with regulation of spatial development so that we can have planned cities with provision of required facilities.
5. **Urban Sanitation & Waste Management** deals with overall sanitation and management of solid and liquid wastes. Waste generation and the manner of handling has become a serious challenge to urban managers. Tons of wastes generated everyday needs to be put to proper treatment so that they do not cause environmental hazards. The concepts of 'Waste to Wealth' and 'Waste to Energy' have now



become talk of today's waste management.

6. **Urban Housing** is that initiatives that aims at providing housing for all sections of the societies. There are demands for housing for all income groups; be it High Income Group, Middle Income Group, Low Income Group, or Economically Weaker Section. All income groups require their affordable levels of housing, which greatly differs with the income categories. Development of adequate housing stock, with regulation of property development is a challenge facing the governments and urban local bodies. Regulations of land development, building constructions with the need to adopt green technologies, safe and sustainable technologies are all part of the urban housing initiative.

7. **Urban Transportation & Mobility** aims at addressing the overall mobility in the cities and towns. Planning the overall mobility, public transport systems and integration of various modes of travel with IT solutions are part of this initiative. Non-motorized mode of transport, such as walking, bicycling, etc. have now become the emphasis, being pollution-free modes of transport. It is now the accepted slogan in urban transport that "*Live- able city is walkable city*".

Thus, to make urban sector efficient and vibrant, the issues facing urbanization have to be addressed in various means and forms. Problems associated with urbanization may include – 1) Urban Sprawl 2) Overcrowding 3) Housing shortage, 4) Unemployment, 5) Slums and Squatter Settlements 6) Transportation problems, 7) Water shortage, 8) Sewerage Problems, 9) Problems of Waste Disposal, 10) Urban Crimes, and 11) Urban Pollution.

Thus, the Government needs to come up to face these challenges and make our urban cities/towns vibrant and sustainable."

There are 5 District Offices under Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, these district offices will look after matters relating to urban development and will be instrumental in implementing various state and central programmes such as Housing for All, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), NULM (U) etc.

## V. Brief Description of Schemes & Programmes

### 1. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

The Pilot Project of Rajiv Awas Yojana is being implemented with Project cost of ₹ 1120.01 lakhs; Central Share ₹ 949.01 lakh and State Share ₹ 171.00 lakh. The Central share up to 2<sup>nd</sup> Installment ₹ 750.34 is already released, out of which ₹ 434.00 lakh is released during current year 2015 – 2016 by Central Government. Again, SMS also released up to 2<sup>nd</sup> Installment amounting to ₹ 114.00 lakh. The remaining SMS of ₹ 57.00 lakh is released by the state during this year 2017 – 2018 and the remaining of CSS ₹ 198.67 lakh is expected during the financial year of 2017-18. It may be mentioned that 142 dwelling units is to be constructed, out of which 78 are to be in situ and 4 multi rental dwelling unit containing 64 household unit. Out of which 110 unit already completed and 62 (in situ) are occupied.

### 2. Day - National Urban Livelihood Mission (CSS)

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is the Flagship Programme of the GoI, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was implemented w.e.f 24th Sept, 2013. In India after restructuring the erstwhile urban poverty alleviation scheme SJSRY.



The Mission with its enhanced scope has been renamed as “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” on 19th Feb, 2016. Mizoram State Urban Livelihoods Mission (MzSULM), Directorate of UD & PA, Mizoram is implementing DAY-NULM as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in all District Capital of Mizoram.

The mission has 6 components, under which the following are undertaken by the Mizoram State Urban Livelihood Mission Society (MzSULM).

**Social Mobilization& Institution Development (SM&ID):** Under SM&ID component of DAY-NULM, 993 Self Help Groups have been formed since inception of the Mission with an aim to mobilize the urban poor women to form institution of their own. Revolving Fund support to SHGs have been released to 885 SHGs. Currently, to provide handholding support to the SHGs, 7 reputed NGOs are empaneled as Resource Organizations for Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip and Lawngtlai City Mission Management Unit.

**Capacity Building & Training (CB&T):** As per DAY-NULM Operational Guidelines, 4 State Mission Managers, 16 City Mission Managers, 16 Community Organizers and 13 other support staff have been recruited as DAY-NULM staff where a district/city mission management unit is set up at each district capital. Since its inception, a total of 8 workshops and trainings have been held at the State level. These trainings and workshops include all state managers, district managers, community organizers, resource organizations, SHG members and bankers.

**Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P):** Under Skill Training, there are 12 sectors with 22 courses. Trainees have been selected through personal interview and counseling class is held at the beginning of each training program. The following table shows the number of candidates trained.

| Year         | No of Candidates Trained |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 2014-15      | 3008                     |
| 2015-16      | 3239                     |
| 2016-17      | 5574                     |
| 2017-18      | 4268                     |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>16089</b>             |

During the F.Y 2015-16, NULM entered into a bi-party agreement with NSDC for Skill Training Provider, there are four Training Partners under NULM for Mizoram. For the current year i.e. 2016-17, four Skill Training Providers are empaneled, namely: NSHM Udaan Skills Pvt Ltd., Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd, The George Telegraph Training Institute and AISECT.

**Self-Employment Programme (SEP):** Self-Employment Programme (SEP) of DAY-NULM is a provision of financial assistance to Individual Enterprise (Up to ₹ 2.00 lakh), Group Enterprise (Up to ₹ 10.00 lakh) and SHG-Bank Linkage (proportionate to their savings as per RBI norms) in the form of interest subsidy (i.e. over and above 7% rate of interest will be available on a bank loan) for setting up gainful Self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises. An additional 3 % interest subvention will be provided to all Women SHGs (WSHGs) who repay their loan in time.

In compliance with the Operational Guidelines, financial literacy camps for DAY-NULM beneficiaries in all districts in collaboration with banks have been organized. An initiative has been taken

by the City Mission Management Unit to ensure maximum coverage under existing / on-going social security schemes of Government of India viz-a-viz RSBY (health), Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (JJBY), Suraksha Bima Yojana (SBY), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) etc.

The Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is organized through RSETIs or other reputed institutions. The EDP module has already been developed and finalized by Mizoram State Urban Livelihoods Mission in consultation with Mizoram KVI Board which covers basics of entrepreneurship development.

**Support to Urban Street Vendors:** Under the aegis of Support to Urban Street Vendors component of DAY-NULM, the State enacted The Mizoram Street Vendors Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2011 and Rules, 2015 to regulate and protect the Urban Street Vendors. However, repeal of the State Act by Central Act, The Street Vendor Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 is under process as per instruction of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Rajya Sabha.

As per the provision of the SUSV Operational Guidelines, Survey of Street Vendors has been conducted in all District Headquarter Towns and 1165 vendors have been identified with exception of Aizawl data. City Street Vending Plan has been prepared and submitted by the Town Vending Committee of Champhai, Kolasib, Lunglei, Serchhip and Mamit. Based on the City Street Vending Plan, the Project Sanctioning Committee at the State Level for DAY-NULM approved the Town Vending Committee to issue ID Cards and License under The Mizoram Street Vendors (Protection of

Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2015. Preparation of Detailed Implementation Plan for Market Development of Champhai, Kolasib, Lunglei, Serchhip and Mamit is under process. In addition, Training of identified street vendors on Street Vendors Act and Rules, food safety and hygiene and DAY-NULM operational guidelines have been conducted in Champhai, Lunglei, Kolasib, Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Siaha CMMU.

**Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):** Under Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of DAY-NULM, 33 Homes have been refurbished by Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lunglei, Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Siaha CMMU and 2 Shelter unit has been constructed by Aizawl CMMU during 2014 -2015 Financial Year.

Currently, refurbishment of 2 homes by Champhai CMMU and construction of Shelter unit by Serchhip, Siaha, Lunglei and Champhai CMMU is undertaken from fund received during 2015-16 Financial Year.

Proper implementation of NULM is done through Management Information System (MIS). 90% of the data entry of the year 2015-16 data has been completed and 10% is currently underway. Online submission of MPR is always submitted as per scheduled.

The updated financial status under DAY-NULM is as under: -

| Year         | Sharing Pattern         | CSS Released (₹ in lakh) | SMS Released (₹ in lakh) |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2014 – 15    | CSS :<br>SMS<br>90 : 10 | 851.52                   | 95.00                    |
| 2015 – 16    |                         | 769.56                   | 86.00                    |
| 2016 – 17    |                         | 2092.59                  | 95.00                    |
| 2017 - 18    |                         | 1273.07                  | 206.55                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                         | <b>5249.23</b>           | <b>482.55</b>            |

## VI. Swachh Bharat Mission (URBAN)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which is a Central Mission has been implemented in Mizoram since 2015; This mission aims at achieving Open defecation free status by all urban towns and city. In Mizoram, all 23 urban towns had achieved ODF status and were already certified by Quality control of India, this status could only be achieved after spot verification after having declared by the concerned town authority. Apart from this, wherever there is a need for construction of Individual Household Toilets, Community toilets and Public toilets, constructions are being executed by the Department as per demand.

Long before Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in our Country, Cleanliness week has been observed since 1970 in Mizoram and it has been 4 decades since Mizoram has been participating in such activities through people participation. Cleanliness awareness have been created through media and Capacity building by the headquarters as well as District officials and officials at town levels to create a clean, healthy and safe environment. Recently, the Department also organized town level competition in cleanliness for all 23 urban towns under NEDP Climate Change Mitigation and Sanitation Drive, and all 23 urban towns were able to participate in the last Swachh Survekshan 2018. It was a great milestone for all the towns to have participated in such National level cleanliness competition. People's participation has been increased and motivation was created amongst all the stakeholders; this has been a remarkable accomplishment the Department has achieved so far in cleanliness activities.

**The Mizoram State Urban Sanitation Policy, 2011** has been enforced in Urban Areas of Mizoram State since commencement of the Policy. It was published in the Gazette of Mizoram vide issue No. 389 of 01.09.2011.

The updated financial status under Swachh Bharat Mission is as under: -

| Year         | CSS Released (₹ in lakh) | SMS Released (₹ in lakh) |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2014 – 15    | 1079.00                  | 109.00                   |
| 2015 – 16    | 7.00                     |                          |
| 2016 – 17    | 896.10                   |                          |
| 2017 - 18    |                          | 99.57                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>1982.10</b>           | <b>208.57</b>            |

The Mizoram State Urban Sanitation Policy, 2011 is more or less complying with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

## VII. Smart Cities Mission (Launched in June, 2015)

The mission period will be 2015 – 2016 to 2019 – 2020, 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. The amount so far released to this department is now ₹ 223.00 lakhs which is for preparatory activities. An important aspect that may be mentioned is that Aizawl City has been now successfully entered among the implementing cities under Smart City Mission conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs where in the State Government will receive ₹ 500 crores for the implementation of Aizawl Smart City Proposal. ₹ 53.00 crores already has been released and is being processed for implementation. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is also now registered under Companies Act, 2013 for the implementation of Smart City Mission programme.

### VIII. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut) (Launched in June, 2015):

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on the 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India with the aim to provide basic services to households and build amenities in urban areas to improve the quality of life for all the residents, especially the poor and disadvantaged.

Ministry of Urban Development selected the State capital city i.e. Aizawl for the State of Mizoram. MoUD has approved and allocated ₹ 140.247 crores under AMRUT for the state of Mizoram for the Mission period.

The mission subsumed Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and is being implemented in project-based approach and mission period will be 2015 – 2016 to 2019 – 2020. 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).:-

| Year         | CSS Released<br>(₹ in lakh) | SMS<br>Released<br>(₹ in lakh) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2015 – 2016  | 755.00                      | 82.00                          |
| 2016 – 2017  | 1003.00                     | 93.33                          |
| 2017 – 2018  | 1264.50                     | 118.44                         |
| 2018 - 2019  | 4920.61                     | 546.74                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>7943.11</b>              | <b>841.00</b>                  |

### IX. Housing For All (URBAN) (HFA) (Launched in June, 2015):

This programme/ Schemes 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.

In Mizoram there happens to be no slum area identified specifically that is why Insitu Rehabilitation of Slum dwellers cannot be implemented. Moreover, there being no Housing developer in the state, affordable housing in partnership cannot be taken up too. Hence, only two verticals **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme** and **Beneficiary-led individual house construction** have been undertaken under Housing for all in Mizoram.

#### Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):

This provides housing facility through loan subsidy. It was initiated in 2016 at all district headquarters, and since 2017, initiatives have been undertaken for all notified towns in Mizoram the applications collected from various towns have been sent to Banks for sanctioning of Housing loans.

#### Beneficiary-led individual house construction (BLC):

A Meeting of CSMC on December 14, 2015 had approved DPRs for all District Headquarters. The scheme is being implemented in all 23 notified towns, and this requires land availability for construction of individual house, Beneficiaries are assisted with ₹ 1.5 lakh and are expected to contribute an amount of not less than 0.5 lakh for their house construction. 1<sup>st</sup> Instalment (40%) for Aizawl amounting to ₹ 1728 lakhs and Lawngtlai amounting to ₹ 1000 lakhs have already been received for these two pilot projects respectively and the fund is being utilised. Another 1st instalment has been received to cover thirteen (13) other towns, and the Department is pursuing for better



and smooth progress. The Department proposes to cover 29354 housing under BLC by the year 2022.

#### X. 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.

During this current year 2017 – 2018, Serchhip Auditorium worth ₹ 2126.01 lakh and Sports Stadium at Champhai worth ₹2238.67 lakh were constructed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Important ongoing projects which are intended to complete within a short period are as follows:

- Construction of Sports Stadium at Lunglei, and Serchhip.
- Slum Development Scheme at North Vanlaiphai, Darlawn and Zawlnuam
- Construction of Urban Resource Centre Building at Aizawl – 2<sup>nd</sup> Instalment of CSS ₹ 272.22 lakh received during current financial year 2017 – 2018.
- Construction of Sports Complex at Kolasib

#### XI. NLCPR/ NEC:

Under the Program of Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resource as well as North Eastern Council. The Department have the following on-going projects and the updated status is shown as below: -

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme  | Source of funding | Approved Cost |        | Fund so far received |        | Remarks                               |
|---------|---|-------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
|         |   |                   | CSS           | SMS    | CSS                  | SMS    |                                       |
| 1       | Constn of Multipurpose Centre at Ramthar North                        | NLCPR             | 166.45        | 18.45  | 166.45               | 18.45  | Work is in progress                   |
| 2       | Constn of Table Tennis Training Centre at Mission Vengthlang          | NLCPR             | 332.88        | 36.99  | 266.30               | 14.79  | Work is in progress                   |
| 3       | Constn of Approach road and Internal road at Industrial Growth Centre | NEC               | 830.70        | 92.30  | 664.00               | 36.90  | Work is in progress                   |
| 4       | Sewage Canal cum Check Dam at Kanan Dawrpui Vengthar                  | NEC               | 616.50        | 68.50  | 184.95               | 20.55  | Selection of contractor is processed  |
| 5       | Multi-Level Car parking at Secretariat Complex                        | NLCPR             | 3240.90       | 360.10 | 1296.00              | 144.00 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Inst. Released by GOI |
| 6.      | Solid Waste Management at Lunglei                                     | NLCPR             | 540.00        | 60.00  | 10.00                | 1.11   | 10 lakh released for tender process   |

#### I. Urban Local Body / GIA to AMC

With the establishment of the Aizawl municipal council, various subjects are being transferred to them as envisaged in the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants for Urban Local Bodies. During the period of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission 2010 – 2015, the followings show the abstract utilization of the fund under ULBs grants.

|              |  |                |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1            | Water Supply                                 | 294.20         |
| 2            | Sanitation                                   | 98.70          |
| 3            | Solid Waste Management                       | 2102.18        |
| 4            | Drainage                                     | 377.62         |
| 5            | E-governance                                 | 32.36          |
| 6            | Transportation                               | 121.23         |
| 7            | Salary & Wages                               | 537.56         |
| 9            | Strengthening Local Fund<br>Audit Department | 48.50          |
| 10           | Others (Minor / Major Works)                 | 5872.35        |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>9484.70</b> |

The 14th Finance Commission period is being implemented which will be up to the 2020, ₹ 3222.00 lakh is already received from the Central Government for ULB grants. During the fiscal year of 2017-2018, ₹ 1846.93 lakh of Basic Grant and ₹534.00 of Performance Grant was received from GOI as Finance Commission Grant. ₹1539.56 lakh is also given to Municipal as State grant during 2017-18.

**II. Special Plan Assistance/ Special Priority Project**, the Department has been availing since 2012 – 2013 to 2014 – 2015 the following works are already taken up under SPA scheme.

| Sl. No.      | Name of Works                                      | Year      | Amount<br>(₹ in lakhs) |
|--------------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| 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                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  |           | <b>5432.77</b>         |

Since the current year of 2015 – 16, The SPA scheme is discontinued and new scheme of **State Priority Project (SPP)** is introduced and the following are implemented so far as under :-

| Sl. No. | Name of Works                                 | Year      | Amount<br>(₹ in lakhs) |
|---------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| 1       | Minor roads at Durtlang (Leitan to Leitan te) | 2015 - 16 | 25.00                  |
| 2       | Purchase of Zodin for Multi-Level car Parking | 2015 - 16 | 1000.00                |
| 3       | 3 Projects at Lunglei Town                    | 2016 - 17 | 39.44                  |
| 4       | Construction of Culvert at tlaklui            | 2016 - 17 | 95.00                  |
| 5       | Earth cutting at Bawngkawn - Thuampui         | 2016 - 17 | 45.00                  |
| 6       | Various works within Aizawl city              | 2016 - 17 | 151.94                 |
| 7       | Culvert & drain YMA Road Zotlang, Aizawl      | 2017- 18  | 11.00                  |
| 8       | Link Road at Rangvamuual Cemetery             | 2017 – 18 | 15.00                  |
| 9       | Footpath with Handrailing at Ngaizel          | 2017- 18  | 132.23                 |
| Sl.     | Name of Works                                 | Year      | Amount                 |



| No.          |   |           | (₹ in lakhs)   |
|--------------|---|-----------|----------------|
| 10           | Drain Cover at Kulikawn   | 2017 – 18 | 6.23           |
| 11           | Direct Purchase of Pi Lalrodingi's Land - Bawngkawn - Sairang Road Junction                                   | 2017- 18  | 150.00         |
| 12           | Buangpui, Serchhip District   | 2017 – 18 | 8.32           |
| 13           | R/Wall and Toilet at Chawnpui   | 2017- 18  | 15.00          |
| 14           | Roads from Electric to Thuampui   | 2017 – 18 | 60.42          |
| 15           | Vailui at Zotlang YMA Road, Aizawl  | 2017- 18  | 11.00          |
| 16           | Golden Tringle at Ramhlun Vengthar (10), Bridge at Ramhlun Vangthar (20.20), Rwall&Footpath at Chaltlang (10) | 2017 – 18 | 40.20          |
| 17           | Jeepable road Chanmari W Road at Chaltlang Dingdi   | 2017- 18  | 30.00          |
| 18           | Direct Purchase of Pi Lalrodingi's Land - Bawngkawn - Sairang Road Junction                                   | 2017 – 18 | 150.00         |
| 19           | Buangpui, Serchhip District   | 2017- 18  | 8.32           |
| 20           | R/Wall and Toilet at Chawnpui   | 2017 – 18 | 15.00          |
| 21           | Roads from Electric to Thuampui   | 2017- 18  | 60.42          |
| 22           | Vailui at Zotlang YMA Road, Aizawl  | 2017 – 18 | 11.00          |
| 23           | Golden Tringle at Ramhlun Vengthar (10), Bridge at Ramhlun Vangthar (20.20), Rwall&Footpath at Chaltlang (10) | 2017- 18  | 40.20          |
| 24           | Jeepable road Chanmari W Road at Chaltlang Dingdi   | 2017 – 18 | 30.00          |
| 25           | Direct Purchase of Pi Lalrodingi's Land - Bawngkawn - Sairang Road Junction                                   | 2017- 18  | 150.00         |
| 26           | Buangpui, Serchhip District   | 2017 – 18 | 8.32           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   |           | <b>2309.04</b> |

Besides, ₹ 407.00 lakh also utilized during 2017-18 for construction of Bible House at Aizawl.

### III. Solid Waste Management: Scientific Solid waste management in urban city and towns in Mizoram.

Due to shortage of fund and lack of advanced technology in the state, progress on Scientific management of waste is rather slow. However, the Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011 encourages waste reduction, recovery and recycling vide para 8.3 on collection and Transportation of Solid Waste and para 11 (i) on Treatment and Landfill Operation of The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011 Government of Mizoram. Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department is taking appropriate steps for scientific treatment of Solid Waste in Aizawl City and is covered under Project – III of North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (NERCCDIP). The project includes Construction of Bio-Digester and Sanitary

landfill and Compost plant, and scientific management of Waste is under progress. Likewise, in other district headquarters/towns projects for scientific management of waste are prepared ensuring maximum utilization of waste.

Site for solid waste management project/processing and disposal facilities have been identified in most of the towns in Mizoram, and initiatives have been undertaken by the State Government for SWM project in all District Headquarters and Provision for processing facilities and channels for transportation of recyclable waste are being pursued by the state in all other urban towns as well.

**Aizawl** : SWM project is being executed by SIPMIU under NERCCDIP

**Kolasib** :SWM Project is being executed under SBM

**Lunglei** :DPR has been approved for SWM project, under NLCPR

Proposal have been submitted for other District headquarters i.e., Mamit, Champhai and Serchhip and all urban towns to be taken up under State program.

The problem of solid waste management is a common phenomenon around the world as solid waste is associated 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, ₹ 574.90 lakh is allocated 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 since 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2010.

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. ₹ 60.00 lakh is allocated to be utilized for the said purposed during the current year.

#### IV. 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. It may be mentioned that the new scheme "New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)" is introduced to face said problem during this current year. Anyhow, ₹ 85.00 lakh was utilized fruitfully.

#### V. New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)

New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) is introduced since 2016-17 and ₹ 2515.51 lakh was implemented during that year. The new scheme aims and objectives include a long-term sustainability of asset created and infrastructure development. UD&PA have again an allocation to be implemented during the current financial year 2017 - 2018 as under –

| Sl. No. | NEDP Component / Project   | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|--|--------------------|
| 1       | Improvement of Urban Infrastructure in the City / Town                             | 7500               |
| 2       | Aizawl City Infrastructure Development   | 1500               |
| 3       | Urban Development (Service Level)  | 500                |
| 4       | Zodin Multi Level Car Parking  | 2500               |
| 5       | Improvement of ATI Junction  | 140                |
| 6       | Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives - Sanitation and Cleanliness Drive Component | 200                |
| 7       | Mizoram State Convention Centre  | 5000               |
| 8       | Aizawl City GIS Based Street Zoning & Signage                                      | 300                |
| 9       | Major/Minor Works (Addl.)  | 236.40             |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>17876.40</b>    |

*Source - Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department*

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## 11. STATE INVESTMENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT & IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

### BRIEF SUMMARY

The Government of India has taken loan from ADB (Asian Development Bank) to implement an Investment Program NERCCDIP (North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Program) to improve urban conditions in North Eastern Region capital cities, namely, Agartala, Aizawl, Gangtok, Kohima and Shillong. The Program will i) improve urban infrastructure and services ii) strengthen urban institutions for better service delivery, build Project management and implementation capacity. The Program is being executed under the provision of Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) and it comprises of three projects being executed under three tranches namely Tranche I, Tranche II & Tranche III. The works under Tranche I is completed, the designing and procurement of all packages under Tranche II is completed. The execution of five packages is completed under Tranche II and remaining work-in Progress packages are shifted to Tranche III.

In Aizawl, the Program will specifically support rehabilitation and expansion of the water distributions system namely storage, transmission and secondary distribution systems and comprehensive non-revenue water (NRW) program, which will include installation or replacement of bulk water meters as well as a leak detection program for rehabilitation and strengthening of the existing distribution network. In addition, the program will also support the Government in (i) improving sanitation facilities, including sewerage and sewage treatment in most congested areas (core of Zone 1), construction of toilet blocks and assistance to Zone 1 households to convert pit latrines into flush latrines and (ii) developing solid waste management facilities, including composting facilities, an engineered landfills site, improvements to primary and secondary collection as well as beneficiary awareness.

The Project 3 (NERCCDIP-Tranche III) comprises of two parts: Part A will cover urban infrastructure and services

improvement including the rehabilitation, improvement and expansion of (i) water supply, (ii) sewerage and sanitation, and (iii) solid waste management. Part B will cover Investment Program management and implementation support and a comprehensive capacity building assistance to support the accomplishment of the urban institutional and financial reform agenda, and enhance planning, operation and maintenance (O&M), revenue mobilization, and financial management capabilities of service providers. The work of Project 3 is targeted to be implemented during the period from 2 May 2016 to 22 June 2019.

The Project 3 aims at integrating different urban sub sectors to improve the overall urban environment and quality of life of the people in the Aizawl city as below:

- To improve basic urban infrastructures such as water supply system, sewerage and sanitation and solid waste management.
- To strengthen urban institutions for better service delivery, build project management and implementation capacity.

### The project outputs envisaged from the Program are as follows:

- 1) **Output 1 (water supply infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated) includes:** (a) Water Augmentation of Aizawl Water System Intake and 37 million of liters per day (MLD) water treatment plant (WTP) constructed; (b) around 20 km of pumping mains constructed; (c) 9 storage reservoirs (3 MLD) constructed; (d) 4 MLD rain water harvesting unit constructed; (e) around 31km of feeder mains constructed; (f) 43 bulk water meters are installed and (g) around 224 km water distribution network rehabilitated and expanded in Aizawl. Under Tranche -2 Water Distribution System 94.41 kms, 13.59 kms has been laid and commissioned. 132Kv Dedicated Power Supply for Pumping of existing Water Supply Systems with

- improved power factor and Uninterrupted power supply.
- 2) **Output 2 (Sanitation infrastructure constructed) includes:** (a) 5,290 additional HHS provided with decentralized septage management in Aizawl.
  - 3) **Output 3 (SWM infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated) includes:** (a) two resource centers, 37 metric ton (MT)/day each, constructed; (b) two vermin compost plants, of 11 tons per day (TPD) capacity, constructed; (c) one mechanical compost plant (50 TPD) constructed; (d) around 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> sanitary landfill constructed, and (e) 54 SWM collection and compaction vehicles procured.
  - 4) **Output 4 (Capacity for project implementation and service delivery improved) includes:** (a) area-based property tax reforms implemented, and the assessed properties increased to 70%; (b) Aizawl Municipal Council's (AMC's) water and sanitation divisions ring-fenced and recovering between 60%-100% of their operations and maintenance (O&M) costs; (c) 100% SIPMIU staff and Investment Program Coordination Cell Staff trained to adequately perform their jobs, such as construction management, procurement, safeguards, and gender equality; and (d) a single-window cell established for Aizawl's septage management.

**OUTCOME & BENEFITS ACHIEVED FROM THE PROJECT (As per Impact & Outcome Evaluation Report, September 2018 and Benefit Monitoring & Evaluation Report, May 2018)**

**Chanmari Booster Pump**

The existing pump set at Chanmari was installed in the year 1988 under the Greater Aizawl Water Supply Phase-I. Since the existing pump set was being old and required overhauling time and again, it was resulting in heavy consumption of electric power and accordingly a new pumping set was proposed. Due to space constraint new electric pumping set was installed at Chanmari Pumping Station and the old pump set was kept as standby. The

problem of not running the pump during its maintenance has been resolved with the commissioning of the new pump as informed by the Section In-charge of PHED.

**Tlangnuam Booster Pump**

As in the case of Chanmari Booster pump, horizontal (multi stages) pump was required as a standby arrangement for the existing pump in Tlangnuam with a similar capacity run by diesel. Water from the main reservoir is collected by gravity which is boosted up to the Tlangnuam reservoir for further distribution.

The existing pump at Tlangnuam was installed in the year 1988 under the Greater Aizawl Water Supply Phase-I. Since the existing pump set was being old and required overhauling time and again, it was resulting in heavy consumption of electric power and accordingly a new pumping set was proposed. With the installation of the new diesel pump set at Tlangnuam, water is pumped without any interruption as informed by the Section In-charge of PHED.

**RCC Reservoirs**

Seven water reservoirs were constructed under Tranche I project. From the study, 60.1% households opined that they received good quality water and assumed that there is no trace of water-borne disease and 38.9% households opined that they received acceptable quality of water. 82.4% households respond that they get adequate water for their requirement.

Three RCC water reservoirs were constructed under Tranche II at three locations Tanhril, Hlimen and Mualpui and handed over to PHED. These reservoirs were constructed considering the water demand in the area in addition to the existing reservoir capacity and replacement from old P.S. tanks. The old P.S. tanks used as subsidiary storage tanks had given continuous problems due to leakages as in the case of P.S tanks at Hlimen. Heavy rust polluted the water content, the corroded steel plate walls became weak and created more and more leakages; even the



protective paints cannot prevent further progress of rust.

### **Reservoir at Hlimen**

The old PS tank with capacity 200 KL was replaced by RCC tank with much higher capacity measuring 350 KL. It was mainly replaced to overcome the constraint of its type and capacity of the existing reservoir. Construction of the new reservoir was also needed to have better access of transporting construction materials and accordingly the public approach road was developed for new reservoir.

The capacity of the new reservoir is 350 KL which is higher as compared to the 200 KL capacity of old PS tank. After replacement of old PS tank by RCC reservoir, the problem of leakages is resolved and there are no more wastages of water from the reservoir. The insufficient water supply and many times irregular intervals of water supply are also resolved. It is learnt from the Reservoir In-charge of PHED that problems in terms of maintenance and irregular supply are somewhat resolved. The increase in capacity of reservoir resulted in the increase of consumer connection as well.

### **Reservoir at Mualpui**

The old water reservoir was earlier constructed by the Police Department for their camp at Mualpui. There was no settlement during those days in the vicinity of the area. But as time passed with the Construction of Mizoram State Road Project and Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, the area witnessed immense development since many people began to construct houses and started living. By the completion of Tranche I, about 150 settlers were recorded in and around the area and many more were also coming up. Therefore, the Police Department was approached for the empty space near the old reservoir so that bigger capacity reservoir could be constructed considering the future development and the need of the Police Department.

Bigger size RCC reservoir with higher capacity measuring 750 KL constructed for not only supply to the Police Department but also to the households resided around the area. There

was no household provision from the old reservoir but now about 150 consumers are connected with water supply as communicated by PHED.

### **Reservoir at Tanhril**

The old RCC Reservoir at Tanhril was constructed before the Greater Aizawl water Supply in 1988 with a capacity of 235 KL. But the reservoir was not made functional as it was not constructed properly. The old reservoir was constructed underground in unrepeatable condition. Many cracks have developed in the concrete due to which leakages were observed. Moreover, the outlet pipe of the reservoir became rusted which was beyond repairable. The PHED decided to replace the old Reservoir with RCC Ground Reservoir and this reservoir is now connected to the main reservoir.

The capacity of new reservoir constructed nearby the old reservoir on the land belonging to the PHED is 450 KL. With the commissioning of the new reservoir, the consumers in Tanhril area have been increased by 300. Moreover, the water is distributed from the reservoir to the consumers by gravity. They are also now able to supply water to the Mizoram University on a regular basis.

### **Bulk Flow Meters & Consumer Meters Installation**

The PHED did not have the facility to accurately measure the actual in-flow and out-flow of water from reservoirs. Due to this reason actual unaccounted water could not be measured. To measure the volume of water flow, 85 bulk flow meters were proposed and included in the project.

Bulk flow meters had been proposed as per the requirement of the system right from the balancing reservoir to the existing main transmission system and to the new GSRs and distribution system. The range of bulk flow meters varies from 700 mm to 40 mm and electromagnetic bulk flow meters were strongly recommended to install as the performance of these meters were found very satisfactory in other places in compare to

the performance of the mechanical bulk flow meters.

Electro Magnetic Flow (EMF) meters have the facility to transmit the data to the computers with some designed PLC, the automation of which has been proposed in Tranche III project. Meter fixing for measurement of flow and control are both possible with EMF meters. These meters consume very less energy and have a battery backup in case of emergency. In the city practically all storages have been provided with electric supply. Hence, it may not be a problem.

In Tranche I, 15,000 consumer meters were installed. In Tranche II, additional 20,000 consumer meters had been installed.

Out of the total 85 bulk flow meters only 55 bulk flow meters could have been installed due to the non-availability of electricity or the location is not proper. The 55 reservoirs, where flow meter had been installed, have proper recording of water supplied into the reservoir along with the water quantity supplied to the consumer end. The unaccounted water can also be easily measured and recorded.

### **Cesspool Cleaner Vehicle**

The procurement of 5 Cesspool Cleaner vehicles mounted with tanks and inbuilt pumping facility was completed on 10 October 2013 and was handed over to Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC). The AMC then began to operate the vehicle in Aizawl city. The AMC informed that onetime user charge is ₹ 2500/- in the year 2014 whilst the user charge rose up to ₹3000/- from the year 2015 till date. Revenue generated from June 2014 to July 2017 amounted to ₹ 17,45,240/- with a maintenance cost of ₹ 4,87,240/-. Hence, AMC generated revenue of ₹ 17,45,240 (-) ₹ 4,87,240/- = ₹ 1,25,80,000/- which is with AMC. There is also a decrease in the user charges in the market after the introduction of the cesspool cleaner.

Before procurement of cesspool cleaners, private vehicles are being hired for cleaning of septic tanks in a much higher rate and not hygienic enough for the workers and public. After the introduction

of cesspool cleaners, the user rate has decreased and are now more hygienic.

### **Community Toilets**

The benefit of commissioning ten numbers of good quality community toilets for male & female at 10 different locations of Aizawl city covering 83 local councils under 19 wards has begun to flow. It has been observed that the expenditure is higher than the revenue collection in some community toilets but it is expected that the revenue would be substantially increased shortly. The open defecation has been reduced and hygienic system has been improved. The benefit of commissioning community toilets will be fully realized after one year or so.

Due to the non-availability of proper public toilets in the busy street of Aizawl city, the 10 locations were identified for the construction of public toilets under Tranche-2 project. The construction of toilets was designed in elegance and modern style with separate enclosures for male and female. This was mainly to facilitate every citizen to have access to such amenities. The construction of all 10 toilets at different locations were completed on 31 October 2015 and handed over to the concerned authority.

### **Community Toilet Block**

Access to better facilities provided to all citizen irrespective of any discrimination. Minimal user fee of ₹ 10/- for toilet and ₹ 5/- for urinal is being charged to the users to meet up the O&M expenditures. As per data collected from the authority, on an average, about 2700 users utilise these toilets in a month.

### **Procurement & Supply of 1,63,004 Nos HH Dustbins:**

Dustbins have been distributed in all the households of 83 local council areas in two different colors, green & blue. Green dustbins are identified for wet waste and blue dustbins are for dry waste. Present record shows that 1,43,200 dustbins (wet and dry) were distributed to 71,600 households in Aizawl Municipal Corporation area (83 Local Councils) and 19,804 dustbins (wet & dry) were



distributed to Institutions, Offices, Anganwadi, Sub-Centre etc of Aizawl City in the month of July 2017. With this, the distribution of total dustbins (1,63,004 nos.) was completed in Aizawl City. Dustbins in every locality were distributed with a public awareness informing the purpose of their usage along with pictures. Awareness in each locality was attended by the resident and concerned Local Council members of the area. The education of the public on the importance of segregation at source by using the two colored dustbins was the main outcome of the awareness while distributing dustbins.

Several awareness and campaigns were carried along with house to house campaign in order to monitor the outcome as well as provide information. During the practice total household visited comprises 61159. It was found out that a total of 22,510 households have practiced segregation at source out of 61159 households which is 36.80% and the rest 38,649 households did not practice as their habits follow the same cycle.

### Installation of Chlorinators

Since two chlorinators were installed in two major reservoirs in September 2012, the cases of waterborne diseases data collected from two Government hospitals and one Private hospital during the period from January 2011 to June 2012 in order to assess the status just before intervention of the Tranche 1 project. Likewise, the cases of water-borne diseases data were collected from the same two Government hospitals and one Private hospital during the period from January 2017 to June 2018 in order to compare the cases and assess the percentage of decreases of water-borne diseases long after completion of the project. Our study has shown that there has been a decrease of water-borne diseases by 12.41%. Moreover, it is observed from the analysis of survey data of 1200 sample households connected to 7 RCC reservoirs that water-borne diseases affected members in the households during the last one year was found to be almost nil.

### Installation of 15000 Volumetric Water Meter

In Tranche I project, 15000 domestic water meters are procured and installed in different localities of Aizawl city. The PHE department had 24 Sections looking after distribution of water. PHED Junior Engineers in charge of all the sectional areas were responsible for selecting the consumers for installation of the water meters, identifying the water meters installed and billing at different localities. Accordingly, detail records of quantity of water supplied as per meter readings including payment of water bills in respects of 13325 water meters obtained from PHED is utilized for considering the benefits.

Revenue Collection Improvement:

Revenue Collection Improved in 6 years = ₹ (231397567 36743052) = ₹ 194654515 = ₹ 1946 lakh

Average Revenue Collection Improved in 1 year = ₹ 1946 / 6 = 324 Lakhs (approx.)

Yearly Average Revenue Collection Improved (°/o) = (₹ 324/Rs. 367) \* 100 = 88.28 % .

The revenue collection improved from the Fin Year 2011-12 to Fin Year 2017-18 is 1946 lakhs in 6 years. So, yearly average revenue collection improved is 324 lakhs i.e 88.28% as a result of the installation of 15000 water meters under Tranche I project.

Regarding substantial improvement of Revenue Collection in last six years, it was enquired to PHED Accountants responsible for the revenue collection on North Division and South Division and understood the reasons. They opined that revenue collection over the last six years is gradually increased due the gradual installation of water meters to the households and further enhancement of the tariff structure at PHED.

Documents attached:

1. Impact & Outcome Evaluation Report, September 2018
2. Baseline Study for Project 3 (Tranche III), November 2017
3. Benefit Monitoring & Evaluation Report, May 2018

Monthly Report of Physical and Financial Progress (Cumulative), March 2018.

*Source - SIPMIU Department*

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## 12. DISASTER MANAGEMENT & REHABILITATION

The Relief and Rehabilitation Department was established in 1979. Since the Department operates under Non-Plan, there can be no physical or fixed target to be achieved like Plan Sectors. The main activities of the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation were relief and rehabilitation of victims of natural calamity and insurgency within the State of Mizoram. The Department also deals with matters like evacuation of population (refugees), ex-gratia grant to victims of communal riots, police firing, unnatural death on injuries sustain while in police or judicial custody.

The Department was renamed as 'Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Department' on 26.08.2006 to shoulder wider responsibility of Disaster Management in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which lays emphasis on Pre-Disaster Management as well as Post-Disaster Management such as relief and allied matters and it has since been strengthened with a number of officers and staff.

### Vision

To make Mizoram a safer, secure and disaster resilient State.

### Mission

The Department of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation along with various line departments of Government of Mizoram is fully committed as per the prescription contained in The Government of Mizoram (Allocation of Business) Rules 1987 as amended from time to time to prepare and enhance for the safeguard for the life and properties of the people of Mizoram which include-

1. Natural Calamity/Drought and Flood Relief.
2. Gratuitous Relief.
3. (a) Pre-disaster management as proactive strategy including preparedness, prevention and mitigation wherein every

department has a role to play; (b) Post-disaster management as reactive strategy including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

### Activities of the Department

a) Interface with other Ministries/ Departments to generate awareness/ preparedness on various natural calamities in the form of training/workshop and distribution of posters/leaflets/ pamphlets, conduct of Mock Drills, organizing school level painting/essay writing competitions, display advertisement etc.

b) The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram is to lay down the State Disaster Management Policy. State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram also has been notified. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in all 8 (eight) Districts have also been notified under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.

c) District, Block and Village Level Disaster Management Committees have all been set up. Under these Committees, the Disaster Management Team who are the real working groups in times of calamity/disaster have also been activated.

d) State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Units of One Company strength each has been set up in seven armed police battalions of Mizoram. Training of SDRF personnel is being carried out in full-swing.

e) The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) for Mizoram is established at the Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Office at Chawnpui, Aizawl.

f) All the eight District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC's) were established within the premises of Deputy Commissioner's compound. These EOCs

will be the Control Room–cum-Information Centre during disaster.

g) Crisis Management Plan for Mizoram has been compiled covering Emergency Response Plan and standard operating procedures of all line Departments.

h) The Mizoram State Disaster Management Plan – 2017 is being updated.

i) Since Mizoram is a landslide prone state where numerous landslides occur annually, waterproof sheeting's (HDPE Tarpaulin/Poly-Tarpaulin) have been procured since a long time back to cover and combat this common Disaster as remedial measures.

j) Focus attention on the victims of sinking area of land and landslide for the safety of the properties and life.

k) Assistance is given under the guidelines of SDRF/NDRF to victims of calamities through the District Authorities/ Deputy Commissioners.

l) Search and Rescue Equipments are distributed to all Deputy Commissioners/ EOCs as well as the trained units of the SDRF under the Commandants of Armed Police battalions.

m) Conduct of training for various levels of Government functionaries, elected representatives, teachers, Architect, Engineers, Masons and NGOs.

n) Undertake Rapid Visual Screening of buildings and suggest remedial measures.

### **Brief write up on schemes/projects implemented**

#### **State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**

Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is being provided through the Schemes of State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund. These funds have been

created under the legal framework of Section 46 and 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 respectively and also as per the recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, which is continued by 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The scheme is in operation since 2010-11 till further order.

The funding of assistance is towards providing immediate relief. It is not for compensation of loss. This distinction between relief and compensation needs to be understood while dealing with the subject. Relief means assistance to reduce the level of suffering and to mitigate the distress so as to bring out the affected people from the shock and trauma of suddenly losing their means of livelihood. The main objective of the Response funds is therefore to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again. On the other hand, compensation would mean replacement of all the damages in financial terms. Compensation is a part of contractual agreement whereby unnatural dispossession of wealth and property is to be compensated for. The objective of the State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund is to provide relief by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

The aggregate size of the SDRF of each state for each of the financial year 2015 – 16 to 2019 – 20, would be as recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The Government of India contributes 75% and 90% of the total yearly allocation of SDRF to General States and Special Category States respectively. The balance 25% in case of General Category States and 10% in case of Special Category States is contributed by the respective State Governments. The Central share is released in two equal installments: first in the month of June and second in the month of December of the year. The State Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is authorized to decide on

all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the SDRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by Government of India. The norms for the amounts to be incurred on each approved item of expenditure is prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Finance from time to time.

#### Calamities covered under the SDRF

i) The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave.

ii) A State Government may use up to 10% of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority i.e. the State Executive Authority (SEC). Any

amount spent by the state for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of its resources and would be subject to the same accounting norms.

Five per cent (5%) of the annual allocation of SDRF may be kept for Capacity Building Activities by States. These activities are as under:

- a) Setting up/strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) in the State.
- b) Training/Capacity Building of stakeholders and functionaries in the State.
- c) Supporting disaster management centres of State ATIs and other institutions.
- d) Preparation of Disaster Management Plans based on Hazards, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis.
- e) Strengthening of SDMA's and DDMA's.

#### Outcome/Output/Socio economic impacts/Results

##### No. of natural disaster incidence during 2017-18:

| Sl. No. | Type of Calamity | No. of villages affected | No. of lives lost | No. of person injured | No. of house damaged |            |             |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
|         |                  |                          |                   |                       | Fully                | Severely   | Partially   |
| 1       | Landslide        | 145                      | 11                | 10                    | 104                  | 70         | 129         |
| 2       | Fire             | 157                      | -                 | 3                     | 57                   | 4          | 20          |
| 3       | Storm            | -                        | -                 | -                     | -                    | -          | -           |
| 4       | Cyclone          | 200                      | 2                 | -                     | 78                   | 70         | 410         |
| 5       | Hailstorm        | 46                       | -                 | -                     | 35                   | 16         | 101         |
| 6       | Flood            | 186                      | 3                 | -                     | 89                   | 14         | 597         |
| 7       | Cloud Burst      | 5                        | -                 | -                     | 2                    | -          | 4           |
| 8       | Pest Attack      | -                        | -                 | -                     | -                    | -          | -           |
| 9       | Lightning        | 2                        | 1                 | -                     | -                    | 1          | -           |
|         | <b>Total</b>     | <b>741</b>               | <b>17</b>         | <b>13</b>             | <b>365</b>           | <b>175</b> | <b>1261</b> |

**Target for 2030:** Target with respect to incidence and damages by natural calamity cannot be set and quantify as they are beyond human control. However, various intervention and steps viz., prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures will

be taken to reduce the loss and impact due to natural hazards.

**Problem and challenge :** As mentioned above, the magnitude and frequency of the natural hazards are beyond our controlled, it is not possible to predict and set targets

of the phenomena of hazards. However the effects, impact and loss due to disaster can be minimized by various disaster risk reduction measures like preparedness, prevention, mitigations activities.

**Opportunity/endowments concerning the sector** :

In many disaster situations, damages and effects of disaster are so wide and vast that the government machineries could not provide enough reactions. During any disaster, communities are always not only the first to be affected but also the first responder since they are staying in si-tu where disaster strike and require no transport or communication system to arrive at the disaster sites. Being the first responder and having more contextual familiarity with hazards and available resources, are in better position in planning and executing immediate response like rescue and relief operation much before government machineries and resources arrive on the incident sites. Therefore formulation of Locality/Village Disaster Management committee and teams/task

force and making Locality/Village Disaster Management Plan is very important.

Many incidents of the past has shown that Mizo society has inherent capacities to adapt, response, survive and reconstruct or to emerge out of the adverse impact of any disaster thus exhibited resilience and practices to cope with disaster. Community based Disaster risk reduction is very relevant in Mizo society. To streamline and to apply the Mizo moral spirit of Tlawmngaihna for systematic management of disaster at the community level, the district administrations instructed all Local/village Councils to constitute their own Locality/Village Disaster Management committee and form different teams/task force These committee and different teams shall be activated as and when the need arise and perform their assigned task.

**No. of Locality Disaster Management Committee and Village Disaster Management Committee constituted in 2017-18:**

| Sl. No. | District     | No. of Local / Village Council in a district | No. of Local / Village Disaster Management Committee constituted | Percentage   | Target for 2017-18 | Target for 2030 |
|---------|--------------|--|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Aizawl       | 83 Local Council                             | 55 LDPMC   | 66.26        | 70                 | 100%            |
|         |              | 95 Village Council                           | 30 VDMC  | 31.57        | 45                 | 100%            |
| 2       | Lunglei      | 145  | 95   | 65.51        | 125                | 100%            |
| 3       | Siaha        | 92   | 15   | 16.30        | 30                 | 100%            |
| 4       | Lawngtlai    | 176  | 22   | 12.5         | 30                 | 100%            |
| 5       | Serchhip     | 49   | 29   | 59.18        | 40                 | 100%            |
| 6       | Champhai     | 108  | 82   | 75.93        | 95                 | 100%            |
| 7       | Kolasib      | 52   | 36   | 69.23        | 45                 | 100%            |
| 8       | Mamit        | 87   | 35   | 40.22        | 45                 | 100%            |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>887</b>                                   | <b>399</b>   | <b>46.67</b> | <b>525</b>         | <b>100%</b>     |

**Recent Publication:**

The Following materials are published during 2018-2019:

i. Various IEC materials in Mizo

- ii. Training material on Aapda Mitra in Mizo
- iii. Template for Formulation of Locality Disaster Management Committee and Village Disaster Management Plan
- iv. Training material on School Safety.

**Source - Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department**

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### 13. LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### I. Brief Description of the Vision and Mission of LESDE Department:

##### A. Vision and Mission Under Labour and Employment Wing:

###### a. VISION

Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department is a service Department and responsible for Enforcement of Central Acts/Rules and State Acts/Rules. The Department is acting as a backbone of the Society to protect the service condition of the working class and promoting the industrial peace and harmony. The functions of this Department under this wing can be broadly classified as follow:

- a) Implementation of Labour Laws and Labour Welfare Measures.
- b) Implementation of Industrial Safety Laws.
- c) Extension of Employment Assistance.

###### b. MISSION

- i) To safe-guard the interest and service condition of the employees through effective implementation of various State and Central Acts.
- ii) To promote industrial peace and harmony
- iii) To enforce Health and Safety Measures
- iv) To ensure timely payment of wages and enforcement of Minimum Wages.
- v) To motivate self-employment in the context of soaring unemployment. Providing counseling to employment seekers. Sponsoring of Registrants against suitable vacancies. Providing counseling and career guidance to the students.
- vi) To work towards providing specialized placement service to the Differently abled Persons and other unemployed youth.

- vii) To provide vocational guidance, employment counseling to youth and unemployed. Registration and sponsoring of candidates for employment in the Public and Private Sector.

##### B. Vision and Mission Under Skill Development and Entrepreneurship wing-

###### c. VISION

To create an ecosystem of empowerment by Skilling with high standards to reap demographic dividend in the state and promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship to generate sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for all citizens in the state.

###### d. MISSION

The mission is to-

- a) Create a demand and aspiration for skilling in the state;
- b) Correct and align skilling with required competencies;
- c) Connect the supply of skilled human resources with sectoral demands, not only within the state but across the country and abroad;
- d) Certify and assess in alignment with global and national standards; and
- e) Catalyse an ecosystem wherein productive and innovative entrepreneurship germinates, sustains and grows leading to creation of a more dynamic entrepreneurial economy and more formal wage employment.



**c. Achievements Under LESDE**

**Department**

**Mission of LESDE Department:**

**A. Achievements Under Labour and Employment Wing:-**

**1. Some Acts and Rules**

**implemented by Labour and Employment wing of LESDE Department are as:**

The department implements the following Central and State Labour Laws: -

- a) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;
- b) The Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008
- c) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996;
- d) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1998;
- e) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986;
- f) The Mizoram Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules, 1997;
- g) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970;
- h) The Mizoram Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Rules, 2004;
- i) Employees Compensation Act, 1923;
- j) The Mizoram Employees Compensation Rules, 2009;

k) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;

l) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946;

m) Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979;

n) The Mizoram Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Rules, 2005;

o) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

p) The Mizoram Minimum Wages Rules, 1992;

q) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;

r) The Mizoram Payment of wages Rules, 1992;

s) The Mizoram Shops and Establishments Act, 2010;

t) The Mizoram Shops and Establishments Rules, 2011;

u) The Trade Unions Act, 1926;

v) The Mizoram Trade Union Regulations, 1992;

w) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service ) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955;

x) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service ) and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1957;

y) Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees] (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

z) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

**2. Actions done at District Labour and Employment offices under Labour and Employment wing is as follows:**

| Sl. No. | Action  | Success Indicator                                      | Achievement |
|---------|---|--|-------------|
| 1       | Labour Inspection   | No. of Inspection                                      | 8           |
| 2       | Registration of Establishment                             | Establishment registered                               | 325         |
| 3       | Guidance and Counselling                                  | No. of person who receive guidance                     | 39          |
| 4       | Placement of Job Seekers                                  | No. of Job seekers placed through Employment Exchanges | 52          |
| 5       | Referral Action   | No. of Job seekers referred to employers for placement | 455         |
| 6.      | Inspection of Employers records on vacancy and employment | No. of employers visited                               | 5           |

**3. Registration of Construction Workers by Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board under Labour and Employment wing is as follows:**

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| No. of Beneficiaries registered under MB&OCWWB so far | 11,742 |
|---|--------|

**4. Benefits given to Construction Workers by Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board under Labour and Employment wing is as follows during 2017-2018:**

| Sl. No. | Benefits                        | No. of Beneficiaries receiving the Benefits |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1       | Death Benefit                   | 10  |
| 2       | Maternity Benefit               | 3   |
| 3       | Medical Assistance              | 43  |
| 4       | Pension under MB&OCWWB          | 2   |
| 5       | Funeral Assistance              | 7   |
| 6       | Marriage Assistance             | 2   |
| 7       | Children Educational Assistance | 4460  |

**5. The Mizoram Employees State Insurance Society had been formed.**

| Sl. No. | Parameter   | 2017-18      | 2018-19      | 2019-20      | Total        |
|---------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1       | Total trainees to be trained                                    | 7071         | 15000        | 14600        | 36671        |
| 2       | Training funds requirement (@ average cost 14,805 per trainee). | 10,46,86,155 | 222075000    | 216153000    | 537929100    |
| 3       | Administrative expenses @ 4% of total funds requirement.        | 41,87,446    | 8883000      | 8646120      | 21517164     |
|         | Total Funds requirement in INR (2+3)                            | 10,88,73,601 | 23,09,58,000 | 22,47,99,120 | 56,46,30,721 |

**6. Achievements Under Skill Development and Entrepreneurship wing:-**

**a) Enrolled Trainees and passed out trainees Under Craftsman Training Scheme at Govt. ITI s during 2017-2018:**

| Name of ITI       | Trainees enrolled | Trainees passed |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Govt. ITI Aizawl  | 310               | 231             |
| Govt. ITI Lunglei | 89                | 76              |
| Govt. ITI Siaha   | 49                | 41              |
| Total             | 448               | 348             |

**a) Proposal approved by under Centrally Sponsored State Managed PMKVY 2.0 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India.**

National skill Development Corporation under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India approved the proposal (under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana to impart skilling to 10 million youth of the country) submitted by Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Department, Govt. of Mizoram as follows: -

**d. Problem and Challenge in the stage of implementation.**

**A. Problems under Labour and Employment Wing.**

**a) Shortage of Manpower during 2017-2018**

As already stated above in para B.1.1, the Acts and Rules to be properly implemented and enforced are 26. To enforce and administer the acts and rules within the state of Mizoram there are 16 posts of Officers, positions filled and vacancy are as follow:

| Sl. No.      | Name of Posts                          | No. of sanction posts | Position filled | Vacancy   |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1            | Employment Officer                     | 8                     | Nil             | 8         |
| 2            | Assistant Labour Officer               | 1                     | Nil             | 1         |
| 3            | Labour Officer                         | 1                     | 1               | Nil       |
| 4            | Inspector of Factory                   | 1                     | Nil             | 1         |
| 5            | District Labour and Employment Officer | 3                     | 3               | Nil       |
| 6            | Deputy Labour Commissioner             | 1                     | 1               | Nil       |
| 7            | Joint Director                         | 1                     | 1               | Nil       |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>16</b>             | <b>6</b>        | <b>10</b> |

From the above table, it can be seen that to effectively implement the relevant acts and rules, the posts of officers are very few. Still then more than half of the posts are lying vacant. So it is not possible to effectively enforce even the relevant acts and rules.

**b) Shortage of Fund**

Many workers are still ignorant about their rights, other benefits provided by different labour acts and rules. So workers must be made aware of their rights, duties, benefits. Fund for this purpose very limited, it is not possible organize workshops, talk show and the like to spread awareness among the workers.

**i) Shortage of Manpower during 2017-2018**

To implement different skill development programmes and schemes like Craftsman Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and also projects for creation/improvement of training infrastructures like Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East and Sikkim, Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness Program for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) within the state of Mizoram there are 4 posts of Officers, positions filled and vacancy are as follow:

**7. Problems under Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Wing –**

| Sl. No.      | Name of Posts                | No. of sanction posts | Position filled | Vacancy  |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1            | Supervisor/ Group Instructor | 2                     | Nil             | 2        |
| 2            | Vice Principal               | 1                     | Nil             | 1        |
| 3            | Principal                    | 3                     | 1               | 2        |
| 4            | Deputy Director              | 1                     | 1               | Nil      |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>7</b>              | <b>2</b>        | <b>5</b> |

From the above table, it can be seen that to effectively implement the relevant schemes and projects, the posts of officers are very few. Still then more than half of the posts are lying vacant. So it is not possible to effectively enforce even the relevant skilling schemes and infrastructure improvement projects.

### 8. Shortage of Fund for Consumable Training Material.

As per Training Manual for Industrial Training Institute published by Director General of Training, Govt. of India, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, a training grant is allowed to each institute at ₹ 400/- per month per trainee for engineering trades and ₹ 300/- per month per trainee for non-engineering trades to cover the cost of consumable training materials. But fund provided under the budget are usually far less than the prescribed rate. So without enough training material it is not possible to have good quality training in the Industrial Training Institutes.

### 9. Future Perspective

There is departmental committee under the chairmanship Director, LESDE Department. The committee carefully examined the existing problems and condition within the department and recommends/proposes filling up of posts, re-designation of some posts, repeal of existing recruitment rules. The committee is of the opinion that since LESDE Department is dealing with two ministries like Ministries of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship at the centre, the department also need to be restructured accordingly.

### 10. Future Perspective under Labour and Employment Wing.

The following course action will be taken up under Labour and Employment wing.

1. Under the objectives of Regulating employment, condition of service of workers and implementing workers welfare and social security scheme, the following actions will be taken-
  - a) Labour Inspection
  - ii) Generation of Revenue
  - iii) Registration of workers der MB&OCWWB
  - iv) Registration of Establishment
2. Under the Objective of Providing Vocational Guidance, Career Counselling and placement services, the following actions will taken-
  - i) Career Guidance and Counselling
  - ii) Career talk
  - iii) Placement of Job seekers
  - iv) Referral of job seekers to employers
  - v) Inspection of Employers records on vacancy and employment

### 11. Future Perspective under Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Wing.

The following different schemes are being and will be taken up by LESDE Department:

- a) **Vocational Training Schemes –**
  - i) Craftsman Training Scheme which is the scheme being implemented by LESDE Department will be upgraded by implementing Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) which is World Bank Funded Scheme. As stated STRIVE Operation essentially aims at improving the relevance and

- efficiency of vocational training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITI).
- ii) As already mentioned in para B.2.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-2016 which is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) will be implemented by the Department. This Skill Certification Scheme aims to enable and mobilize around 36,671 Mizoram youth to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood.
- iii) As it is difficult for the state government to establish new Institute, LESDE Department will implement National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) which is a modified version of Apprenticeship Training Scheme. NAPS is on the job training scheme.

**b) Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):**

SANKALP is an outcome oriented project supported by World Bank. The project will focus on the overall skilling ecosystem covering both Central (MSDE, NSDA and

NSDC) and State agencies, and outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank.

**SANKALP will-**

- Strengthen systems and increase their capacity for skill development
  - Align the States with the National Skill ecosystem being developed & strengthened under SANKALP
  - Incentivize innovations to enhance access for socially excluded groups
  - Plug geographical and sectoral skill gaps through decentralized skill planning
  - Move towards demand led skill development through district level demand aggregation
- c) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East and Sikkim (ESDI in NE & Sikkim)**

This is infrastructure development project. Under this project three new Industrial Training Institutes at Champhai, Serchhip and Kolosib will be established. Fund required for each ITI will be ₹ 9.50 crore and funding pattern is 90:10. The project for establishment of the three ITIs had been approved by MSDE, Govt. of India.

*Source - Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department*

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## 12. SOCIAL WELFARE

### **Vision, objectives, policy, targets, activities of the Department for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan:**

In consonance with the Government of India's policy towards the 14<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan approach, the Department of Social Welfare has developed a comprehensive strategies focusing on the following identified thrust areas –

This 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 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.

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 major initiative and a 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 ages & 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.

#### **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 2018-19 |                          |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                         |        | Physical                   | Financial<br>(₹ 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 2018-2019 |  |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|   |                                  | Physical                     | Financial (₹ in lakh)                                |
| (a) BalBhavan                                 | Persons                          | 500                          | 5.00   |
| (b) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) | Maintenance of Offices and Homes | 61                           | SMS : Nil<br>CSS : 1050.00<br><b>Total : 1055.00</b> |
| (c) Protection of Child Rights                | Maintanance of Office            | 16                           | 139.64   |

### 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 2018-19 |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|   |                                   | Physical                   | Financial (₹ in lakh)                              |
| (a) Integrated Women Empowerment Programme –<br>i) Women Helpline<br>ii) One Stop Centre<br>iii) Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, etc. | Centre-1<br>Centre-1<br>Awareness | 18<br>4<br>8               | Nil<br>15.13<br>10.00                              |
| (b) Residential Institute cum Training Centre   | Centre-1                          | 11                         | 70.71  |
| (c) SIT on Women & Girls Act  | Centre-1                          | 12                         | 65.97  |
| (d) Protective Home/Reception Centre  | Centre-1                          | 24                         | 71.57  |
| (e) Women Commission  | Centre-1                          | 1                          | 36.73  |
| (f) NEA (Upgradation of Protective Home)  | Centre-1                          | 3                          | Nil  |
| (g) State Resource Centre for Women   | Centre-1                          | 7                          | CSS : 104.38<br>SMS : Nil<br><b>TOTAL : 104.38</b> |

### 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 above.

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 2018-19 |                       |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                       |         | Physical                   | Financial (₹ in lakh) |
| (a) Old Aged Home     | Home-1  | 8                          | 25.99                 |
| (b) IGNOAPS (ACA)     | Persons | 25469                      | 2235.34               |
| (c) IGNWPS (ACA)      | Persons | 2310                       | 106.26                |
| (d) IGNDPS (ACA)      | Persons | 742                        | 33.40                 |
| (e) NFBS (ACA)        | Persons | 236                        | 59.00                 |

### 5. Integrated Child Development Scheme (CSS)

In pursuance of the National Policy For Children adopted in 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1974 which laid emphasis on the integrated delivery of early childhood services for children below 6 years and expectant and nursing women. Based on the recommendation of the inter-Ministerial Study Teams set up by the Planning Commission, the scheme of integrated Development Services (ICDS) was evolved to make a coordinated effort for an integrated

programme of delivery of package of such services. The first 33 pilot projects were set up in 1975-1976. Later on the Planning Commission on the basis of the evaluation report sanctioned more projects. By the turn of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the ICDS Programme is planned to be universalize covering all the habitations of India.

Data of ICDS in the State is shown below: -

| Name of Schemes/Works                            | Unit                     | Achievement during 2018-2019 |   |  |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
|  |                          | Physical                     | Financial<br>(₹ In lakh)                                    |  |
| No. of ICDS Projects                             | Office                   | 27                           | SMS : 209.55<br>CSS : 3309.84<br><b>TOTAL :<br/>3519.39</b> |  |
| No. of AWC                                       | Centre                   | 2244                         |   |  |
| No. AWW  | Person                   | 2244                         |   |  |
| No. of children enrolled 6 months – 6 years      | Person                   | 151680                       |   |  |
| No. of AWTC                                      | Centre                   | 1                            |   |  |
| No. of Pregnant and Lactating Women              | Person                   | 2010                         |   |  |
| No. of AWC providing PSE for 21 days             |                          | 2244                         |   |  |
| No. of beneficiaries<br>(i) Boys<br>(ii) Girls   | Person                   | 43169<br>42524               |   |  |
| (d) Pradhan Mantru Matri Vandhana Yojana (PMMVY) | Maternity benefit Scheme | 18                           |   | CSS : 232.99<br>SMS : 25.89<br><b>Total : 258.88</b> |
| (e) Poshan Abhiaan                               | Nutrition Scheme         | 11                           |   | CSS : 559.84<br>SMS : 29.47<br><b>Total : 589.31</b> |

### 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 Centre. 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 2018-19:

| Year      | Normal/<br>Moderate<br>Children | Severely<br>Malnourished<br>Children | Mothers | No of<br>AWWs &<br>AWHs | TOTAL  |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| 2017 - 18 | 93056                           | 177                                  | 21786   | 4488                    | 119507 |

**Financial Achievement:** SMS : ₹175.79 lakh  
CSS : ₹2000.16 lakh  
**Total : ₹2175.95 lakh**

### 7. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RSGEAG) 'SABLA'

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RSGEAG) SABLA is implemented all district in Mizoram. The Scheme SABLA is change to Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) from 1.4.2018. The Scheme cover for only out of School girls in the age group of 11-14 years girls only. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- i) Enable the Adolescent Girls 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: -

#### SAG's:

| District | No. of<br>ICDS<br>Project | Achievement during<br>2018-19 |                      |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
|          |                           | Physical                      | Financial            |
| Mizoram  | 27                        | 715                           | CSS :<br>243.00 lakh |

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

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

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

Construction works of Bal Bhavan 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 Schedules Tribes and strengthening of administration of tribal areas. The scheme is valid with effect from 2002-2003 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 2018-2019 under Article 275(1) is ₹1136.69 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 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The scheme is broadly based on the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 200, 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 - 53
- iv) Specialized Adoption Agency - 7
- v) Observation Home - 8
- 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 ratio 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 depending 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.

Write up on Schemes/Projects on CSS:-

Construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with Fund received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

|   |                            |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | EMRS, Lawngtlai            | Under construction. Out of the approved cost of ₹1600.00 lakh, ₹ 1266.00 lakh only has so far been released by Govt., of India and the same has been released to NECS. |
| 2 | EMRS, Kamalanagar          | Under construction. Out of the approved cost of ₹1600.00 lakh, ₹ 1268.00 lakh only has so far been released by Govt., of India and the same has been released to NECS. |
| 3 | EMRS, Tuipang (Siaha)      | Under construction. Out of the approved cost of ₹1600.00 lakh, ₹ 1266.00 lakh only has so far been released by Govt., of India and the same has been released to NECS. |
| 4 | EMRS, Ngopa                | Under construction. Out of the approved cost of ₹1600.00 lakh, ₹ 1400.00 lakh only has so far been released by Govt., of India and the same has been released to NECS. |
| 5 | Aizawl<br>Mamit<br>Kolasib | Application is ongoing for the construction of EMRS for the three District. In 2030 all constructions are estimated to be completed.                                   |

Write up on Schemes/Projects on NEC:-

Construction of Observation Home/Special Home Complex at Pukpui, Lunglei under NEC.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Observation Home/Special Home Complex at Pukpui, Lunglei | <p>NEC approved the project for 'Construction of Observation Home/Special Home Complex at Pukpui, Lunglei' with an estimated cost of ₹ 422.72 lakh (Rupees four hundred and twenty two lakh seventy two thousand) only to be implemented by Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram.</p> <p>Out of the approved cost, 90% of the cost i.e. ₹ 380.44 lakh is to be funded by NEC out of which 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Installment of ₹ 280.43 lakh only has already been released. SMS against the Installment released by NEC which amounts to ₹ 31.16 lakh only has also been provided by the State Government.</p> <p>Lushai Engineers, Ramhlun South, Aizawl is selected to execute the construction work and the work is being started and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018-2019.</p> |
|---|--|--|

**No. of publications/handout/leaflets brought out by the department during this time:** Baseline survey on extent & pattern of drug use in Mizoram.

*Source - Social Welfare Department*

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### 13. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Mizoram constitutes only 0.09% of India's total population and ranks 29<sup>th</sup> in terms of population among all States and UTs of the country. Mizoram with a literacy rate of 91.33% ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in the country. The area of Mizoram State is 21,081 sq. Km and there are 8 Districts. The Persons with Disabilities ( Equal Full Participation) Act, 1995 was implemented in Mizoram with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1999.

The office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities was established on 1<sup>st</sup> 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 and 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 certificate and ID cards issue in the State upto December 2017 is 10,857 (72%).

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         |
|         | <b>Total</b>                     | <b>15,160</b> |

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Percentage   | - 1.3%          |
| Rural        | - 8,627 nos.    |
| Urban        | - 6,533 nos.    |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>- 15,160</b> |

#### 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 Post not filled up till date. 33 Departments have responded to our letter and necessary actions are being taken till date.
- ii) Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities had also send 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 Siaha Districts were requested to sponsor eligible disabled candidates while furnishing lists 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 DP & AR to revise 3% reservation of posts for Persons with Disabilities. Another proposal was submitted to DP & AR (GSW) on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 to revise 3% reservation of posts for Persons with Disabilities. As a result, this Notification was revised on 2017 and issued vide Notification No. A.12027/2/2017 P & AR (GSW) dt: 18/04/17
- v) Commissioner for PwDs has 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. The office has also requested all head of department and office 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.

Right of PwD Act 2016 has also been translated in Mizo language.

Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act,1995 (SIPDA):

#### **Access Audits:**

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, this Access Auditors were requested to immediately conduct Audit for Barrier Free Built Environment in Public Buildings.

Spot verification has also been conducted by Asst Commissioner for PwDs for the year 2013-14 and Bank Cheque has also been issue 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, Siahia (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 for further extent Block Guarantee for the loan to PwDs as per national allocation by the NHFDC for the year 2013-14.

#### **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 be issued by Government of Mizoram. The total no. of Disability certificate and ID issued in the State upto December 2017 is 10,857 (72%).

#### **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 Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India, the Office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has written letter to all the Departments for making their Departmental Website accessible for Person with Disabilities. In respond to our letter many departmental website 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 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 nos, 2016 - 5 nos. 2017 -12 nos. Total: 31 nos.

Any complain received prompt actions were taken. In the process of solving the issue personal contact to related Govt. officials, laymen and disable person were made. So far, issue 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, Govt of Mizoram and Electoral Officer for making appropriate arrangement 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 makings and a list of contesting candidates should be made available at every Polling Booth in Braille as well as in large point.
- 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, Govt. 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 makings and list of contesting Voting Machines (EVMs) have facilities.

### 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.

### Setting up of Expert Committee and Advisory Committee

In pursuance of the rights of PwDs Act, 2016, Expert Committee to represent Person with Disabilities for identification of posts and Advisory Committee to assist the State commission for PwDs were set up.

### 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 ₹1,000/- pm 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 Lunglei on 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.

1. According to Data collected by the office of the Commissioner for PwDs, there are 460 Children with Disabilities in special school and 4629 children with Disabilities in Regular Schools.
2. Number of Govt. Schools in which both disabled and non-disabled children are studying is as follows:
 

|            |   |      |
|------------|---|------|
| Under SSA  | - | 1446 |
| Under RMSA | - | 285  |
3. Number of children being provided books, uniforms other material is as follows:
 

|            |   |      |
|------------|---|------|
| Under SSA  | - | 3285 |
| Under RMSA | - | 1344 |
4. Schools having barrier free access for PwDs:
 

|            |   |      |
|------------|---|------|
| Under SSA  | - | 1446 |
| Under RMSA | - | 451  |

*Source - Social Welfare Department*

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## XVI. ECONOMIC SERVICES

### 1. AGRICULTURE (CROP HUSBANDRY)

#### Sectoral Overview:

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 59,606 MT per year which could meet only 33.11% of its rice requirement. The remaining 66.88% 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 16,039.7 hectares and the remaining areas of 57,388 hectares need to be developed to make the land suited for crop production to meet the growing food requirement of the State.

#### District-wise availability of WRC Potential & Utilization Status 2017-18

(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                       | 855                    | 20.65                          | 3,285                     |
| 2       | Lunglei            | 12,797                      | 1380.6                 | 10.79                          | 11,416                    |
| 3       | Siaha              | 4,284                       | 522                    | 12.18                          | 3,762                     |
| 4       | Champhai           | 8,697                       | 3700.2                 | 42.55                          | 4,997                     |
| 5       | Kolasib            | 9,429                       | 4,344                  | 46.07                          | 5,085                     |
| 6       | Serchhip           | 3,710                       | 2316.9                 | 62.45                          | 1,393                     |
| 7       | Lawngtlai          | 11,405                      | 2439                   | 21.39                          | 8,966                     |
| 8       | Mamit              | 20,182                      | 969                    | 4.80                           | 19,213                    |
|         | <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>74,644</b>               | <b>16526.7</b>         | <b>220.88</b>                  | <b>58,117</b>             |

Under infrastructure development, expansion of Rice area was the priority sector during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 12,700 hectare at the beginning of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan to 17,256 hectares during 2017-18 which accounts for 35.87 % increase. The productivity of Rice under WRC also increased significantly from 2.00 MT/Ha. at the beginning of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year to 2.20 MT/Ha. during 2017-18.

Under Oilseed sector, Oil palm cultivation has been taken up at different Districts and an area of 26531 Ha has been

covered out of total potential area of 61,000 hectare which accounts for 43.49% achievement.

Under farm mechanization programme, 72 nos. of Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) @ ₹ 9.50 lakh per No. have been established. Power tiller subsidy @ ₹ 75,000 per power tiller, Mini power tiller subsidy @ ₹ 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 19,587 hectare during 2017-18 which accounts for above 56.42% reduction. The significant reduction in Jhum area is mainly due to the implementation of Oil Palm development programme, Sugarcane cultivation programme, RKVY, NLUP, RAD and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department.

### Vision of Department

1. To attain self sufficiency in Food grain.
2. To attain self reliance in edible oil production.
3. Prevention of further land degradation and restoration of productive potential of the degraded jhum land leading to settled cultivation practices.
4. To narrow 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 increase in Net area cultivation.
5. Promotion and adoption of new production Technologies in Kharif and popularization of Rabi crops in Rice fallow areas for higher productivity and production.
6. Promotion of mechanized cultivation to reduce the cost of cultivation, overcome drudgery and make crop cultivation more profitable.

### Objectives

1. Expansion of Area under Rice cultivation.
2. Adoption of Improved production technologies for bridging the demand supply gap of food grain requirement.
3. Creation of irrigation potential for double and multiple cropping through water harvesting, check dam, farm pond etc.
4. Amelioration of Acidic soil with lime for enhancing land productivity.
5. Enhancing seed replacement rate with area specific high yielding varieties.
6. Promotion of Integrated Pest management for minimizing crop losses and enhancing returns to farmers.

7. Improvement and Infrastructural support to promote Agricultural growth with State specific problems like market road, post harvest technologies etc.
8. Introduction of Custom Hiring System for promotion of mechanized rice cultivation.
9. Transfer of technology by conducting Farmers Field School (FFS).
10. Promotion of Oil Palm cultivation for higher income of farmers and settled agriculture

### Targets:

#### a) Production growth stream:

1. Increase in the productivity of Rice from the current level of 2.20Mt/ha to 3.0 Mt/ha.
2. Distribution of quality seeds (HYV) including 100% seed treatment and increase in seed replacement rate.
3. Promotion of resource conservation technology like SRI and it is targeted to cover an additional 10,000 hectares from the existing level of 2,000 hectares.
4. Promotion of Improved production technologies and it is target to cover an additional 10,000 hectares from the existing level of 3,000 hectares.
5. Introduction of Rabi/Summer crops in Rice fallow areas for higher production and productivity.
6. Promotion and introduction of non conventional cultivation of pulses during rabi and summer.
7. Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated pest Management
8. Farm Mechanization through increased use of Power Tiller etc. to attain 1.50 KW/ha from the current level of 0.85 KW/ha of farm Power availability.
9. Promotion of oilseed cultivation including expansion of area under Oil Palm cultivation and it is targeted to cover an additional area of 20,000 hectare.



**b) Infrastructure and Assets stream:**

1. Strengthening of seed testing laboratories, establishment of seed processing facilities, seed storage go down, promotion of seed certification agency and certification infrastructures.
2. Soil Nutrient management infrastructure such as Primary and Secondary soil testing Lab and micronutrients labs.
3. Fertilizer testing laboratory.
4. Establishment of Plant Health Clinic, strengthening of state pesticide testing Laboratory, strengthening of Plant Quarantine station and state bio-control laboratory.
5. Maintenance and strengthening of Biofertilizer production units, Vermiculture Hatcheries and Vermicompost Units.
6. Establishment of Custom hiring center, Agriculture machines testing center.
7. Promotion of Post harvest technology and market infrastructure facilities, farmer service center, food grain procurement center, E-Kissan Bhawan/Internet Kiosks.
8. Minor/micro irrigation like promotion of shallow/ dug/tube wells including energization, Farm Ponds, drip/sprinkler irrigation system, filed channels, piped water conveyance system.
9. Promotion of Agriculture extension including ATMA infrastructure, establishment of knowledge/technology resource center.
10. Improvement and construction of Potential Area Connectivity (PAC)/Agriculture market Road, maintenance of existing PAC, etc.
11. Construction of Office buildings and quarters for field staff at districts, sub-division/block level.
12. Strengthening of Oil Palm processing Mills.

**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):**

Increased 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 and Sericulture. While the fund allocation for Mizoram has been increasing till 2014-15 and in spite of the approval of ₹ 26.67 crore for the year 2017-18 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 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 and significant reduction in percent expenditure incurred by the State Government for Agri. & allied sectors; the fund allocation during 2017-18 has been reduced to ₹ 9.385 crore.

RKVY is being implemented by the following Departments/Agencies in the State:

- a) Agriculture Department (Crop Husbandry)



- b) Agriculture Department (Research & Extension)
- 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

## 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.

## 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 foodgrain 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 will cater 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.; and
- 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 3(three) major programme components or activities:

- \* Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- \* On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
- \* Soil Health Management (SHM)
- \* Sub Mission on AgroForestry (SMAF)

#### **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 2014-15, the total Rice cultivation area (WRC) is recorded as 16,866 hectare which accounts for about 39.04% increase and similarly the utilization of WRC potential area also increased to 22.59 % 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 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of WRC families and are calculated to contribute an additional area of 2401 hectare contributing 14.24% in total WRC area. The total Rice cultivation area including Jhum during 2014-15 was 36,930 hectare out of which 6.50% 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 60,679 metric tones in 2014-15. The increase in rice production is therefore 11,793 metric tones which accounts for about 28.55% increase.

After 5 years of implementation of NLUP (2014-15), under the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase of NLUP, there are 11282 Nos. of beneficiaries (both WRC-I & WRC-II) whose production of rice is recorded as 5,803.31 metric tones. During the year 2014-15, (5 years after the implementation of NLUP) the total rice production from WRC areas has increased to 37,096 MT out of which 5,803.31 MT is contributed by NLUP which accounts for 15.64% 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 2014-15 is 20064 hectare which shows that the decrease in Jhum area for the last 5 (five) years is about 29.75 %.

Similarly, the total number of Jhumia families also decreased from 68433 nos. during 2010-2011 to 60338 nos. during 2014-15 which accounts for about 11.83% decrease during the last 5(five) 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 61,000 hectare (*as recommended by Chadha 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 2017-18, the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram is 25,932 hectare. Under 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of NLUP, the total number of Oil palm beneficiaries till date is 1663 nos. and the total area covered under Oil palm is recorded as 1663 hectare.

It may be concluded that out of the total area covered under Oil palm in Mizoram i.e, 25,932 hectare, the contribution of Oil palm beneficiaries is about 1663 hectare which accounts for about 8.16% 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 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (i.e., 2012-13) to 0.90 kW/h during 2014-15.

### 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 773 km. This will also greatly result in increase in the production of rice and other crops in one way or the other.

### 5. National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP):

The Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has recently restructured the previous schemes (i.e ISOPOM & OPAE under RKVY) for development of Oilseeds crops into *National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm(NMOOP)* which consists of the following three (3) Mini Mission -

| Sl. No | Mission wise     | Crops                     |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Mini-Mission-I   | Oilseed Crop (Soyabean)   |
| 2.     | Mini-Mission-II  | Oil Palm                  |
| 3.     | Mini-Mission-III | Tree Borne Oilseed: Olive |

Under this new Mission, Mini Mission-I (**Soyabean**) and Mini Mission – II (**Oil Palm**) are being taken up by the Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) from the year 2017-2018 and 2014-2015 respectively while Mini Mission –III (**Jatropha/Olive**) is being taken up by the Department of Agriculture (Research & Extension), from the year 2015-2016 with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Central and State Govt. The Director of Agriculture (CH) is the State Nodal Officer of NMOOP.

#### Objective:

- i) To increase productivity of vegetable oils sourced from Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs)
- ii) To expand additional area of Oil Palm cultivation & plantation of TBOs.
- iii) To increase production and productivity of Oilseeds crops.

#### ➤ Expected Outcome.

- i. Replacement of Jhum areas by Oil Palm cultivation for higher production and productivity.
- ii. Higher income generation to the Oil Palm farmers.
- iii. Citrus decline areas could conveniently be converted to Oil Palm plantation areas.
- iv. Shifting cultivation to permanent and sustainable cultivation.
- v. Better employment opportunity for educated youth and higher income to the farmers.
- vi. Self-sufficiency in edible Oils by meeting market demand.
- vii. Self sufficiency in seed sprout requirement of NE States by setting up Oil Palm Seed Garden

#### ➤ Main activities of the Department

- i. Preparation of Annual Action Plan and obtained approval from Govt. of India
- ii. Survey & identification of suitable cluster areas of Oil Palm cultivation.
- iii. Monitoring & Supervision of Oil Palm nurseries raised by partner Companies
- iv. Distribution of Oil Palm seedlings for area expansion & gap filling.
- v. Monitoring & Supervision of new plantation.
- vi. Diseases surveillance and management on Oil Palm.
- vii. Maintenance of Oil Palm during gestation period.
- viii. Maintenance of Oil Palm Seed garden at West Serzawl, Mamit District.
- ix. Assistance for Farm Machineries, such as harvesting tools.
- x. Construction of Water Harvesting Structure.
- xi. Assistance to Oil Palm protective wiremesh & Inter-cropping
- xii. Transfer of technology (Training & field visit)
- xiii. Construction of Half moon terraces.
- xiv. Construction of Oil Palm Link roads and maintenance of existing ones.

- xv. Inspection & monitoring of collection of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs)
- xvi. Submission of Monthly Progress report to Govt. of India.

### **Physical achievement under Oil Palm during 2017-18**

| Sl. No. | District     | Target area for 2017-18 (ha) | Area covered (ha.) | FFBs sold (MT)  | Company who take up the Area  |
|---------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | Aizawl       | 50                           | -                  | 2.043           | 3F Oil Palm Agrotech Pvt. Ltd |
| 2       | Serchhip     | 50                           | -                  | 76.95           |                               |
| 3       | Siaha        | 0                            | -                  | -               |                               |
| 4       | Kolasib      | 500                          | 65.00              | 1984.992        | Godrej Agrovet Pvt. Ltd.      |
| 5       | Mamit        | 500                          | 101.00             | 2531.154        | Ruchy Soya Industries Ltd.    |
| 6       | Lunglei      | 700                          | 332.00             | 261.077         |                               |
| 7       | Lawngtlai    | 600                          | 398.00             | 381.319         |                               |
|         | <b>Total</b> | <b>2,400</b>                 | <b>896.00</b>      | <b>5237.542</b> |                               |

#### ➤ **Status of Oil Palm in Mizoram –**

- ✓ Potential area for Oil Palm (Chadda Commtt): **61,000 ha.**
- ✓ Total Area covered under Oil Palm (2018): **26,531 ha.**
- ✓ Total Oil Palm Growers: **10,843 nos.**
- ✓ No. of Districts covered : **7 (Seven) Districts.**
- ✓ No. of Villages covered : **197 villages.**
- ✓ Rate of FFBs fixed by Price Fixation Committee (₹ per kg of FFB)
  - 2008 to 17<sup>th</sup> March 2011 = ₹ 3.50
  - 18<sup>th</sup> March to 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2014 = ₹ 4.75
  - 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 to till date = ₹ 5.50
- ✓ FFBs sold till September, 2018 : **22,166 MT (₹ 11.89 Crore)**

#### • **Problems/Constraints in the Oil Palm Development Programme in Mizoram :**

- i. Inability to raise the present price of Oil Palm FFB ₹ 5.50 per Kg on the part of the buying Company which demoralized many farmers.
- ii. Many plantation are not well connected with Collection Centre of FFB.
- iii. Un-satisfactory road conditions between Collection Centres & Mill as well as Mill and refinery

- iv. Withdrawal of 3F Oil Palm Agrotech Ltd. from Mizoram which creates a big problem for continuation of Oil Palm Development Programme in Aizawl, Serchhip & Siaha District.
- v. Delayed in setting up of Oil Palm Mill in Lunglei/ Lawngtlai District by Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd.
- vi. Outward Freight subsidy for transportation of CPO from Mizoram to Kolkata Palm Oil refinery in favour of Godrej Agrovet Ltd.
- vii. Non availability of Crude Palm Oil refinery in N.E States

#### **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 will focus on farm mechanization. The Sub-Mission will mainly cater 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.

## 7. **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:( Perdrop more crop): Ministry of Agriculture
- iv) PMKSY:(Watershed Development):Ministry of land Resource

## 8. **Paramparaghat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY):**

It aims to promote Organic Farming. Promoting adoption of bio fertilizers, bio control agents, cover crops and eco-friendly inputs are the trust areas by expansion of region-specific traditional and new high-value crops (including sticky glutinous rice, aromatic rice, oil palm, orchids, pachauli, passion fruits, ginger, pineapple, turmeric, citronella, etc.) for enhancing economic development. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).

Organic agriculture is a production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting ecofriendly low cost technologies. "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification.

### 9. Outcome of the Department's activities so far and Expected Outcome:

During 2017-18, the area under paddy cultivation was 36,114 hectares. It occupies only about 16.41 % of the total cropped area and about 14.10 % of the area is under oilseeds and pulses including Sesamum, Soyabean, Mustard, Oil Palm. The remaining 69.49% 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 2017-18, more than 40 % 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 19,581 hectares during 2017-18 which accounts for about 20.74% 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 other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The marginal increase in WRC Area has been recorded from 14,330 hectare during 2012-13 to 17,256 hectare during 2017-18 which accounts for 20.42 per cent increase.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has been raised to 2.19 MT/ hectare during 2016-17 from the level of 2.20 MT/hectare during 2017-18. 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.

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 of flat land for Rice cultivation under RKVY and other Central & State Schemes.

Additional areas will also be created for Rice cultivation on the hill side slopes under State & Centrally Sponsored schemes which will result in further reduction of jhum area.

About 17,256 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 year 2017-18, 22,000 ha. of WRC will be available for rice cultivation.
2. The jhum area is expected to further decline from 19,602 hectare to 12,900 hectare at the end of 2017-18 which will account for about 34% further reduction.
3. The area under SRI will be increased from 2000 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 is expected to 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to 5,000 hectare at the end of 2017-18. 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 2017-18 is 80,000 MT per year which could meet 40% of the state Rice requirement.
8. At the end of the 2017-18, additional area of 25,000 ha will be under Oil Palm cultivation.
9. Estimated production of FFB of Oil Palm at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is 1,35,000 MT with a value of about ₹100 crore.

#### 10. Policy Constraints required to be addressed:

##### **Low consumption of fertilizers:**

The current fertilizer consumption of the state is 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 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.

#### Brief Notes on Ongoing Schemes under Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)

| Sl. No. | Name of State Govt. Scheme            | Brief Notes of the Scheme   |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1       | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)  | It is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) scheme introduced to incentivize the states to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors. It aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth during the XII Plan Period, by ensuring holistic development of Agriculture and Allied Sectors.<br><br>Under this scheme, demonstrations on improved Rice-cultivation, construction of WRC, Link Roads etc and creation of critical assets are the main activities in Mizoram. |
| 2       | National Food Security Mission (NFSM) | Launched in 2007 and continued during XII Plan, the scheme targets additional production of food grains of 25 million tons comprising of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals. The NFSM during XII Five Year Plan has five components among which NFSM-Rice, Pulses & Coarse Cereals are implemented in Mizoram.  |

| Sl. No. | Name of State Govt. Scheme                                      | Brief Notes of the Scheme  |
|---------|---|--|
| 3       | National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)                | Restructured scheme for increasing area and production of vegetable oil in the country, started its implementation in 2014-15 through three (3) Mini Missions for the remaining years of XII Five Year Plan. In Mizoram, Mini Mission-II & Mini Mission-III consisting of Oil Palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds respectively are being implemented for area expansion of Oil Palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds to increase vegetable oil production  |
| 4       | National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)              | 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 has following (4) four major programme components or activities:<br>1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD);<br>2. On Farm Water Management (OFWM);<br>3. Soil Health Management (SHM);<br>4. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN)   |
|         | a) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)                               | RAD will adopt an area based approach for development and conservation of natural resources along with farming systems. This component has been formulated in a 'watershed plus framework', This component will introduce appropriate farming systems by integrating multiple components of agriculture such as crops, horticulture, livestock, fishery, forestry with agro based income generating activities and value addition. Besides, soil test/soil health card based nutrient management practices, farmland development, resource conservation and crop selection conducive to local agro climatic condition will also be promoted under this component.  |
|         | b) Soil Health Management (SHM)                                 | Launched in 2014, SHM aims at promoting location as well as crop specific sustainable soil health management including residue management, organic farming practices by way of creating and linking soil fertility maps with macro and micro nutrient management, appropriate land use based on land capability, judicious application of fertilizers and minimizing the soil erosion/degradation. Assistance will be provided for various improved package of practices based on land use and soil characteristics, generated through geographical information system (GIS) based thematic maps and database on land and soil characteristics through extensive field level scientific surveys. Besides, this component will also provide support to reclamation of problem soils (acid/alkaline/saline). |
|         | c) Soil Health Card (SHC)                                       | Launch in 2014 under NMSA scheme, it aims to inform the status of Soil Health on a regular basis in a 3 years cycle. Soil samples are to be collected using GPS for site specification. The scheme component consists of Soil Health Card, Training for analysis, financial assistance for package of nutrient recommendations, capacity building and mission management. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle will be started from 2017-18 onwards.  |
| 5       | National Mission on Agricultural & Extension Technology (NMAET) |  |
|         | a) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)              | Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is one of the Sub-Mission under National Mission on Agricultural & Extension Technology (NMAET) launched in 2014 to be implemented in all the states with 8 (eight) different components and in which Government of India contributes 75% and states contributes 25% previously but now it is to be implemented with 50:50 financial pattern. It has the main objective of promoting the usage of farm mechanization and increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low. It aims to increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area from present national average of 1.73 kw/ha up to 2 kw/ha.  |
|         | b) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)                  | Launched in 2005 as "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" Scheme, revamped, expanded and strengthened comprehensively in 2010 with a provision of specialists and  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | functionary support at different levels <i>i.e.</i> , State Coordinator, faculty and supporting staff for SAMETI/ MAMETI at State level; Project Director, Deputy Project Directors and supporting staff at District level; Block Technology Manager and Assistant Technology Manager at Block level. During XII <sup>th</sup> Plan, the scheme is transformed into a mission mode (SMAE) and become one of the sub-Missions of NMAET. The SMAE mainly focus on awareness creation and enhanced use of appropriate technologies in Agriculture and allied sectors through increased penetration of extension functionaries. The sub-mission includes the Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Extension Division/ Directorate of Extension, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. MAMETI at State level and ATMAs are fully functional in all districts and blocks of Mizoram.  |
| 6 | Paramparaghat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY)                                     | <p><b>Promoting Organic Farming in Mizoram</b>, Promoting adoption of bio fertilizers, bio control agents, cover crops and eco-friendly inputs. Expansion of region-specific traditional and new high-value crops (including sticky glutinous rice, maize and pulses etc.) for enhancing economic development.</p> <p>Organic agriculture is a production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting ecofriendly low cost technologies. “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana” is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification.</p>  |
| 7 | Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Strategies                             | 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)   |
| 8 | Sustainable Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement & Modeling |  |
| 9 | Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)                                | <p>Launched in July, 2015 with a motto “<i>Har Khet Ko Pani</i>” considering all options including linking of rivers, where feasible; for ensuring optimal use of water resources to prevent the recurrence of floods and drought. By harnessing rain water, it aims to nurture water conservation and ground water recharge. Micro irrigation will be popularized to ensure ‘<i>Per drop-More Crop</i>’.</p> <p>The scheme was launched following Hon’ble President’s address to the joint session of the Parliament of 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha which indicated that “<i>Each drop of water is precious</i>” and to fulfill Governments commitment to give high priority to water security in the country.</p> <p>The scheme/programme has the following programme components: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)</li> <li>2) PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani)</li> <li>3) PMKSY (Watershed Development)</li> <li>4) PMKSY Per Drop More Crop &amp; Other Interventions</li> </ol> |

**Source - Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) Department**

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## 2. AGRICULTURE (RESEARCH & EXTENSION)

### Introduction

Mizoram is predominantly an agrarian State. Comprising of only 0.654 % of India's total geographical area, there are more than one lakh families in the State who are relying on Agriculture to sustain their livelihood of whom majority are small and marginal farmers. Though the average size of land holding is small which is about 0.5 ha, the State is bestowed with diverse natural resources and varied agro-climatic conditions which support cultivation of a wide range of crops.

Being located in a hilly terrain, there are few potential areas in the State which can be utilized for permanent cultivation especially low lying WRC areas. However, in terms of spices production, particularly Chillies and Ginger, the State is one of the leading producers among all other NE states. Though there are surplus productions of certain spices which are being exported to the neighbouring states, a huge gap exist between the requirement and production of pulses, vegetables, oilseeds, Rice and Maize. Deterioration of soil health due to imbalance in the use of chemical fertilizers, paucity of suitable improved varieties of seed, inadequate farm mechanization, unorganized marketing structure etc. are major challenges to agricultural growth in the State.

In spite of the challenges, Agriculture has been the way of life and would continue to be the single most important livelihood of the rural masses in Mizoram. So, the Agriculture Department, Research & Extension is working in a mission mode for development of Agriculture and allied sectors in a holistic manner with a vision of "Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 by ensuring farmers 'access to skills, technologies to ensure quantifiable improvement in production and productivity, to maximize returns to the farmers from Agriculture and allied sectors and to reduce yield gap with focussed interventions.

### Agriculture Department (R&E)

The Department of Agriculture was established in Mizoram since the inception of Union Territory in 1972. The Directorate of Agriculture (Research & Education) was established and bifurcated from the Agriculture Department during 2001-2002 vide order No.A.11018/1/2001-AGR dated 01.10.2002. Director of Agriculture (R&E) is the head of the Department who is supported at the Directorate by 1(one) Joint Director of Agriculture (R&E)/Principal ITC, Hnahthial, 2 (two) Deputy Directors (Deputy Director-R&E and Deputy Director – F&QS, 1 (One) Subject Matter Specialist 2 Agriculture Extension Officers and 19 Administrative staffs at Directorate. Different establishments under the Directorate of Agriculture are working towards Agriculture development in the state with the following Vision, Mission and objectives.

**Vision:** Strengthening Agricultural Research and Extension for enhancing crop production and productivity.

**Mission:** Sustainability of Agriculture by interfacing Agricultural Research, Education and front-line Extension initiatives complemented with institutional support that will create efficient and effective science-harnessing tool.

### Objectives:

1. Identification of technologies suitable for different Agro-climatic zones of Mizoram.
2. To Increase production, productivity and farm income.
3. Diversification of Agriculture for higher farm income.
4. Enhancing productivity and quality through efficient input management, plant health management including post-harvest management and value addition.
5. Frontline agricultural extension through technology assessment, refinement & demonstration.



6. Demonstration and transfer of technologies.
7. To enhance production of quality seeds of major Agricultural crops.

#### **Functions:**

1. To disseminate knowledge and skills through formal training, informal out-reach activities.
2. To coordinate front-line demonstrations of proven varietal and production technologies.
3. Transfer of technology for increased production and productivity through demonstrations, trainings and exposure visits.
4. Production of seeds of high yielding varieties to achieve higher seed replacement rate and higher productivity.
5. Promotion and popularisation of latest technologies like Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Organic farming etc.
6. To plan, coordinate and monitor research for enhancing production and productivity of agriculture sector.
7. To enhance quality of education in agriculture sector.

The Agriculture sector is important for food security, employment generation and economic growth. Modern agriculture is knowledge-based, in which education at all levels, particularly higher education has an important role. New technologies are needed to break yield barriers, utilize inputs more efficiently and diversify to more sustainable and higher value cropping patterns. Therefore, to meet the State specific Research in Agriculture and allied subjects and to refine and transfer technologies to the farmers for increasing production and productivity, a separate Directorate of Agriculture was established during 2001-02 to plan and coordinate Research and Extension in Agriculture fields.

#### **Integrated Training Center, (ITC), Hnahthial:**

Integrated Training Center (ITC) at Hnahthial, Lunglei District started functioning in the year 1981 with an objective of providing education in agriculture and allied subjects to enable the students to inculcate the attitudes and developed skills relevant for grass-root work.

Its mandate is to impart basic education in Agriculture and allied fields to in-service as well as pre-service trainers in the field of Basic Agricultural Sciences such as Agronomy, Plant Protection, Soil Science, Horticulture, Extension Science and Animal Science. The training programme is of two year duration. One academic year is divided into 4 Semester. Practical in the form of Field Demonstration is an important activity of the trainees. Handling of farm machineries such as Tractor, Power Tiller, hands on practice of different laboratory techniques such as soil sample collection, soil testing, plant health diagnosis etc. are some of the important activities which are being inculcated to the students throughout the training period.

#### **Administration and Establishment at ITC, Hnahthial:**

ITC is one of the most important training centres for basic Agriculture sciences during the last 30 years and plays a crucial role in Agriculture development of the State. Till 2003, all the trainees of ITC are In-service candidates who joined their service in the Agriculture and allied Departments without having any technical knowhow. However, the number of In-service candidates enrolled at ITC are declining year by year.

The importance of ITC cannot be neglected as it is the only training Institute in the State where basic Agricultural technologies are being taught in an integrated manner and this is the only institute in the State where skill development in Agriculture and allied sectors is promoted to the Rural Youths.

Directorate of Agriculture (Research & Extension) is planning to upgrade ITC from the existing 2 years basic Agriculture Certificate course to 3 years Diploma Course (Polytechnic in Agriculture) for which preparation of syllabus and course contents are underway as all the syllabus has to be approved by Mizoram State Council for Technical Education (MSCTE).

The number of student who undergo BAT course training during 2018-19 is as given below:

| Sl. No. | No. of students enrolled during 2017-18 | No. of students enrolled during 2018-19 | Total No of students at present |
|---------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1.      | 26 numbers                              | 19 numbers                              | 45 numbers                      |

### **Schemes Implemented by Directorate of Agriculture (Research & Extension) and achievement during 2018-19:**

#### **Central Sector Schemes:**

#### **Krishi Vigyan Kendras under Agriculture Department:**

The National Agricultural Research System (NARS) in India has made efforts for propelling agricultural growth and achieving sustainable production in agriculture and its allied sectors through its Research and Extension education programmes. To address this, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) –Agricultural Science Centre, a grass root level plan scheme was designed and nurtured by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the first KVK, on a pilot basis was established in 1974 at Pondicherry under the administrative control of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

The mandates of KVKs are as below: -

1. Conducting 'On-Farm Testing' for identifying technologies in terms of location specific sustainable land use systems.
2. To organising training to update the extension personnel with emerging

advances in agricultural research on regular basis.

3. Organising short and long term training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the farmers and rural youths with emphasis on 'Learning by doing' for higher production on farms and generating self-employment.
4. Organising Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) on various crops to generate production data and feedback information.

In order to achieve the above mandates, KVKs are established with the following objectives:

1. To promptly demonstrate the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers as well as extension workers of State Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture/ Fishery/ Animal Science/NGOs with a view to reduce the time lag between the technology generation and its adoption.
2. To test and verify the technologies in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers with a view to study the production constraints and to modify the technologies to make them appropriate.
3. To impart trainings to the practising farmers/ farm women, rural youth and field level extension functionaries by following the methods of 'Teaching by doing' and 'Learning by doing'.
4. To back-up with training and communication supports to the district level development departments viz; Agriculture/ Horticulture/Fisheries/Animal Science and NGOs in their extension programmes.

KVKs are grass root level organizations meant for application of technology through assessment, refinement and demonstration of proven technologies

under different 'micro farming' situations in a district.

KVK is designed to have expertise on three areas of development such as (a) human resources which includes training and capacity building of farmers, rural youth, extension functionaries, members of women self help groups and other target clientele, (b) technology resources by conducting technology assessment, refinement and demonstration to evolve location and site specific need based and viable technologies, and (c) natural resources by way of dissemination of

knowledge on conservation and management in order to play a significant role in cost reduction and optimum farm income there by making farming system as a whole to sustain for the future generations. Across India, there are 668 KVKs established as on 31.10.2017 and in Mizoram state, 8 KVKs are established in all the Districts out of which Agriculture Department (R&E) is the host institute for 7 KVKs and KVK, Aizawl District is under the administrative control of Central Agriculture University, Imphal. Details of KVK establishment are as given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of KVKs   | District           | Year of sanctioned |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.     | KVK Kolasib    | Kolasib District   | 2008               |
| 2.     | KVK Hnahthial  | Lunglei District   | 2008               |
| 3.     | KVK Khawzawl   | Champhai District  | 2008               |
| 4.     | KVK Vanlaiphai | Serchhip District  | 2008               |
| 5.     | KVK Lawngtlai  | Lawngtlai District | 2008               |
| 6.     | KVK Siaha      | Siaha District     | 2008               |
| 7.     | KVK Lengpui    | Mamit District     | 2008               |
| 8.     | KVK, Aizawl    | Aizawl District    | 2008               |

The roles of KVKs are of immense importance for upliftment of rural economy in the State. Innovative Agriculture Technologies developed by different Research centers and Agriculture Universities are being assessed, refined and demonstrated by KVKs in their respective Districts in the farmers field.

Major achievement of KVKs during 2018-19 are as below:

#### **Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 Programme:**

In order to achieve the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to double Farmers Income by 2022, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through KVKs of Mizoram have initiated certain activities and the achievement made by KVKs so far under "Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 programme" are as given below:

1. District Level Coordination Committee for Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 has been constituted in all the Districts

with the initiative of KVKs wherein all the Head of Departments of Agriculture and allied Departments in the Districts are members of the Committee.

2. Village Level Co-ordination Committee for doubling Farmers Income by 2022 has also been constituted in every adopted village of KVKs.
3. KVKs have adopted 1 (one village each) in their respective Districts under this programme to increase the income of the farmers through various interventions.

#### **Skill Training Programme for Rural Youth in collaboration with Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI):**

Under Skill Training programme, 4 KVKs namely KVK, Mamit District, KVK, Kolasib District, KVK, Lunglei District and KVK, Siaha District have been selected for implementing Skill training programme (for different Qualification packs at par with National Skill Qualification framework- NSQF) in their respective Districts for rural Youths during 2018-19 and a total of 140 numbers of Rural Youth

have been trained in different Qualification packs as per National Occupational standards.

### Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA):

In order to empower youths in rural areas to take up various Agri-enterprises in Agriculture and allied sector, and service sector for sustainable income and gainful employment, Government of India through ICAR have implemented on pilot basis ARYA project in 25 states and KVK,

Lunglei District is selected as one of them. Under this project, various interventions such as Poultry, Piggery, Mushroom and Beekeeping are the identified enterprises and a total of 70 rural youths from Lunglei Districts are being trained in order to encourage them to take up Agri-enterprises in Agriculture and allied sector.

Following are the targets and achievement of KVKs under Agriculture Department during 2018-19:

| Activities   | Krishi Vigyan Kendras Under Agriculture Department |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
|--|--|--------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|
|  | Champhai   | Siatah | Serchhip | Kolasib | Mamit | Lawngtlai | Lunglei | Total         |
| <b>On Farm Trial (OFT) in Nos.</b>                             |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| 1.No.of technologies   | 11   | 13     | 19       | 14      | 17    | 13        | 11      | <b>98</b>     |
| 2.Number of trials   | 33   | 42     | 50       | 48      | 52    | 39        | 60      | <b>324</b>    |
| 3. Area (ha)/items (Nos)                                       | 7  | 13     | 20       | 4.3     | 66.34 | 3.50      | 60      | <b>124.14</b> |
| <b>Front Line Demonstration (FLD) in Nos.</b>                  |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| 1.Number   | 9  | 14     | 15       | 12      | 15    | 11        | 11      | <b>87</b>     |
| 2. Area (ha)/items(nos).                                       | 32   | 36     | 220      | 24      | 82.1  | 32        | 16.5    | <b>442.6</b>  |
| <b>Training Programme</b>                                      |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| <b>A).Farmer</b>   |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| i.No.of course   | 50   | 24     | 43       | 70      | 92    | 53        | 34      | <b>366</b>    |
| ii.No.of participants  | 1470   | 1411   | 1390     | 1780    | 1960  | 1410      | 1839    | <b>11260</b>  |
| <b>B) .Rural</b>   |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| i.No.of course   | 15   | 24     | 18       | 25      | 36    | 5         | 25      | <b>148</b>    |
| ii.No.of participants  | 350  | 418    | 550      | 500     | 570   | 64        | 675     | <b>3127</b>   |
| <b>C) .Extension Personnel</b>                                 |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| i.No.of activities   | 5  | -      | 5        | 10      | 33    | -         | 15      | <b>68</b>     |
| ii.No.of participants  | 100  | -      | 55       | 200     | 140   | -         | 250     | <b>745</b>    |
| <b>Extension Activities</b>                                    |  |        |          |         |       |           |         |               |
| i.No.of activities   | 174  | 18     | 207      | 210     | 3313  | 863       | 460     | <b>5245</b>   |
| ii.No.of participants  | 3912   | 616    | 2140     | 4900    | 9275  | 2430      | 4222    | <b>27495</b>  |
| Seed Production (tonnes)                                       | 1.9  | .005   | 5.6      | 2.5     | 21.25 | 1.3       | 2.5     | <b>35.104</b> |
| Planting Materials (Nos. in lakh)                              | 0.22   | 0.359  | 7.551    | 0.5     | 0.227 | -         | -       | <b>8.857</b>  |
| Bio-fertilizers/ Vermicompost etc. (in Tonnes)                 | 1.88   | 1.2    | -        | 2.12    | 0.6   | -         | 0.5     | <b>6.3</b>    |
| Soil,Water,Plant,manures Testing ( No.of samples to be tested) | 1000   | 400    | 500      | 700     | 78    | 141       | 400     | <b>3219</b>   |
| Soil,Water,Plant,manures Testing ( No.of farmers benefitted)   | 1000   | 400    | 500      | 800     | 480   | 151       | 400     | <b>3731</b>   |
| Soil,Water,Plant,manures Testing ((No. of villages covered)    | 7  | 10     | 5        | 7       | 30    | 6         | 10      | <b>75</b>     |
| Mobile Agro-Advisory (No. of Messages)                         | 650  | -      | 48       | 520     | 72    | 192       | 200     | <b>1682</b>   |
| Mobile Agro-Advisory (No. Of Farmers)                          | 650  | -      | 5400     | 480     | 1200  | 505       | 430     | <b>8665</b>   |

Total fund received from ICAR for continuation of KVKs (as on 9.1.2019) is ₹.7,22,75,324 (to meet Salary for KVK staff - 112 nos, TA, Contingent, sub-schemes etc.)

### Mission for Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCD- for NER):

Directorate of Agriculture, Research and Extension is implementing Mission Organic Value chain Development programme covering 6 Districts of Mizoram. Following are the major achievement under this Scheme:

| Sl. No | Name of Farmer Producer Organization established   | District | No. of Farmers | Area (ha)   | Commodities            |
|--------|--|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1      | Aizawl District Spices Producer Organisation, Durtlang, Aizawl (MSR 827 of 21.4.2017)                        | Aizawl   | 499            | 305         | Mizo Chilli & Ginger   |
| 2      | Aizawl District Organic Spices Producer Society, Thingsul Tlangnuam (MSR 908 of 13.02.2018)                  |          | 622            | 380         | Mizo Chilli & Ginger   |
| 3      | Lunglei Organic Ginger Producer Society, Pukpui, Lunglei (MSR 833 of 24.05.2017)                             | Lunglei  | 350            | 350         | Ginger                 |
| 4      | Organic Turmeric and Mizo Chilli Producer Society, Tlabung (MSR 835 of 01.016.2017)                          |          | 418            | 464         | Mizo Chilli & Turmeric |
| 5      | Organic Spices Producer Organisation, Lunglei District, Hnahthial. (MSR 936 of 22.05.2018)                   |          | 695            | 553         | Mizo Chilli & Tea      |
| 6      | Ginger farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)-I (MOVCD-NER) Champhai District (MSR 812 of 22.03.2017)            | Champhai | 619            | 482         | Ginger                 |
| 7      | Bird Eye Chilli Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)-I (MOVCD-NER) Champhai District. (MSR 811 of 22.03.2017)  |          | 835            | 470         | Mizo Chilli            |
| 8      | Bird Eye Chilli Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)-II (MOVCD-NER) Ngopa. (MSR 845 of 29.06.2017)             |          | 578            | 441         | Mizo Chilli            |
| 9      | Ginger Farmer Producer Society(FPO) –II, Hliappui (MSR 928 of 18.04.2018)                                    | Champhai | 502            | 421         | Ginger                 |
| 10     | Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) MOVCD-NER Turmeric Grower Group, Kolasib District (MSR 818 of 29.03.2017) | Kolasib  | 458            | 372         | Turmeric               |
| 11     | Chilli Growing Farmer Producer Organization, Serchhip. (MSR 836 of 05.06.2017)                               | Serchhip | 937            | 598         | Mizo Chilli            |
| 12     | Reiek Block Turmeric (Aieng) Grower Society, Reiek (MSR 802 of 30.1.2017)                                    | Mamit    | 535            | 618         | Turmeric               |
| 13     | West Phaileng Block Bird Eye Chillies Grower Society, West Phaileng. (MSR 816 of 27.03.2017)                 |          | 500            | 500         | Mizo Chilli            |
| 14     | Organic Turmeric Farmer Producer Organisation, West Lungdar. (MSR 911 of 27/2/2018)                          |          | 263            | 263         | Turmeric               |
|        | <b>Total</b>   |          | <b>7896</b>    | <b>6086</b> |                        |



During 2018-19, a sum of ₹ 509.56 lakh has been released from the Government of India for implementation of this scheme.

### **Central Sponsored Schemes:**

#### **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):**

The main mandatory activities of ATMA are as below:

- i) On-campus/off-campus training
- ii) Skill training for rural youth in collaboration with MANAGE,

- Hyderabad and Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI)
- iii) Conducting PG Diploma in Agriculture (PGDAEM)
- iv) Organizing State Level Exhibition/Kissan Melas etc.
- v) Conducting Demonstration on Improved technologies on Agriculture & allied sectors.
- vi) Organizing exposure visit of farmers (Inter State, Within State and within District).

The major achievement under ATMA for 2018-19 are as given below:

| Sl.No. | Particulars   | Achievement                             |
|--------|---|---|
| 1.     | On-campus training  | 2 times                                 |
| 2.     | Off-campus training   | 2 times                                 |
| 3.     | Skill training for Rural Youth (STRY) in collaboration with MANAGE, Government of India       | 10 times                                |
| 4.     | Skill development Training in collaboration with Agril. Skill council of India (ASCI)         | 2 Disciplines for 40 rural youths       |
| 5.     | Post-Graduate Diploma in Agriculture Extension Management (PGDAEM)                            | 9 students have successfully completed. |
| 6.     | Krishi expo/Regional Fairs  | 1 time with 15 participants             |
| 7.     | Training of farmers (Inter state)   | 160 farmers                             |
| 8.     | Front line demonstration in Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture etc.                       | 208 Nos.                                |
| 9.     | Exposure visit (within state)   | 200 participants                        |
| 10.    | Exposure visit (within District)  | 2400 farmers                            |
| 11.    | Mobilization of farmers group:  |   |
|        | a) Nos. Of group formed   | 130                                     |
|        | b) Nos. Of members benefitted   | 3250                                    |
|        | c) Nos. of group provided seed money  | 104                                     |
|        | d) Nos. of members benefitted   | 2600                                    |
| 12.    | Joint visit of Scientist & Extension workers  | 120                                     |
| 13.    | Nos. of Field day organized   | 16                                      |
|        | Nos. of farmers participated  | 960                                     |
| 14.    | Farm school in Agriculture, Horticulture, AHD &F, Sericulture, Soil & Water Conservation etc. | 30 nos.                                 |

Total expenditure under ATMA programme (including GOI share + State share) during 2018-19 is ₹ 350.10908 lakh.



### National Food Security Mission – Tree borne Oilseeds (NFSM-TBOs):

The interventions under MM-III (TBOs) comprises of three major components:

- i) Area expansion component covering plantation of TBOs,
- ii) Maintenance/ intercropping during gestation period of the TBOs,
- iii) Transfer of Technologies component covering assistance for Training of farmers/ officers.

| Sl. No. | Particulars                              | Physical    | Financial    |
|---------|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Integrated development of plantation(ha) | 64 ha.      | ₹ 64.16 lakh |
| 2.      | No. of Olive seedling distributed.       | 13,000 nos. |              |

**Remarks:** (Olive plant is selected by the State Level Committee as one of the candidate plant under this scheme).

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): The main objectives of this scheme are:

- i) To strengthen the farmers' efforts through creation of required pre and post-harvest agri-infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices.
- ii) To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship based agribusiness models that attract them to agriculture.

The following programmes have been selected for implementation under RKVY during 2018-19:

| Sl.No. | Components  | Achievements   |
|--------|---|--|
| 1.     | <p><b>A: Pre &amp; Post Harvest stream:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Establishment of Modern Jagerry production cum training Center (ICAR- Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR- Jagerry Model) for entrepreneurship development.</li> <li>ii) Fish seed production through Portable FRP Carp Seed Hatchery (CIFA-technology) Promotion of dehydrated dryers for spices (Tray dryer).</li> </ol> | Against the approved amount of ₹ 66.00 lakh for 2018-19, Govt. of India have released ₹ 29.69 lakh and sanction proposal have been submitted for drawl and release of the remaining funds i.e ₹ 36.31 lakh is still awaited from GOI and State Govt. |
| 2.     | <p><b>B: Flexi Funds:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promotion of Sugarcane Development through Cluster Front Line demonstration, Seed Multiplication and Training.</li> <li>ii) Farmers Field School under IPM &amp; Exposure visits of Farmers (Interstate, within state and within District).</li> </ol>  |  |

Source - Agriculture (Research & Extension )

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### 3. HORTICULTURE

#### **Sectoral Overview with description of the vision, objectives etc. of the department for the 12<sup>th</sup> 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:

- a) Uplift the economy of the farming communities through cultivation of sustainable horticulture crops.
- b) 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.

- c) Settlement of Jhumia families to permanent cultivation with intensive farming practices.
- d) To ensure availability of quality inputs like improved planting materials, fertilizers and manures, plant protection materials by improving and strengthening delivery system.
- e) Promotion of protected cultivation along with supporting infrastructure for quality production of high value crops all round the year.
- f) Promotion of INM through vermin-composting, popularization of the bio-fertilizers in addition to judicious and balanced nutrients to crops.
- g) Promotion of micro-irrigation for efficient management and delivery of required quantities of water as per crop needs.
- h) Promotion of mechanization conducive to hill farming by providing equipments to reduce labour.
- i) Create water harvesting structure potential for irrigation and to augment ground water.
- j) Human resource development through capacity building of developmental staff skill development of farmers through transfer of technology.
- k) 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 would be issued on free of cost as such materials are usually of emergency uses.

## **Brief write-up on Schemes/Projects being implemented by Horticulture Department:**

Horticulture Department implements certain CSS and programmes 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 along with components essential for Horticulture development and growth in the country. While Government of India (GOI) contributes 60% of total outlay for developmental programmes in all the states except the states in North East and Himalayas, 40% 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 2017-2018, the approved financial target is ₹ 46.11 crores with physical targets such as Establishment of new garden of fruits, Vegetables, Mushroom, Flower, Spice crops, 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, 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 the major activities being implemented under MIDH.

#### **c) Achievements both financial and physical:** As shown in the following tables.

**Detailed physical and financial target with achievements under MIDH (HMNEH) during 2017 – 2018**

| Sl. No     | Component  | Unit       | Total Target   |               | Achievement    |               |
|------------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|            |  |            | Phy.           | Fin.          | Phy.           | Fin.          |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>Production of Planting Materials</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Upgrading Nursery infrastructure to meet accreditation norms (Public sector)                         | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>5</b>       | <b>50.00</b>  | <b>5</b>       | <b>50.00</b>  |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Establishment of new Garden</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>1. Fruits</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>I Cost intensive crops</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>(i) Fruit Crops (Dragonfruit)</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Integrated package with drips irrigation and trellis   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <i>i. Dragon Fruit</i>   | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>770</b>     | <b>924.00</b> | <b>680</b>     | <b>816.00</b> |
|            | <b>(ii) High Density planting</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) M.Orange (without integration)   | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>300</b>     | <b>90.00</b>  | <b>300</b>     | <b>90.00</b>  |
|            | <b>2. VEGETABLES</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Hybrid (Off season Cabbage, Tomato etc)  | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>560</b>     | <b>140.00</b> | <b>560</b>     | <b>140.00</b> |
|            | <b>3. MUSHROOMS</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Production unit  | <b>No.</b> | <b>1</b>       | <b>20.00</b>  | <b>1</b>       | <b>20.00</b>  |
|            | <b>4. FLOWERS</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Cut Flowers  | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>20</b>      | <b>10.00</b>  | <b>20</b>      | <b>10.00</b>  |
|            | <b>5. SPICES</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Seeds spice (Zo chilli)  | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>61.66</b>   | <b>9.25</b>   | <b>27</b>      | <b>4.00</b>   |
|            | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Year maintenance</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>1. Fruits</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>a) Cost intensive crops</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>(i) Dragonfruit (Integrated package with drip irrigation and trellis)</b>                             | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>80</b>      | <b>32.00</b>  | <b>80</b>      | <b>32.00</b>  |
|            | <b>(ii) High Density planting (citrus )</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) M.Orange (without integration)   | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>300</b>     | <b>30.00</b>  | <b>300</b>     | <b>30.00</b>  |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Rejuvenation/ Replacement of senile plantation, canopy management</b>                                 | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>500</b>     | <b>100.00</b> | <b>500</b>     | <b>100.00</b> |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>Creation of Water Sources</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Community water tanks  | <b>No.</b> | <b>10</b>      | <b>250.00</b> | <b>4</b>       | <b>100.00</b> |
|            | (b) Water harvesting system for individuals  | <b>No.</b> | <b>680</b>     | <b>612.00</b> | <b>380</b>     | <b>342.00</b> |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>Protected cultivation</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <b>1. Green House Structure</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Naturally ventilated system  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | <i>i. Tabular structure</i>  | <b>Sqm</b> | <b>55088</b>   | <b>335.76</b> | <b>55088</b>   | <b>335.76</b> |
|            | <b>2. Shade net House</b>  |            |                |               |                |               |
|            | (a) Wooden Structure   | <b>Sqm</b> | <b>30000</b>   | <b>84.90</b>  | <b>30000</b>   | <b>84.90</b>  |
|            | <b>3. Cost of planting materials of high value vegetables grown in poly house</b>                        | <b>Sqm</b> | <b>85100</b>   | <b>59.57</b>  | <b>85100</b>   | <b>59.57</b>  |
|            | <b>4. Cost of planting material &amp; cultivation of Anthurium etc. under poly house/shade net house</b> | <b>Sqm</b> | <b>28000.3</b> | <b>98.00</b>  | <b>28000.3</b> | <b>98.00</b>  |
|            | <b>5. Plastic mulching</b>   | <b>Ha.</b> | <b>227</b>     | <b>41.77</b>  | <b>227</b>     | <b>41.77</b>  |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>Integrated Pest/ Nutrient Management (IPM/ INM)</b>   |            |                |               |                |               |

|             |   |   |       |        |       |        |
|-------------|---|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|             | (a) Promotion of IPM  | Ha.   | 3756  | 45.07  | 2367  | 28.404 |
|             | (b) Promotion of INM  | Ha.   | 16111 | 193.33 | 14300 | 171.60 |
| <b>VII</b>  | <b>Horticulture Mechanization</b>   |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | <b>i) Power Tiller</b>  |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | (a) Power Tiller( 8 BHP and above)  | No.   | 30    | 22.50  | -     | -      |
|             | <b>ii) Power Tiller (below 20 BHP)</b>  |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | (a) Land Development tillage and seed bed preparation equipments/ sowing, planting and digging equipments   | No.   | 1090  | 163.50 | 1090  | 163.50 |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>Human Resource Development (HRD)</b>   |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | <b>(a) HRD for Gardeners/Skill Development</b>  |   | 220   | 36.12  | -     | -      |
|             | <b>(b) Training of farmers</b>  |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | <i>i. Within the State</i>  | day   | 6766  | 20.30  | 3766  | 11.298 |
|             | <i>ii. Outside State</i>  |   |       | 20.00  |       | 20.00  |
|             | <b>(c) Training / study tour of technical staff/ field functionaries</b>  |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | <i>i. Study tour to progressive States/ units (group of minimum 5 participants)</i>   | day   | 1447  | 11.58  | 1447  | 11.58  |
|             | <i>iii. Outside India</i>   | No.   | 8     | 48.00  | 4     | 24.00  |
| <b>IX</b>   | <b>Technology Dissemination through Demonstration/ Front Line Demonstration</b>   |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | FLDC Public Sector  | No.   | 9     | 225.00 | 4     | 100.00 |
| <b>X</b>    | <b>Integrated Post Harvest Management</b>   |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | (a) Cold room   | No.   | 12    | 90.00  | -     | -      |
|             | (b) Ripening Chamber  | No.   | 100   | 50.00  | -     | -      |
| <b>XI</b>   | <b>Mission Management</b>   |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | (a) Special Intervention (emergent requirement)   |   | 1     | 350.00 | -     | -      |
|             | (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 | 1     | 229.58 | 1     | 175.00 |
|             | (c) Seminars conferences, workshops, exhibitions, Kisan Mela, horticulture shows, honey festivals etc.  |   |       |        |       |        |
|             | <i>i. National level</i>  | event   | 6     | 30.00  | 4     | 20.00  |
|             | <i>ii. State level</i>  | event   | 5     | 15.00  | 5     | 15.00  |
|             | <i>iii. District level</i>  | event   | 8     | 16.00  | 8     | 16.00  |
|             | (d) Information dissemination through publicity, printed literatures etc. and local advertisements.   | Block   | 87.2  | 34.88  | 45    | 18.00  |
|             | (e) Development of technology packages in electronic form to be shared through IT network   | District  | 8     | 8.00   | 8     | 8.00   |

|            |   |            |            |                |            |                |
|------------|---|------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| <b>XII</b> | <b>Establishment of marketing Infrastructure for Horticulture crops</b> |            |            |                |            |                |
|            | (a) Vending cart  |            | <b>200</b> | <b>30.00</b>   | <b>200</b> | <b>30.00</b>   |
|            | (b) Retail outlet   |            | <b>4</b>   | <b>30.00</b>   | -          | -              |
|            | (c) Rural Markets/Apni Mandies  | <b>No.</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>55.00</b>   | -          | -              |
|            | <b>TOTAL</b>  |            |            | <b>4611.11</b> |            | <b>3166.38</b> |

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

Implementation of this programme results in improved production of horticulture crops, farmers economy, job opportunity, and improvement in area and production of major horticultural crops may be shown in the following table.

**Area and production of Horticulture crops**

Area = 000' Ha.

Production = 000' Mt.

| Sl. No. | CROPS              | Area and Production 2017-18 |                      |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|         |                    | Area                        | Production           |
| 1       | Fruits             | 63.42                       | 348.12               |
| 2       | Vegetables         | 45.60                       | 269.730              |
| 3       | Plantation crops   | 13.26                       | 12.98                |
| 4       | Spices             | 27.7484                     | 100.95               |
| 5       | Flowers            | 0.2367                      | 425.960 nos. in lakh |
|         | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> | <b>150.2651</b>             |                      |

**e) 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.

**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:**

The Department took extensive measures in area expansion utilizing the fund received through 1<sup>st</sup> Installment of MIDH 2017-2018. With the receipt of 2<sup>nd</sup> Installment in December, 2017, the Department aims to achieve the remaining components concentrated on infrastructure development in the Action Plan of MIDH 2017-2018 which is as follows:



**Detailed physical and financial target under MIDH (HMNEH) during 2018-19**

Total Outlay = ₹3333.33 lakh

State Share = ₹ 333.33 lakh

GOI Share = ₹3000.00 lakh

| Sl. No.    | Component  | Unit | Total Target |        | GOI's Share 90% | State Share 10% |
|------------|--|------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
|            |  |      | Phy.         | Fin.   |                 |                 |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>Production of Planting material</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Import of seeds & planting materials   | No.  | 1            | 20.00  | 18.00           | 2.00            |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Establishment of new Garden</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>1. Fruits</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>I Cost intensive crops</b>  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>(i) Fruit Crops (Dragonfruit)</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Integrated package with drips irrigation and trellis   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <i>i. Dragon Fruit</i>   | Ha.  | 200          | 240.00 | 216.00          | 24.00           |
|            | <b>(ii) High Density planting</b>  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) M.Orange (without integration)   | Ha.  | 300          | 90.00  | 81.00           | 9.00            |
|            | <b>(iii) Fruit crop other than cost intensive crops using normal spacing</b>                             |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Other fruit crops (without integration) (Aonla etc.)   | Ha.  | 100          | 18.00  | 16.20           | 1.80            |
|            | <b>2. VEGETABLES</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Hybrid (Off season Cabbage, Tomato etc)  | Ha.  | 400          | 100.00 | 90.00           | 10.00           |
|            | (b) Other vegetables   | Ha.  | 100          | 25.00  | 22.50           | 2.50            |
|            | <b>3. FLOWERS</b>  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Cut Flowers  | Ha.  | 80           | 40.00  | 36.00           | 4.00            |
|            | <b>4. SPICES</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Seeds spice (Zo chilli)  | Ha.  | 300          | 45.00  | 40.50           | 4.50            |
|            | <b>1<sup>st</sup> Year maintenance</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>1. Fruits</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>a) Cost intensive crops</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>(i) Dragonfruit (Integrated package with drip irrigation and trellis)</b>                             | Ha.  | 430          | 172.00 | 154.80          | 17.20           |
|            | <b>(ii) High Density planting (citrus )</b>  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) M.Orange (without integration)   | Ha.  | 300          | 30.00  | 27.00           | 3.00            |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Rejuvenation/ Replacement of senile plantation, canopy management</b>                                 |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Fruit crops  | Ha.  | 400          | 80.00  | 72.00           | 8.00            |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>Creation of Water Sources</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Community water tanks  | No.  | 9            | 225.00 | 202.50          | 22.50           |
|            | (b) Water harvesting system for individuals  | No.  | 250          | 225.00 | 202.50          | 22.50           |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>Protected cultivation</b>   |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <b>1. Green House Structure</b>  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | (a) Naturally ventilated system  |      |              |        |                 |                 |
|            | <i>i. Tabular structure</i>  | Sqm  | 30000        | 182.85 | 164.57          | 18.29           |
|            | <b>2. Cost of planting materials of high value vegetables grown in poly house</b>                        | Sqm  | 85000        | 59.50  | 53.55           | 5.95            |
|            | <b>3. Cost of planting material &amp; cultivation of Anthurium etc. under poly house/shade net house</b> | Sqm  | 58000        | 203.00 | 182.70          | 20.30           |
|            | <b>4. Anti-bird/Anti-hailnet/Shade nets</b>  | Sqm. | 96000        | 16.80  | 15.12           | 1.68            |

|             |  |  |              |               |               |              |
|-------------|--|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
|             | <b>5. Plastic mulching</b>   | <b>Ha.</b>   | <b>50</b>    | <b>9.20</b>   | <b>8.28</b>   | <b>0.92</b>  |
| <b>VI</b>   | <b>Integrated Pest/ Nutrient Management (IPM/ INM)</b>   |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | (a) Promotion of IPM   | <b>Ha.</b>   | <b>3000</b>  | <b>36.00</b>  | <b>32.40</b>  | <b>3.60</b>  |
|             | (b) Promotion of INM   | <b>Ha.</b>   | <b>10000</b> | <b>120.00</b> | <b>108.00</b> | <b>12.00</b> |
| <b>VII</b>  | <b>Horticulture Mechanization</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | <b>i) Power Tiller (below 20 BHP)</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | (a) Land Development tillage and seed bed preparation equipments/ sowing, planting and digging equipments  | <b>No.</b>   | <b>800</b>   | <b>120.00</b> | <b>108.00</b> | <b>12.00</b> |
|             | ii) Horticulture Mechinary   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>16</b>    | <b>20.00</b>  | <b>18.00</b>  | <b>2.00</b>  |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>Human Resource Development (HRD)</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | <b>(a) HRD for Gardeners/Skill Development</b>   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>200</b>   | <b>30.00</b>  | <b>27.00</b>  | <b>3.00</b>  |
|             | <b>(b) Training of farmers</b>   |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | <i>i. Within the State</i>   | <b>day</b>   | <b>11000</b> | <b>33.00</b>  | <b>29.70</b>  | <b>3.30</b>  |
|             | <i>ii. Outside State</i>   |  |              | <b>24.00</b>  | <b>21.60</b>  | <b>2.40</b>  |
|             | <b>(c) Training / study tour of technical staff/ field functionaries</b>   |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | <i>i. Study tour to progressive States/ units (group of minimum 5 participants)</i>  | <b>day</b>   | <b>3440</b>  | <b>27.52</b>  | <b>24.768</b> | <b>2.752</b> |
|             | <i>iii. Outside India</i>  | <b>No.</b>   | <b>6</b>     | <b>36.00</b>  | <b>32.40</b>  | <b>3.60</b>  |
|             | <i>iv. Exposure visit of farmers</i>   |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | <i>(a) Outside India</i>   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>6</b>     | <b>24.00</b>  | <b>21.60</b>  | <b>2.40</b>  |
| <b>IX</b>   | <b>Integrated Post Harvest Management</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | (a) Preservation Unit (low cost)   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>50</b>    | <b>50.00</b>  | <b>45.00</b>  | <b>5.00</b>  |
|             | (b) Cold room (staging unit). Solar based storage.   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>30</b>    | <b>225.00</b> | <b>202.50</b> | <b>22.50</b> |
|             | (c) Pack house   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>20</b>    | <b>40.00</b>  | <b>36.00</b>  | <b>4.00</b>  |
|             | (d) Integrated Pack house with facilities for conveyer belt, sorting, grading unit, washing, drying and weighing   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>2</b>     | <b>50.00</b>  | <b>45.00</b>  | <b>5.00</b>  |
|             | (e) Primary/mobile/minimal processing unit   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>5</b>     | <b>68.75</b>  | <b>61.88</b>  | <b>6.88</b>  |
|             | (f) Ripening chamber   | <b>No.</b>   | <b>100</b>   | <b>50.00</b>  | <b>45.00</b>  | <b>5.00</b>  |
| <b>X</b>    | <b>Special Intervention</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | (a) Flexi fund (emergent requirement)  |  | <b>1</b>     | <b>100.00</b> | <b>90.00</b>  | <b>10.00</b> |
|             | (b) Emergent/unforeseen requirement  |  | <b>1</b>     | <b>10.00</b>  | <b>9.00</b>   | <b>1.00</b>  |
| <b>XI</b>   | <b>Mission Management</b>  |  |              |               |               |              |
|             | (a) 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 | <b>1</b>     | <b>166.71</b> | <b>150.04</b> | <b>16.67</b> |
|             | (b) Promotion of Farmers Producers Organization of 15 - 20 farmers per 20 Ha. Growers Association and tie-up with financial institution and aggregators .                          |  |              | <b>15.00</b>  | <b>13.50</b>  | <b>1.50</b>  |
|             | (c) Technical support group (TSG) at State level for hiring experts/staff, studies, monitoring and concurrent evaluation/ evaluation, mass media, publicity, video conference etc. |  |              | <b>50.00</b>  | <b>45.00</b>  | <b>5.00</b>  |

|            |  |                 |            |                |                |               |
|------------|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|            | (d) Seminars conferences, workshops, exhibitions, Kisan Mela, horticulture shows, honey festivals etc. |                 |            |                |                |               |
|            | <i>i. National level</i>   | <b>event</b>    | <b>5</b>   | <b>25.00</b>   | <b>22.50</b>   | <b>2.50</b>   |
|            | <i>ii. State level</i>   | <b>event</b>    | <b>6</b>   | <b>18.00</b>   | <b>16.20</b>   | <b>1.80</b>   |
|            | <i>iii. District level</i>   | <b>event</b>    | <b>8</b>   | <b>16.00</b>   | <b>14.40</b>   | <b>1.60</b>   |
|            | (e) Information dissemination through publicity, printed literatures etc. and local advertisements.    | <b>Block</b>    | <b>60</b>  | <b>24.00</b>   | <b>21.60</b>   | <b>2.40</b>   |
|            | (f) Development of technology packages in electronic form to be shared through IT network              | <b>District</b> | <b>8</b>   | <b>8.00</b>    | <b>7.20</b>    | <b>0.80</b>   |
| <b>XII</b> | <b>Establishment of marketing Infrastructure for Horticulture crops</b>                                |                 |            |                |                |               |
|            | (a) Rural Markets/Apni Mandies   | <b>No.</b>      | <b>6</b>   | <b>82.50</b>   | <b>74.25</b>   | <b>8.25</b>   |
|            | (b) Retail market/outlets (environmentally controlled)   | <b>No.</b>      | <b>7</b>   | <b>52.50</b>   | <b>47.25</b>   | <b>5.25</b>   |
|            | (c) Vending cart   | <b>No.</b>      | <b>200</b> | <b>30.00</b>   | <b>27.00</b>   | <b>3.00</b>   |
|            | <b>TOTAL</b>   |                 |            | <b>3333.33</b> | <b>3000.00</b> | <b>333.33</b> |

## h) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

### A. Growth comparison of major Horticulture crops for the year 2007-08 and 2017-18

(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% |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
|            |                              | 2007-08   | 2017-18     |                |              |
| Fruits     | Area                         | 26.401    | 63.42       | 37.02          | 41.215       |
|            | Production                   | 203.143   | 348.12      | 144.98         | 26.299       |
|            | Productivity                 | 7.69      | 5.49        | (-) 2.2        | (-) 16.691   |
| Vegetables | Area                         | 2.526     | 45.60       | 43.07          | 89.494       |
|            | Production                   | 49.404    | 269.730     | 220.33         | 69.039       |
|            | Productivity                 | 19.56     | 5.92        | (-) 13.64      | 53.53        |
| Spices     | Area                         | 7.912     | 27.7484     | 19.8364        | 55.625       |
|            | Production                   | 140.72    | 100.95      | (-) 39.77      | 16.456       |
|            | Productivity                 | 17.79     | 3.64        | (-) 14.15      | 66.028       |
| Flowers    | Area                         | 0.088     | 0.2367      | 0.1487         | 45.796       |
|            | Production                   | 80.50 nos | 425.96 nos. | 345.46         | 68.210       |
|            | Productivity                 | 914.77    | 1799.58     | 884.81         | 32.597       |

### B. Area and production of Horticulture crops

Area = 000' Ha.  
Production = 000' Mt.

| Sl. No. | CROPS              | Area and Production 2017-18 |                      |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|         |                    | Area                        | Production           |
| 1       | Fruits             | 63.42                       | 348.12               |
| 2       | Vegetables         | 45.60                       | 269.730              |
| 3       | Aromatics          | 0.91                        | 0.86                 |
| 4       | Plantation crops   | 13.26                       | 12.98                |
| 5       | Spices             | 27.7484                     | 100.95               |
| 6       | Roots & Tubers     | 1.33                        | 10.70                |
| 7       | Flowers            | 0.2367                      | 425.960 nos. in lakh |
|         | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> | <b>152.493</b>              |                      |

## 2. Rashtrya Krishi Vikan Yojana (RKVY):

RKVY was launched from 2007-2008 by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India in consultation with the Planning Commission. Horticulture Department implements this scheme from the year 2010-2011. 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 2017-2018 was ₹95.13 lakh. Various programmes are being taken up under this scheme such as establishment of Plant Health Clinic in 3 districts viz., Serchhip, Kolasib and Lunglei districts, cultivation of hybrid vegetables and training of farmers within the state. The programmes envisioned to better equipped the plant protection and thereby increased the farm production and yield besides capacity building of the farmers and area expansion of hybrid vegetables.

### 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 2017-18

(₹in lakh)

| Sl. No.   | Component                             | Unit | Rate of Assistance per Unit | Target   |              | Expenditure pattern 90:10 |              | Total        |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|           |                                       |      |                             | Phy      | Fin          | G.O.I                     | State        |              |
| <b>I</b>  | <b>Production Growth</b>              |      |                             |          |              |                           |              |              |
|           | Cultivation of hybrid vegetable crops | Ha   | 0.25                        | 48       | 12.00        | -                         | 12.00        | 12.00        |
|           | Training of farmers within the state  | Day  | 0.01                        | 813      | 8.13         | 8.13                      | -            | 8.13         |
|           | <b>Total of I :</b>                   |      |                             |          | <b>20.13</b> | <b>8.13</b>               | <b>12.00</b> | <b>20.13</b> |
| <b>II</b> | <b>Infrastructure &amp; Assets</b>    |      |                             |          |              |                           |              |              |
|           | <b>Normal</b>                         |      |                             |          |              |                           |              |              |
| 1         | Plant Health Clinic                   | No.  | 25.00                       | 3        | 75.00        | 75.00                     | -            | 75.00        |
|           | <b>Total of II :</b>                  |      |                             |          | <b>75.00</b> | <b>75.00</b>              | <b>-</b>     | <b>75.00</b> |
|           | <b>Grand Total of I &amp; II :</b>    |      |                             | <b>-</b> | <b>95.13</b> | <b>83.13</b>              | <b>12.00</b> | <b>95.13</b> |

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

Implementation of RKVY under Horticulture Sector has considerable result to increase in Area and Production of Vegetable crops, capacity building of the field staff and farmers on site at the farm level. Infrastructure establishment such as Plant Health Clinic in three 3 districts will have tremendous impact on the plant within the district. Plant Health Clinic further provides better facilities for the farmers to better take care of their farm ensuring their farm health. This will also equipped the farmers in plant protection and thus yield higher production.

**b) 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, economic development to the farming communities and overall health of the farms.
- iii) Implementation of various horticultural development schemes made various limitations such as undulating

landscape, limited fertile riverbanks and our hilly land a blessing.

**g) Future perspective:**

For the year 2018- 19, RKVY guidelines have been revamped as **RKVY – RAFTAAR – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation** to enhance efficiency, efficacy and inclusiveness of the programme for the remaining period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

**Objectives of RKVY-RAFTAAR**

- 1) RKVY-RAFTAAR aims at making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers' effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship.
- 2) To strengthen the farmers' efforts through creation of required pre and post-harvest agri-infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices.
- 3) To provide autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute schemes as per local/farmers' to make informed choices.
- 4) To promote value chain addition linked production models that will help farmers increase their income as well as encourage production/productivity.
- 5) To mitigate risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities – like integrated farming, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, aromatic plant cultivation, floriculture etc.
- 6) To attend national priorities through several sub-schemes.
- 7) To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship based agribusiness models that attract them to agriculture.

**ABSTRACT OF SHELF OF PROJECT UNDER RKVY 2018-19***(₹ in lakh)*

| Sl. No.   | Component   | Unit | Rate of Assistance per Unit | Target |               | Expenditure pattern 90:10 |              | Total         |
|---|---|------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|   |   |      |                             | Phy    | Fin           | G.O.I                     | State        |               |
| <b>A. FOR ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICT(MAMIT)</b>                          |   |      |                             |        |               |                           |              |               |
| 1.  | Cultivation of Turmeric: <b>Pre-Harvest</b>   | Ha   | 0.30                        | 10     | 3.00          | 3.00                      | -            | 3.00          |
| 2.  | Cultivation of Turmeric: <b>Post-Harvest</b>  |      |                             |        |               |                           |              |               |
|   | i) Construction of solar tunnel dryers(1.30mx10m) per dryer   | No.  | 0.025 per dryer             | 160    | 4.00          | -                         | 4.00         | 4.00          |
|   | ii)Plastic crates   | No.  | L.S                         | L.S    | 1.00          | 1.00                      | -            | 1.00          |
|   | iii)Garden tool kit   | Kit  | L.S                         | L.S    | 1.00          | 1.00                      | -            | 1.00          |
| 3.  | Cultivation of Turmeric: <b>Value addition</b>  | L.S  | L.S                         | L.S    | 12.00         | 12.00                     | -            | 12.00         |
| 4.  | <b>Flexi Fund:</b> Packaging materials of processed Turmeric  | L.S  | L.S                         | L.S    | 1.50          | 1.50                      | -            | 1.50          |
|   | Technical support   | L.S  | L.S                         | L.S    | 1.50          | 1.50                      | -            | 1.50          |
| <b>Sub-Total(A)</b>   |   |      |                             |        | <b>24.00</b>  | <b>20.00</b>              | <b>4.00</b>  | <b>24.00</b>  |
| <b>B. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS: PRE-HARVEST &amp; POST-HARVEST</b> |   |      |                             |        |               |                           |              |               |
| 5.  | Productivity Enhancement of Plantation and fruit crops  | Ha.  | 0.20                        | 30     | 6.00          | -                         | 6.00         | 6.00          |
| 6.  | Construction of Collection Centre   | No.  | 25.00                       | 1      | 25.00         | 25.00                     | -            | 25.00         |
| 7.  | Distribution of Plastic Crates  | No.  | L.S                         | L.S    | 4.00          | 4.00                      | -            | 4.00          |
| <b>Sub Total (B)</b>  |   |      |                             |        | <b>35.00</b>  | <b>29.00</b>              | <b>6.00</b>  | <b>35.00</b>  |
| <b>C. VALUE ADDITION LINKED PRODUCTION PROJECTS</b>                 |   |      |                             |        |               |                           |              |               |
| 8.  | Construction of Fermentation Tank cum Community water Tank at Zamuang Tuidam Division                         | No.  | 21.50                       | 2      | 43.00         | 43.00                     | -            | 43.00         |
| <b>Sub Total (C)</b>  |   |      |                             |        | <b>43.00</b>  | <b>43.00</b>              |              | <b>43.00</b>  |
| <b>D. FLEXI FUND</b>  |   |      |                             |        |               |                           |              |               |
| 9.  | Site Development for construction of Community Water Tank at Zamuang Tuidam Division.                         | L.S  | L.S                         | L.S    | 3.00          | 3.00                      | -            | 3.00          |
| 10.   | Fencing of Collection Centre/ Fermentation Tank Premises  | Rm   | L.S                         | L.S    | 8.00          | 8.00                      | -            | 8.00          |
| 11.   | Technical Support (Group Management, Stationary, Survey, Investigation, Hiring of Vehicles, Evaluation, etc.) | L.S  | L.S                         | L.S    | 6.00          | -                         | 6.00         | 6.00          |
| 12.   | Training of Farmers within the State  | Day  | 0.01                        | 200    | 2.00          | 2.00                      | -            | 2.00          |
| <b>Sub Total (D)</b>  |   |      |                             |        | <b>19.00</b>  | <b>13.00</b>              | <b>6.00</b>  | <b>19.00</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total (A to D)</b>   |   |      |                             |        | <b>121.00</b> | <b>105.00</b>             | <b>16.00</b> | <b>121.00</b> |

Out of the many crops grown in the region, turmeric and arecanut cultivation and productivity enhancement is given emphasis and priority due to the high income generated during the last decade. Besides area expansion and productivity enhancement, post harvest management on the selected crops will also be taken up for better returns. This will significantly reduce post harvest losses which accounts for more

than 30% loss in the production line of horticultural crops. Rawpuichhip village which is one of the many selected villages under the aspirational district of Mamit has been selected/ proposed for the cultivation of turmeric in a cluster approach. In this programme, in addition to cluster approach of cultivation: post harvest management such as drying of turmeric using solar drying tunnels, steam drying, finger



polishing and proper packaging are envisioned for competitive marketing and pricing.

As regards to arecanut, Zamuang village under Mamit district is selected for the scheme implementation for the year 2018-19 as it is the most potential area with established arecanut plantations. Productivity of selected arecanut plantations will be enhanced through application of manures and fertilizers. Collection Centre for collection and storage of harvested nuts will be established and high quality nuts called skop will be produced by subjecting the harvested nuts to anaerobic respiration in fermentation tanks. This will add value to the arecanuts providing much higher returns than the fresh unprocessed arecanuts.

### 3. **PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana):**

This is one of the sub-scheme 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) **Vision 2030 in the context of sustainable Development Goals:**

Substantial Dependency on rainfall renders cultivation in unirrigated areas a high risk affair. Lack of sufficient water or prolonged dry periods have been a serious constraint to crop production under rainfed condition resulting in significant reduction in both yields and cultivated area, inturn leading to significant impacts on rural livelihoods and food security.

The vision of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) 2030 in the context of sustainable Development Goals will be to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, to produce 'per drop more crop', thus bringing about the much desired rural prosperity.

It visions round the year production of vegetables and flowers through provision of Sprinkler & Drip Irrigation system etc. to provide water supply to the crops during the dry spell period as life saving irrigation. Micro irrigation through drip irrigation system ensure, sufficient supply of water during droughts of short duration and unpredictable climate.

It will enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation. By integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use, to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices, water use efficeincy will be improved to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent. Precision irrigation and other water saving technologies will be adopted to enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.

#### b) **Targets (expected outcomes):**

Out of the approved total outlay of ₹ 781.543 lakhs for the financial year 2018-19, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India approved ₹ 390 lakhs for undertaking drip irrigation at open field for wide space crops (ie. Dragon fruit and Oil palm) and closed spaced crops (vegetables & flowers), Drip irrigation under protected cultivation for flowers and vegetables and training of 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.

#### i) **Achievements both financial and physical:** Financial and physical achievements under NMMI/OFWM/PMKSY during 2018-2019.

**Financial and physical achievements under NMMI/OFWM/PMKSY during 2018-19**

(₹ 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                     |
| 2016-2017 | 650.00                 | 390.00 (60%)                    | 40.11                          | 1011.00                    |
| 2017-2018 | 800.00                 | 480.00                          | 53.33                          | 1274.00                    |
| 2018-2019 | 781.5434               | 390.00                          | 43.33                          | Expected to cover 961.5 Ha |

**c) Outcome/output/socio-economic impact/results:**

As a result of implementation of micro-irrigation under PMKSY, an area of 1274 Ha was covered with micro-irrigation facilities during 2017-2018 alone. This considerably enhances production and productivity of horticultural crops in the state. Larger area of cultivated land under M. Orange, Kiwi, Grape, Dragon fruit, Vegetables and Flowers were covered with micro-irrigation facilities to meet water requirement during dry seasons.

**d) Problems & Challenges in the stage of implementation:**

2. 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.
3. Tremendous loss of top fertile soil due to run off rain water during rainy season.

4. Non-availability of optimum water supply due to limitation of storage water tank and perennial water sources.

**e) 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.

**f) Future perspective:**

The Department is coming up with 2018-2019 action plan to implement micro-irrigation systems under the scheme in view of area expansion and increase production of horticulture crops as represented in the following table: -

| DETAILED ESTIMATE OF MICRO IRRIGATION UNDER PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop 2018-19, 1 <sup>st</sup> Installment |                               |   |  |                               |                    |  |  |  |  |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Technology  | Category of farmers & spacing | Average system cost (per ha) as per scheme guidelines (₹ in lakh) | Average Area as per scheme guidelines (Ha) | Estimated No of Beneficiaries | Targeted Area (Ha) | Total cost of installation (₹ In lakh) | Sharing of amount among Central Govt. & State Govt. and Beneficiary            |  |  |
|   |                               |   |  |                               |                    |  | Share of Central Govt/ Assistance Sought from DAC &FW (₹ In lakh) (54% of COI) | Mandatory state Govt. Share (₹ In lakhs) (65 of COI) | Share of Beneficiary contribution (₹ in lakh) (40% of COI) |
|   |                               |   |  |                               | Non DPAP/DD P      | Non DPAP/DD P                          | Non DPAP/DDP   | Non DPAP/D DP  | Non DPAP/DD P  |
| <b>A. Horticultural Crop:</b>   |                               |   |  |                               |                    |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. Micro Irrigation at Open field:</b>   |                               |   |  |                               |                    |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Drip Irrigation System (Wide spaced crop)  | S &M                          |   |  |                               |                    |  |  |  |  |
| a) Dragon fruit   | (4m x 4m)                     | 0.67994   | 1  | 268                           | 268                | 182.22392                              | 98.40092   | 10.9334352   | 72.889568  |
| 2) Drip Irrigation System (Closed spaced)   | S &M                          |   |  |                               |                    |  |  |  |  |

|   |               |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
|---|---------------|---------|-----|------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Vegetables   | (1.5m x 1.5m) | 0.96894 | 1   | 200        | 200        | 193.788          | 104.64552        | 11.62728        | 77.5152          |
| <b>2. Micro Irrigation under Protected Cultivation:</b>                                 |               |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| 1) Drip Irrigation System (Closed spaced)   | S & M         |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| a) Flowers  | (1.2 x 0.6m)  | 0.73625 | 0.4 | 110        | 44         | 32.395           | 17.49330         | 1.94370         | 12.958           |
| b) Vegetables   | (1.2 x 0.6m)  | 0.96894 | 0.4 | 225        | 90         | 87.2046          | 47.09051         | 5.23228         | 34.88184         |
| <b>Sub Total of A:</b>  |               |         |     | <b>803</b> | <b>602</b> | <b>495.61152</b> | <b>267.63025</b> | <b>29.73669</b> | <b>198.24461</b> |
| <b>B. Agricultural Crop:</b>  |               |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| <b>I. Micro Irrigation at open field:</b>   |               |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| 1) Drip Irrigation Systems (Wide spaced crop)   | S & M         |         |     |            |            |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| a) Oil Palm   | (9 x 9m)      | 0.44999 | 2   | 180        | 360        | 161.9964         | 87.47806         | 9.7198          | 64.79856         |
| <b>Sub Total: A+B</b>   |               |         |     | <b>983</b> | <b>962</b> | <b>657.60792</b> | <b>355.1083</b>  | <b>39.45648</b> | <b>263.04317</b> |
| <b>C. Training Programmes @ ₹ 50000/- per training (30 Nos. of trainings)Programmes</b> |               | 0.5     |     |            |            | 15               | 15               |                 |                  |
| <b>D. Administrative cost/contingency @ 5%</b>  |               |         |     |            |            | 23.0879          | 19.8917          | 3.864682        |                  |
| <b>Grand Total:</b>   |               |         |     |            |            | <b>695.69582</b> | <b>390.0000</b>  | <b>43.32116</b> | <b>263.04317</b> |

g) Facts and Figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series data and statistics:

### Financial and physical achievements under PMKSY

(₹ 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                    |
| 2016-2017   | 650.00                 | 390.00 (60%)  | 40.11                          | 1011.00                   |
| 2017 – 2018 | 800.00                 | 480.00 (60%)  | 53.33                          | 1274.00                   |

#### 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

#### h) Recent publications:

No recent publications other than departmental magazines.

#### 4. New Land Use Policy (NLUP)/ New Economic Development Policy (NEDP):

i. Horticulture Crops: Under Horticulture Department, 3 programmes are undertaken under NLUP as under -

a) **NLUP Programme:** There are 10 trades under NLUP-Horticulture totalling 23,842 beneficiaries till 2017-2018. Horticulture covers the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest number of beneficiaries

which is covered in four phases. Detail crop-wise and phase-wise beneficiaries are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Name of crop    | No. of beneficiaries  |                       |                       |                       | Total  |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
|         |                 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Phase | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase | 4 <sup>th</sup> Phase |        |
| 1.      | Aloe vera       | 23                    | 6                     | 1                     | 3                     | 33     |
| 2.      | Areca nut       | 2753                  | 2514                  | 939                   | 379                   | 6601   |
| 3.      | Chayote         | 285                   | 131                   | 27                    | 15                    | 458    |
| 4.      | Grape           | 324                   | 231                   | 40                    | 18                    | 613    |
| 5.      | Mandarin Orange | 4396                  | 4139                  | 1760                  | 857                   | 11,152 |
| 6.      | Passionfruit    | 166                   | 137                   | 97                    | 49                    | 449    |
| 7.      | Pineapple       | 1217                  | 1025                  | 1113                  | 536                   | 3,891  |

|              |       |             |             |             |             |               |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 8.           | Tea   | 22          | 205         | 78          | 68          | 373           |
| 9.           | Tung  | 141         | 207         | 102         | 25          | 475           |
| 10.          | Mango | -           | -           | 35          | 4           | 39            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |       | <b>9327</b> | <b>8595</b> | <b>4192</b> | <b>1970</b> | <b>24,084</b> |

**b) Captive Plantation under NLUP:** Apart from NLUP Programme, Captive Plantation Programme is also taken up covering two crops, viz., Passionfruit and Pineapple. Cluster-wise beneficiaries may be seen as under -

| Sl. No       | Cluster  | No. of beneficiaries |            | Total no. of beneficiaries | Total Area (Ha.) |
|--------------|----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|              |          | Passion fruit        | Pineapple  |                            |                  |
| 1.           | Tuivawl  | -                    | 211        | 211                        | 211              |
| 2.           | Chalfilh | 303                  | -          | 303                        | 303              |
| 3.           | Tuikum   | 610                  | -          | 610                        | 610              |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |          | <b>913</b>           | <b>211</b> | <b>1,124</b>               | <b>1,124</b>     |

**c) NLUP –NEDP Convergence:** Under this programme, there are 15 trades (crops) implemented in three phases where assistance was given Rs. 1.0 lakh per beneficiary per Hectare. However, assistance to beneficiaries under the IInd Phase and IIIrd Phase is incomplete due to bondage by Election Code of Conduct. Beneficiaries details may be highlighted here as below -

| Sl. No | Trade/ Crop     | No. of beneficiary    |                        |                         | Total       |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
|        |                 | I <sup>st</sup> Phase | II <sup>nd</sup> Phase | III <sup>rd</sup> Phase |             |
| 1.     | Mandarin Orange | 24                    | 211                    | 198                     | 433         |
| 2.     | Pineapple       | 18                    | 90                     | 86                      | 194         |
| 3.     | Grape           | 1                     | 0                      | 2                       | 3           |
| 4.     | Arecanut        | 29                    | 453                    | 565                     | 1047        |
| 5.     | Tung            | 2                     | 38                     | 79                      | 119         |
| 6.     | Tea             | 3                     | 22                     | 14                      | 39          |
| 7.     | Banana          | 1                     | 14                     | 16                      | 31          |
| 8.     | Squash          | -                     | 6                      | 1                       | 7           |
| 9.     | Passionfruit    | -                     | 3                      | -                       | 3           |
| 10.    | Nimbu           | -                     | -                      | 8                       | 8           |
| 11.    | Mango           | -                     | -                      | 13                      | 13          |
| 12.    | Coconut         | -                     | -                      | 2                       | 2           |
| 13.    | Gardening       | -                     | -                      | 1                       | 1           |
| 14.    | Mix gardening   | -                     | -                      | 1                       | 1           |
| 15.    | Horticulture    | -                     | -                      | 3                       | 3           |
|        |                 | <b>78</b>             | <b>837</b>             | <b>989</b>              | <b>1904</b> |

**ii. Distribution of Quality Planting Materials:** Provision/distribution of quality planting materials to the farmers is of prime importance and is more crucial in the State Flagship Programme. As such, NIB sponsored 8 (eight) Nurseries and registered them under Horticulture Department for

distribution of quality planting materials which was successfully implemented and achieved. The use of quality planting materials under different NLUP programme resulted in area expansion and increased production, which may be seen here as under-

| Trade/ Crops     | Before NLUP |        | After NLUP |        | % Increased in Area |
|------------------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|---------------------|
|                  | Area        | Prodn. | Area       | Prodn. |                     |
| <i>Aloe vera</i> | -           | -      | 929        | -      | 929%                |
| Arecanut         | 4,800       | 12,000 | 7,574      | 19,389 | 120%                |
| Chayote          | 2,250       | 4,500  | 34,875     | 75,075 | 100%                |
| Grape            | 1,232       | 2,380  | 13,736     | 31,226 | 93.18%              |
| Mandarin Orange  | 5,348       | 13,265 | 8,960      | 24,102 | 67.54%              |
| Passionfruit     | -           | -      | 2700       | -      | 165%                |
| Pineapple        | 430         | 3,000  | 2,808      | 21,960 | 597.67%             |
| Tea              | -           | -      | 440        | -      | 67%                 |
| Tung             | -           | -      | 540        | -      | 8%                  |
| Mango            | -           | -      | 900        | -      | 22%                 |

**iii. Harvest and Yield:** Some of the NLUP crops with short gestation/ juvenile periods have already reached their potential economic yields such as *Aloe vera*, Chayote, Passionfruit, Pineapple and Tea. On the other hand, perennial crops like Arecanut, Grape, Mandarin Orange, Tung and Mango have long juvenile stage with a minimum of at least 8-10 years to reach their commercial productivity even though there have been production in these crops since the last 2 years. NLUP programme is carried out in phase manner and is completed in 4 phases. Some of the updated recorded yield are here as under-

| Sl. No.      | Name of crop     | Area (Ha.)    | Yield (Qntls.) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1.           | <i>Aloe vera</i> | 33            | 60,200         |
| 2.           | Arecanut         | 6601          | 330,050        |
| 3.           | Chayote          | 458           | 1,04,060       |
| 4.           | Grape            | 613           | 22,845         |
| 5.           | Mandarin Orange  | 11152         | 157,020        |
| 6.           | Passionfruit     | 449           | 10,370         |
| 7.           | Pineapple        | 3891          | 490,266        |
| 8.           | Tea              | 373           | 10,071         |
| 9.           | Tung             | 475           | 4,750          |
| 10.          | Mango            | 39            | 540            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                  | <b>24,084</b> |                |

5. Currently, there are 4 (four) on-going NEC funded projects under Horticulture Department as below: -

a) **Cultivation of Grapes on Commercial scale in Cluster Area at Hnahlan, Champhai District**

The total approved outlay for the project is Rs. 302.12 lakhs. Under this programme, 40 beneficiaries have been covered under Hnahlan village. The production of grape in the village has improved through the various assistance provided to the beneficiaries in terms of requisite inputs including cash assistance. It is hoped that the income of the beneficiaries will improve even further by the end of the scheme provided the growers manage to explore suitable market of their produce.

b) **Establishment of Scion Bank & Root Stock Bank for Citrus at Maudarh, Lunglei District & Rootstock Bank for Grapes at Mualkawi, Champhai District**

The total approved outlay for the project is Rs. 647.14 lakhs. Work is being started with the ultimate aim of production of quality planting materials on suitable resistant and hardy rootstocks & disease free planting materials through scion bank. This will help farmers grow healthy crops which will in turn help them improve their farm income.

c) **Plantation of Black Pepper at Sairum, Sihphir, Mizoram**

The total approved outlay for the project is Rs. 141.66 lakhs. This project covers 1 hectare area under shade house, implemented by

the Society. As it is in the initial stage, site preparation & construction of labour shed is being undertaken. After completion of the project, it is anticipated that productivity will be high and that the Society is able to earn meaningful income.

d) **Improvement of M.Orange Orchards at Leng Village, Serchhip District**

The total approved outlay for the project is Rs. 294.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, 76 nos. of beneficiaries have been covered with the fund installment. The programme is in the initial stage, and it is hoped that M.Orange production in Serchhip District will increase significantly through this programme and that the farmers will generate good income.

e) **Programme Under Coconut Development Board:**

Coconut Development Board has provided fund amounting to Rs 38.825 lakhs for implementation of "Integrated farming in Coconut holding for productivity Improvement in Mizoram" during 2016-2017 covering 150 Ha under Rawpuichhip Sub Division 100Ha under Kolasib Division 80Ha under Lunglei Division and 20 Ha under Hnahthial Sub-Division.

*Source - Horticulture Department*

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## 4. LAND RESOURCES, SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

### I. Sectoral Overview

- a) Total proposed allocation – ₹1642.62 lakh
- b) Block Grant – ₹ 555.246 lakh SPA for NLUP
- c) CSS flagship scheme – ₹ 46.33 lakh CSS for RKVY
- d) Other central earmarked – ₹ 257.22 lakh NABARD Loan

### II. Department's contribution in the economy (Role of the sector)

The main aim of Soil & Water Conservation in the economic upliftment of the people is 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 2017-2018 will integrate all mechanical and biological measures for Soil & Water Conservation to achieve the goal of 12<sup>th</sup> 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 2017-2018, NLUP, RKVY and NABARD RIDF Schemes will form major components of the revised annual plan 2017-2018.

### III. Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

#### A. New Land Use Policy (NLUP)

During 2018-2019 a fresh family were not selected and assistance were given to the on-going families and the expenditure incurred during 2017-2018 were as follows:-

1. Broom - 192 families- ₹555.246lakh

#### B. Works under NABARD (RIDF):

##### 1) Rubber Plantation :

An on-going project for 150 Ha. Of Rubber Plantation at Chungtlang Village, Mamit District has started during 2015-2016 with the project costs of ₹ 361.02 lakhs ( including SMS of ₹ 18.05 lakhs). Upto 2018-2019 ₹361.02 lakhs (including SMS) has already sanctioned and utilized for the project and completed.

Rubber plantation development project at Rengdil & Kanghmun has already considered under RIDF XXIII vide HPC meeting minutes held on Dt 11.8.2017 and approved by NABARD. Projects are started during 2018-2019 as first year. Further, out of six (6) new Project proposals were made and submitted to Government for consideration at the High Powered Committee(HPC) on NABARD Funding Projects such as: -



| Sl. No. | Name of Project   | Amount         |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1       | Rubber Plantation & Dev. Scheme at Tlawng, Sakawrtuichhun   | 120.34         |
| 2       | Water Dev. Project at Mamit/ Kolasib/ Aizawl/ Champhai/ Serchhip/ Hnahthial/ Lunglei Districts                        | 410.72         |
| 3       | Watershed Dev. For enhancement of production & productivity Project at Iva Watershed, Leithum, Champhai District.     | 51.340         |
| 4       | Watershed Dev. For enhancement of production & productivity Project at Vawmbuk Watershed, Khawbung, Champhai District | 51.340         |
| 5       | Rubber Plantation & Dev. Scheme at West Phaileng, Mamit District  | 163.05         |
| 6       | Rubber Plantation & Dev. Scheme at Hmunpui, Mamit District  | 267.75         |
|         | <b>TOTAL :</b>  | <b>1064.54</b> |

Out of these project proposal Rubber Plantation & Development Project at Tlawng, Sakawrtuichhun with the total project cost of ₹ 120.34 has already considered for inclusion under RIDF XXIV are proposed to be considered under RIDF – XXIII vide HPC meeting minutes held on Dt.11.8.2017 (Friday).

#### C. RKVY:

RKVY is implemented in watershed basis and in an integrated

approach. The main approach is control by stream bank to prevent erosion of Paddy Land or 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 are implemented during 2018-2019 as follows:

| Sl. No. | Name Of Watershed                  | Location      | District  | Project Cost (₹in lakh) | Expdr Sanction concurred |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | Serlui Micro Watershed             | Tuidam        | Mamit     | 34.00                   | 7.558                    |
| 2       | Leitlapawp Micro Watershed         | Bungzung      | Champhai  | 30.00                   | 7.558                    |
| 3       | Chite phai Micro Watershed         | Vairengte     | Kolasib   | 35.00                   | 7.558                    |
| 4       | Tuiphai Zau Micro Watershed        | Lawngtlai     | Lawngtlai | 34.00                   | 7.558                    |
| 5.      | Ramkhek & Lungding Micro Watershed | Sialsuk       | Aizawl    | 35.00                   | 7.558                    |
| 6       | Pumphir zau Micro Watershed        | Farkawn       | Champhai  | -                       | 3.822                    |
| 7       | Sunhlu zau Micro Watershed         | West Phaileng | Mamit     | -                       | 4.718                    |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>                       |               |           | <b>168.00</b>           | <b>46.33</b>             |

During 2018-2019, works taken up under NEDP & SPP are as mention below: -

| Sl. No. | Name of project & location  | Project cost | Expdr. Incurred | Source of funding |
|---------|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Tlawng river to Damdai, Sairang)         | 86.00        | 86.00           | SPP               |
| 2       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Kawtchhuah to Tuikang zau, Kelsih)       | 91.85        | 91.85           | SPP               |
| 3       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Mautekawn to Chite, Melriat)             | 94.80        | 94.80           | SPP               |
| 4       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Lianphunga Bung to Sesihkawn, Sateek)    | 70.00        | 62.44           | SPP               |
| 5       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Muallungthu to Pauia veng)               | 50.00        | 44.60           | SPP               |
| 6       | Constn. of Rigid pavement( Muallungthu – Khumtung Road to Tui zual) | 80.90        | 80.90           | SPP               |
| 7       | Anti erosion measure for WRC Land Protection at Tiau Lui W/S        | 47.160       | 42.44           | SPP               |
| 8       | Formation cutting of A/Road from Mamte to Chhimtuiipui River        | 100.00       | 98.59           | NEDP              |

|    |  |        |        |      |
|----|--|--------|--------|------|
| 9  | Rubber Plantation Link Roads 5 Nos   | 180.00 | 180.00 | NEDP |
| 10 | Rubber Processing Unit 10 Nos ( All Districts)   | 120.00 | 120.00 | NEDP |
| 11 | Rejuvenation of Deptll. Coffee Plantation.   | 36.00  | 36.00  | NEDP |
| 12 | Skill development Training for Rubber etc.   | 59.42  | 59.42  | NEDP |
| 13 | Improvement of Farm Access road of Rubber Plantation from Bilkhawthlir to Dochhuma hmun. | 45.00  | 45.00  | NEDP |

#### IV. 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 Jhuming practices in a phase manse for better productivity of the land.
- 2) Income of the farmers will be increased to a considerable extent with thr introduction of Broom, Rubber, Coffee.
- 3) Employment opportunities in Broom, Rubber and Coffee Plantation for the rural unemploy youth.
- 4) Permanent plantationarea 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 neighbouring States like Tripura,

and Assam in purchasing of Rubber Polypot etc.

- 7) RKVY works will increase production.

#### V. Policy constraints required to be addressed

- 1) Broom cultivation is not allotted to any Department in the business of transaction issued by the Govt. The Department of Land Resources, 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 Land Resources 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 Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department take up the nodality and the implementation as the Department has enough technical manpower to oversee the programme.

*Source - Land, Resource, Soil & Water Conservation Department*

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## 5. LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY

Livestock sector plays a vital role in the states socio economic and rural development. It is a well fact known that 70% of the population of Mizoram takes up agriculture as a means of livelihood. Among Agri and Allied Sector, livestock sector alone contributes **3.62% to GSDP** whereas the combination of the remaining sector contributes **9.84%** (Eco & Stats Dept).

### Vision 2030:

Sustainable growth of Livestock sector by enhancing livestock and poultry productivity for attaining nutritional security, economic prosperity, employment-generation characterized by:

- Low capacity requirement
- Promoting by local resources
- Compatible with local lifestyle
- User friendly technology
- Active participation of local people

### Mission:

Ensuring livestock and poultry health by providing veterinary care, improving genetic resources, better management of feed and fodder and providing improved mechanism for collection, processing and management of livestock, poultry and dairy products.

### Problems and Challenges:

An emerging issue is now the competition of foods by human and animals, the question of productivity i.e., production yield per animal, the frequent outbreak of diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, Classical Swine Fever, PRRS and other economically important diseases.

The technical Inputs to promote crossbreeding through artificial insemination, the absence of organized animal market system and the neglected

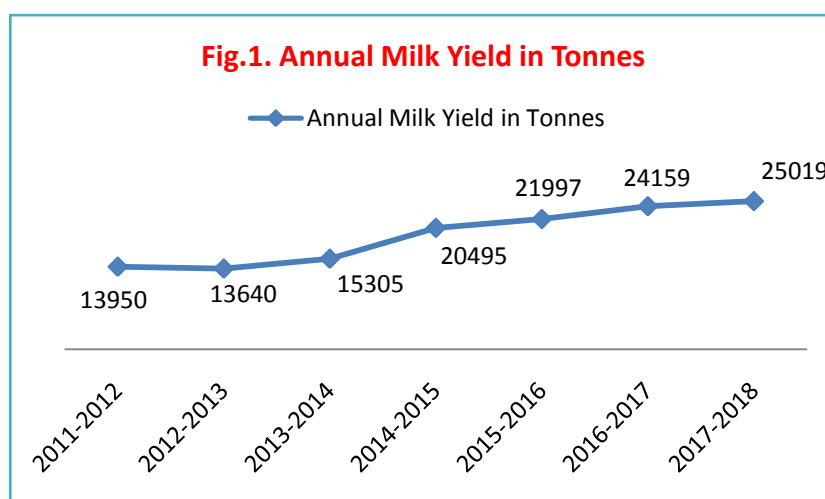
financial institutional shares are the major challenges.

If adequate credit facility, organized open market for farm products, improved breeding stock and organized farming schedule are adopted, this sector would progress consistently.

### Animal Husbandary Sector

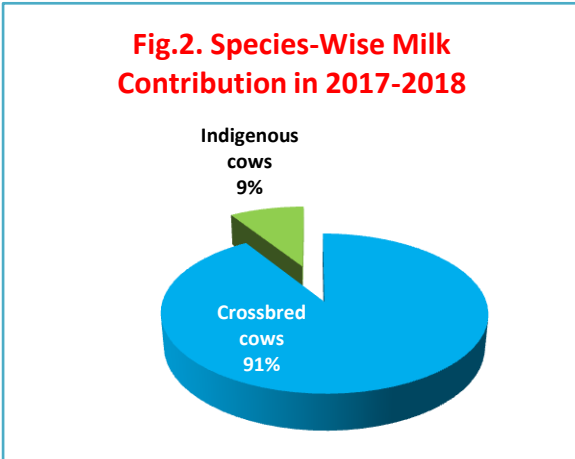
#### a) Milk Production

Milk and milk products are the essential food items of human beings that provide sufficient nutritional supplements especially to the children. The milk production in the state was 13950 tonnes during 2011-2012. A number of initiatives under-taken by the government that helped in improving the productivity of milk over the period. A trend showing the increase in milk production over the past few years is depicted in the Fig.1. The graph shows there is a consistent increase in the production of milk over the years. The milk production has increased from 24.16 thousand tonnes in 2016-17 to 25 thousand tonnes in 2017-18 registering growth of 3.4%. Also, the per capita availability of milk per day in 2017-2018 is worked out to be 54.37gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of milk per day per individual.



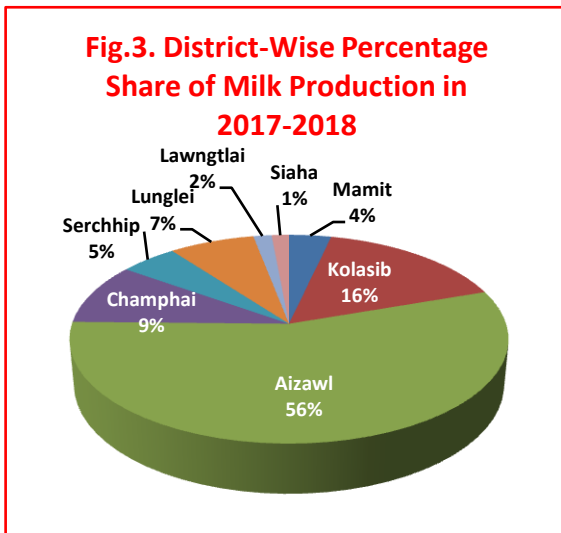
### Species wise Milk Contribution in 2017-2018

The fig.2 shows the contribution of milk production by Cattle mostly of Holstein Friesian cross and Jersey cross. The analysis shows 91% of the total milk production is contributed by crossbred



cows and the rest 9% is contributed by indigenous cows whereas buffalo and goat shares no contribution in milk production.

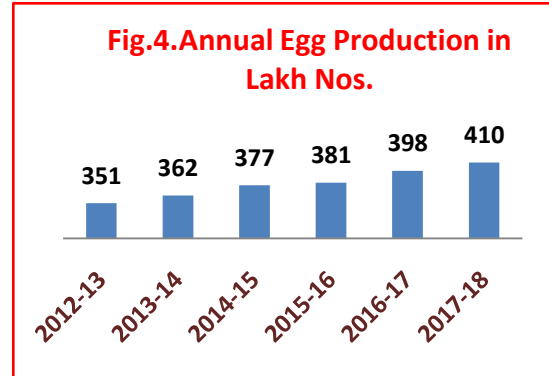
District-wise analysis in the growth pattern of milk production during 2017-18 is depicted in Fig.3. The largest producer of



milk is Aizawl District with 56% of the total milk production in the State followed by Kolasib District that produces 16% of the total milk production. Champhai District stand as the third largest milk producing District in the State that produce 10% of the total milk produced in Mizoram.

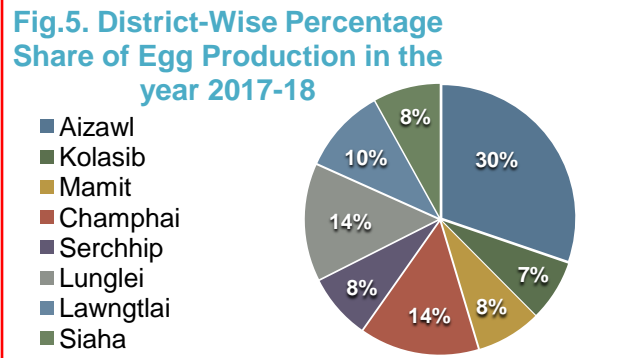
### b) Egg Production

Poultry development is one of the important activities in livestock sector. The total egg production in the state was 349 lakhs in the year 2011-2012 and since then the production of egg continues to rise over the period



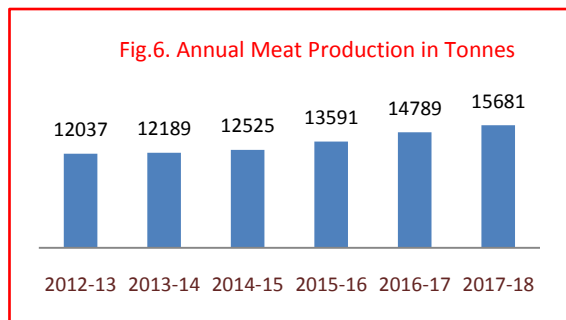
depicted in Fig.4. It can be observed in the graph below that there has been steady increase in production of egg from 2011-12 upto the current year. The egg production has substantially improved since 2011 onwards and it reached 410 lakhs in the year 2017-18. The per capita availability at present is 32.52 eggs per year per individual against experts recommendation which is 180 eggs per year per individual.

Fig.5. shows the district-wise share of egg production vis-a-vis total egg production in the country. The largest producer of egg is Aizawl district which produces 30% of the total egg production in the state followed by Champhai district and Lunglei district that produces 14% of the total egg production. Lawngtlai district is the third largest egg producing district in the state with a share of 10% of the total egg production in the state.



**c) Meat Production**

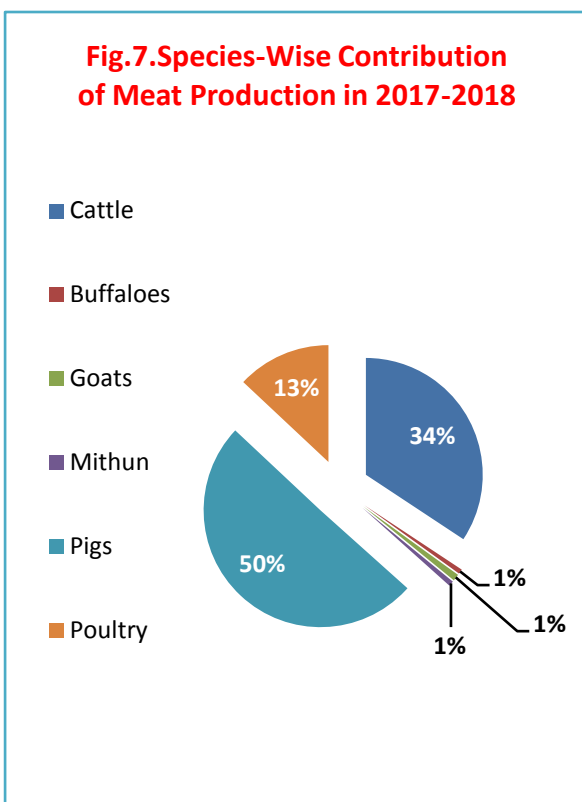
The total meat production during 2017-18 was estimated at 15683 tonnes (Fig.6) out of which pork and beef accounts for 7899 and 5374 respectively. Meat production from chicken was estimated at



2042 out of the total meat production.

**Species-wise meat production:**

Fig.7 Shows the contribution of meat production from cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats, Pigs and Poultry during 2017-18. The diagram shows 50% of the meat production is from pork. Meat from Cattle, Poultry, Goats, Mithun and Buffalo contributes 34% , 13% ,0.94% ,0.74%, and 0.66% respectively.

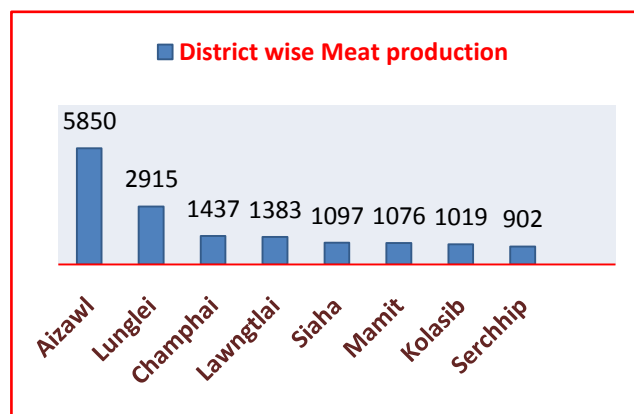


**Table.1. Species-wise meat production in tones**

| Year    | Pigs      | Cattle | Poultry |
|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 2016-17 | 7,368     | 5,066  | 2,025   |
| 2017-18 | 7,899     | 5,374  | 2,042   |
| Year    | Buffaloes | Mithun | Goats   |
| 2016-17 | 99        | 99     | 129     |
| 2017-18 | 105       | 115    | 148     |
| Year    | Sheep     | Total  |         |
| 2016-17 | Nil       | 14,788 |         |
| 2017-18 | Nil       | 15681  |         |

**District wise meat production:**

Aizawl is the highest meat producing district during 2017-18 followed by Lunglei district. The quantity in tones of district wise production are given in table no.2.

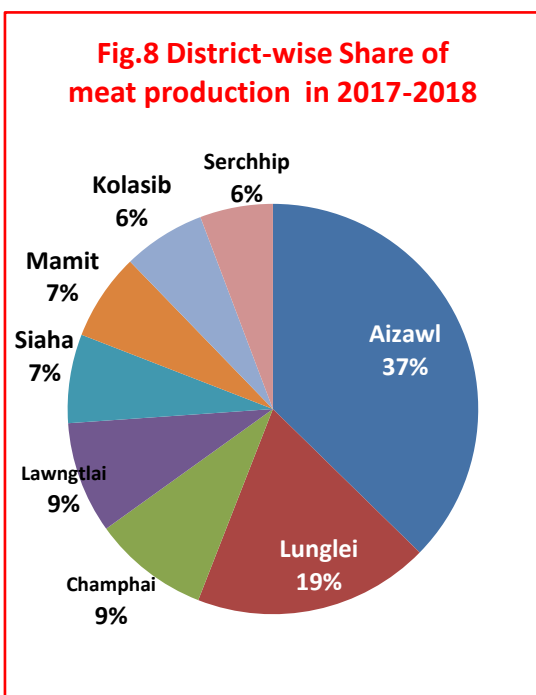


**Table No2. District wise Meat Production during 2017-18 (Tonnes)**

|               |                |                 |                  |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Aizawl</b> | <b>Lunglei</b> | <b>Champhai</b> | <b>Lawngtlai</b> |
| 5,850         | 2,915          | 1,437           | 1,383            |
| <b>Siaha</b>  | <b>Mamit</b>   | <b>Kolasib</b>  | <b>Serchhip</b>  |
| 1,097         | 1,076          | 1,019           | 902              |
| <b>Total</b>  |                |                 |                  |
| <b>15,679</b> |                |                 |                  |

**District wise share of Meat production**

Fig.8 shows that Aizawl contributes 37% from the total production which is justifiable in being the state capital having the highest population among the districts. It is significant to know that the district wise share of meat production correlates to the population of the respective districts ie higher population has a higher production share. Kolasib inspite of sharing border with Assam is among the lowest producer when compared with other districts, this might be due to the heavy influx of dressed meat from the neighbouring states at a cheaper price.

**Number of Animals Slaughtered:**

| Name of Districts           | Animal Population | Animal Slaughtered |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Aizawl                      | 22,53,229         | 1,68,574           |
| Lunglei                     | 13,56,887         | 1,34,050           |
| Siaha                       | 2,95,539          | 49,495             |
| Champhai                    | 12,03,307         | 1,23,827           |
| Kolasib                     | 6,14,728          | 1,30,588           |
| Serchhip                    | 7,29,630          | 48,339             |
| Mamit                       | 7,67,736          | 52,602             |
| Lawngtlai                   | 7,91,226          | 46,399             |
| Polyclinic Hospital, Aizawl | 3,13,181          | 1,10,336           |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>83,25,463</b>  | <b>8,64,210</b>    |

**Demand Gap of major Livestock products:**

| Sl. No | Item | Requirement according to ICMR recommendation | Availability  | Demand gap    |
|--------|------|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1      | Meat | 15,644 Tonnes                                | 15,681 Tonnes | Nil           |
| 2      | Milk | 1,10,431 Tonnes                              | 25,019 Tonnes | 85,412 Tonnes |
| 3      | Eggs | 2,269 Lakhs                                  | 410 lakhs     | 1,859 lakhs   |

**Physical Target for the year 2018-19:**

| Items | Target        |
|-------|---------------|
| Milk  | 26,395 Tonnes |
| Egg   | 417 lakhs     |
| Meat  | 16,980 Tonnes |

**Per capita availability:**

| Sl. No. | Item | Per Capita Availability | ICMR recommendation |
|---------|------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Milk | 54.37 gms/day/head      | 240gms/head/day     |
| 2       | Egg  | 32.52 nos./year/head    | 180 no's/year/head  |
| 3       | Meat | 12.43 Kg/year/head      | 12.41 kg/head/year  |



**LIVESTOCK HEALTH SERVICES****Vaccination record:**

| Name of District            | RD            | ARV          | CD           | SF            | FMD          | HS/BQ      |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Aizawl                      | 160           | 867          | -            | 9,010         | 2,044        | 354        |
| Lunglei                     | 82            | 865          | 57           | 2,314         | 516          | 63         |
| Siaha                       | 176           | 85           | -            | 1,455         | -            | -          |
| Champhai                    | 6,880         | 659          | 1,017        | 15,034        | 1,740        | 143        |
| Kolasib                     | 2,632         | 1,423        | 4            | 3,505         | 833          | 39         |
| Serchhip                    | -             | 414          | 3            | 4,949         | 1,040        | -          |
| Mamit                       | 200           | 599          | 13           | 1,948         | 40           | 50         |
| Lawngtlai                   | 489           | 166          | 14           | 1,415         | 258          | -          |
| Polyclinic Hospital, Aizawl | 310           | 1,785        | 237          | 2,795         | 106          | -          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <b>10,929</b> | <b>6,863</b> | <b>1,345</b> | <b>42,425</b> | <b>6,577</b> | <b>649</b> |

**Clinical Cases report:**

| Name of Districts           | No. of case treated | OPERATIONS   |              |              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             |                     | Castration   | Ovarectomy   | Others       |
| Aizawl                      | 28,501              | 1,844        | 1,628        | 144          |
| Lunglei                     | 35,020              | 1,601        | 1,381        | 488          |
| Siaha                       | 20,293              | 227          | 132          | 102          |
| Champhai                    | 17,360              | 990          | 815          | 295          |
| Kolasib                     | 12,003              | 615          | 494          | 120          |
| Serchhip                    | 12,587              | 902          | 841          | 60           |
| Mamit                       | 9,932               | 562          | 562          | 19           |
| Lawngtlai                   | 21,113              | 201          | 75           | 53           |
| Polyclinic Hospital, Aizawl | 19,497              | 1,219        | 1,212        | 1,617        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>1,76,306</b>     | <b>8,161</b> | <b>7,140</b> | <b>2,898</b> |

**Artificial insemination report:**

| Name of District            | No. of A.I. done |            | Born from A.I. |              | Out/mobile Cases |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
|                             | Cattle           | Pig        | Calf           | Piglet       |                  |
| Aizawl                      | 777              | 144        | 1,024          | 1,658        | 5,019            |
| Lunglei                     | 193              | 63         | 138            | 576          | 4,326            |
| Siaha                       | -                | -          | -              | -            | 808              |
| Champhai                    | 231              | -          | 93             | -            | 4,089            |
| Kolasib                     | 803              | 318        | 319            | 1,380        | 5,178            |
| Serchhip                    | 158              | 231        | 103            | 1,203        | 2,005            |
| Mamit                       | 6                | -          | 2              | -            | 338              |
| Lawngtlai                   | 17               | -          | -              | -            | 1,022            |
| Polyclinic Hospital, Aizawl | 322              | 6          | 340            | -            | 2,551            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>2,507</b>     | <b>762</b> | <b>2,019</b>   | <b>4,817</b> | <b>25,336</b>    |

**Animal entry from Department Check Post:**

| Species       | Cattle | Buffalo | Mithun | Pig   | Goat  | Birds     | Total            |
|---------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------|
| No of Animals | 1,923  | 202     | 20     | 1,086 | 4,504 | 12,67,806 | <b>12,75,541</b> |

**Revenue received from Veterinary Services:**

| Name of Districts           | REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM (In ₹) |                 |                 |                 |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                             | OPD,OT,<br>Out case             | Vaccination     | A.I.            | Animal<br>Entry | TOTAL               |
|                             | Aizawl                          | 1,90,420        | 1,37,321        | 47,100          | -                   |
| Lunglei                     | 2,18,300                        | 96,660          | 21,660          | 25,720          | <b>3,62,340.00</b>  |
| Siaha                       | 39,360                          | 18,200          | -               | 54,380          | <b>1,14,730.00</b>  |
| Champhai                    | 1,27,035                        | 58,305          | 7,800           | 80,570          | <b>2,64,710.00</b>  |
| Kolasib                     | 98,366                          | 1,22,970        | 51,350          | 5,06,450        | <b>7,79,120.00</b>  |
| Serchhip                    | 1,22,710                        | 1,05,930        | 21,800          | 50,490          | <b>3,00,930.00</b>  |
| Mamit                       | 54,524                          | 44,020          | 400             | 54,834          | <b>1,53,778.00</b>  |
| Lawngtlai                   | 76,790                          | 21,390          | 1,050           | 14,500          | <b>1,08,120.00</b>  |
| Polyclinic Hospital, Aizawl | 1,61,605                        | 1,29,760        | 10,640          | 28,890          | <b>3,47,045.00</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>10,89,110</b>                | <b>7,34,556</b> | <b>1,61,800</b> | <b>8,15,834</b> | <b>28,05,614.00</b> |

**Programmes/ Project undertaken by the Department during 2017-18:**

| Sl. No. | Name of Programme  | Mode of Assistance | Fund received (₹ in lakhs) |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | National Livestock Mission (NLM)                                   | CSS                | 261.60                     |
| 2       | Rastriya Kriya Vikas Yojana (RKVY)                                 | CSS                | 144.40                     |
| 3       | National Programme on Bovine Breeding (NPBB)                       | CSS                | 56.30                      |
| 4       | Assistance to state for control of Animal disease (ASCAD)          | CSS                | 22.22                      |
| 5       | Brucellosis control programme (B-CP)                               | CSS                | 7.77                       |
| 6       | Foot and Mouth disease Control Programme (FMD -CP)                 | CSS                | 3.33                       |
| 7       | National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM) | CSS                | 7.77                       |
| 8       | National Animal Disease Reporting system (NADRS)                   | CSS                | 4.55                       |
| 9       | New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)                             | State              | 1159.25                    |
| 10      | NABARD   | State              | 1,040.71                   |
| 11      | Budget 2017 - 2018   | State              | 6,251.20                   |
|         | <b>Total</b>   |                    | <b>8,553.10</b>            |

## **SOCIETIES UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY**

### **1. INDBRO HATCHERY FARM (Zoram Poultry Development Society), Tanhril:**

The INDBRO Hatchery Farm is undertaken by AH & Vety Department, Govt. of Mizoram. It was established under NABARD RIDF and RKVY however the management is taken up by Zoram Poultry Development Society in collaboration with INDBRO Research & Breeding Farm Pvt. LTD, Hyderabad. The farm is the first of its kind with genetically superior breeds of birds capable of high production even during adverse conditions.

#### **Status of the Farm:**

| Items          | Capacity in numbers |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Layers         | 6,000 birds         |
| Broiler        | 3,000 birds         |
| Hatchery       | 60,000/month        |
| Egg production | 30,000/month        |

**Farm income during 2017-18:**  
₹ 76,83,052.00

**Piglet Multiplication Farm, Thingsulthliah :**

#### **Current Status of the farm:**

| Items                 | Capacity   |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Weaner pen            | 100        |
| Grower pen            | 100        |
| Gestation pen         | 80         |
| Farrowing pen         | 59         |
| Boar pen              | 3          |
| <b>Total capacity</b> | <b>342</b> |

**Stock Value : ₹ 1,62,30,000.00**

## **STATUS OF VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURES**

### **District-Wise Veterinary Institutions**

| Sl.No | District  | Hospitals | Dispensaries | Rural Animal Health Centres | Artificial Insemination Centres | No. of Veterinary Doctors | No. of VFA/SVF A/ IM/JEO etc. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | Mamit     | -         | 3            | 12                          | 3                               | 4                         | 10                            |
| 2     | Kolasib   | 1         | 4            | 6                           | 9                               | 13                        | 17                            |
| 3     | Aizawl    | 1         | 6            | 30                          | 18                              | 46                        | 54                            |
| 4     | Champhai  | 1         | 7            | 13                          | 7                               | 11                        | 17                            |
| 5     | Serchhip  | -         | 4            | 7                           | 6                               | 10                        | 21                            |
| 6     | Lunglei   | 1         | 6            | 26                          | 9                               | 15                        | 41                            |
| 7     | Lawngtlai | -         | 4            | 2                           | 3                               | 5                         | 5                             |
| 8     | Siaha     | 1         | 3            | 7                           | 3                               | 6                         | 7                             |

### **District-Wise Infrastructures of AH&Vety Department**

| Sl. No. | Infrastructure          | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | Champhai | Serchhip | Lunglei | lawngtlai | Siaha | Total |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1       | Feed and Fodder Farm    | 0     | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1       | 1         | 1     | 7     |
| 2       | Animal Feed Plant       | 0     | 0       | 1      | 0        | 0        | 0       | 0         | 0     | 1     |
| 3       | Surveillance Check Post | 1     | 2       | 0      | 2        | 1        | 3       | 0         | 1     | 10    |
| 4       | Liquid Nitrogen Plant   | 0     | 0       | 1      | 0        | 0        | 1       | 0         | 0     | 2     |

### Departmental Poultry Farm

From time to time the state department takes-up special scheme introduced by Government of India in the said development. Besides, the Department maintains one Turkey Breeding Farm at Selesih and Duck Multiplication Farm at Thenzawl. The existing Poultry Farms are:

| Sl. No. | Name of Farm                         | District           | Capacity                         | Breed Available                |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1       | Pig Farm, Lungpher                   | Lunglei            | 100 sows unit                    | LYW(pure), Zovawk              |
| 2       | Pig Farm, Mampui                     | Lawngtlai          | 50 sows unit                     | Hampshire crosses, LWY crosses |
| 3       | Regional Boar Semen Station, Selesih | Aizawl             | 12 breeding boars                | LWY (pure), Hampshire (pure)   |
| 4       | Satellite Boar Semen Station         | In all 8 districts | 2 breeding boar in each district | LWY, Hampshire                 |

### Departmental Dairy Farm

| Sl. No. | Name of Farm | Location  |
|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1       | Dairy Farm   | Kolasib   |
| 2       | Dairy Farm   | Champhai  |
| 3       | Dairy Farm   | Lunglei   |
| 4       | Dairy Farm   | Siaha     |
| 5       | Dairy Farm   | Aizawl    |
| 6       | Dairy Farm   | Serchhip  |
| 7       | Dairy Farm   | Lawngtlai |

### Physical & Financial Achievement Report of NLUP – NEDP Convergence Phase – 2 and Phase – 3 during 2018 – 2019

#### Phase – 2

| Name of trade | Physical      | Financial            |                     |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|               | No. of benefs | Rate per beneficiary | Amount              |
| Dairy         | 56            | 20,000/-             | 11,20,000           |
| Piggery       | 3,022         | 50,000/-             | 15,11,00,000        |
| Poultry       | 1,637         | 50,000/-             | 8,18,50,000         |
| Mithun        | 229           | 50,000/-             | 1,14,50,000         |
| Hill Cattle   | 646           | 50,000/-             | 3,23,00,000         |
| Goat          | 45            | 50,000/-             | 22,50,000           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>5,635</b>  | <b>-</b>             | <b>28,00,70,000</b> |

#### Phase – 3

| Name of trade | Physical      | Financial            |                     |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|               | No. of benefs | Rate per beneficiary | Amount              |
| Dairy         | 131           | 20,000/-             | 26,20,000           |
| Piggery       | 2,860         | 50,000/-             | 14,30,00,000        |
| Poultry       | 1,442         | 50,000/-             | 7,21,00,000         |
| Mithun        | 402           | 50,000/-             | 2,01,00,000         |
| Hill Cattle   | 281           | 50,000/-             | 1,40,50,000         |
| Goat          | 27            | 50,000/-             | 13,50,000           |
| Vety          | 11            | 50,000/-             | 5,50,000            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>5,154</b>  | <b>-</b>             | <b>25,37,70,000</b> |

Source - Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department

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## 6. FISHERIES

### Vision and Objectives:

**I. Sustainable Development of Fishery Sector in the state of Mizoram for nutritional security and livelihood support.**

### II. 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 viz. optimal stocking of the culture fishery resources etc.
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 estimated production from the state own resources could meet only 6.78 kg per capita consumption against the per capita targeted 11kg per capita consumption.

### Organizational set up of Fisheries Department:

The Department of Fisheries is headed by Director supported by one each of Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director in the Directorate level. There are 8 (eight) District Offices each headed by a District Fisheries Development Officer supported by the subordinate fisheries technical staff.

### Achievement both financial and physical:

The total State budget for Fisheries Department during 2017-18 is ₹ 1119.46 lakh, out of which ₹ 723.00 lakh is set for Salary and wages and ₹ 239.87 as State Matching Share for 2016-17 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, leaving an available balance of only ₹ 156.59 lakh for utilization under Direction and administration and developmental activities. Due to the meager fund allotment for the State fishery development, activities undertaken by the Fisheries Department, Mizoram solely depends on the availability of funds under various Government of India schemes viz. Blue Revolution/RKVY/NFDB etc.

### Production Status:

During 2017-18, the total estimated production of fish from the state own resources are estimated to be 7643 MT averaging production of 12.8 quintal per hectare. The total water area under fish culture is estimated to be 5468.34 Ha with around 16043 nos. of families involved in fish farming.

Presently there are 17 nos. of registered hatcheries in the state out of which 12 nos. is under private ownership. Most of the existing Hatcheries especially the government farms need renovation and could not be utilized to their full potential. The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated to be 450.00 lakh fingerling calculating on the basis of available water bodies under culture sector at the end of 2017-18. Out of this entire requirement the state was estimated to produce only around 205 lakh of fingerlings both from private and government resources. Therefore, the shortfall is estimated to be around 245.00 lakh nos. of fish seed under Culture Sector alone out of which 100 lakhs (approx) is estimated to be met from the neighboring states of Assam and Tripura, thereby resulting in under stocking of around 145 lakh nos. of fish seeds in cultural sector alone.

The highlight of the achievement under different schemes can be summarized as follows: -

### 1. New Economic Development Policy (NEDP):

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 does away with destructive jhum cultivation.

- ✓ 25 beneficiaries are assisted under State New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) for construction of 0.5 Ha of new ponds and supplied with necessary inputs for the first year.

### 2. Blue Revolution:

The Government of India scheme 'Neel Kranti Mission Plan' or 'Blue Revolution' focus on integrated development of the full potential of Fisheries in the country. Focus on fisheries, particularly the inland ones, will help in realizing 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. The sharing pattern of the scheme is 54:6:40 (GOI:GOM : Beneficiaries).

The total fund available under Blue Revolution for the year 2017-18 is ₹267.14, out of which the GOI share ₹164.39 is received and utilized and the State Matching Share of ₹19.70 is yet to be sanctioned by the Government of Mizoram:

- ✓ Constructed 9.4 Ha of fingerling rearing area under private sector covering all district.
- ✓ 4 new Carp hatchery has been established under private sector covering beneficiaries from Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip and Department Fish Seed Farm, Lengpui.
- ✓ Constructed 2 no. of Ice plant at Sihphir, Aizawl District and Bukvannei, Kolasib District.
- ✓ Constructed 3 nos. of fish landing centre at Lawngtlai, Kolasib & Lunglei District.
- ✓ Under Welfare of Fishermen Assistance assistance has been given to beneficiaries of different district for construction of 28 nos. of fishermen house and 10 tubewells (tuikhur).

### 3. Rashtrya Kishan Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The scheme aims at augmentation of per hectare productivity in fisheries sector in the State through various activities viz. one-time supply of vital inputs, infrastructure development for sustained yield of fish seeds, manufacture of low cost high FCR fish feed 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 outlay for the financial year 2017-18 under RKVY is ₹ 66.95 lakh only out of which Central share of ₹ 62.95 lakh and ₹ 4.00 lakh State Matching Share. The achievement can be summarized as follows: -

- ✓ Construction of 1 no. of hatchery at Buhchang, Kolasib District.
- ✓ Construction of 1 Chocolate Mahseer Hatchery at Tamdil.
- ✓ Creation of 2.6 Ha of fish fingerling rearing areas at Kolasib, Aizawl and Mamit District.
- ✓ Construction of 3 Cage Culture units at Serlui B Reservoir.
- ✓ Skill Development training for 200 nos. of fish farmers.

#### 4. Outcome/Output/Socio-Economic impacts/Results

Presently, the Department of Fisheries contributes 0.7% to the State economy in terms of sectoral contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product.

The average production from culture sector is during 2016-17 is estimated to be 1.28 MT/ha. and the fish farmers are capable of earning a per capita income of ₹ 2.30 lakh per hectare at farm price @ ₹ 180/kg which is targeted to improve and enhanced during the next five years.

#### 1. Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation

Although the Department activities are gradually improving the status of the rural artisan, still many constraints have been noted in the past as stated below:

- 1) Fish culture/Aquaculture is a highly technical subject 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 manpower capacity of the department is also very poor and proposals for strengthening the manpower through post creation is always regretted and undermined. Due to such constraints the growth potential of the Fisheries development in the state could not be utilized upto the full extend and pick up its momentum up to the expectations during the past two decades.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Adequate funding is required for enhancement of input supply such as fish seed fish seeds, medicines etc for Culture Fisheries, for achieving targeted level of production. The low production per hectare as compared to other states is due to the under-stocking of fish seeds in the available area and non availability of adequate inputs for the fish farmers.

#### 2. 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 aim of the Department. The state is still having a large scope for development of fisheries by development of infrastructure like hatcheries, fish ponds, increased utilization of the existing reservoirs thereby offering income generation to the rural mass to improve the economic condition and livelihood of rural farmers. Providing assistance and basic inputs is vital for tangible growth of the farmer individual socio-economically besides development of the sector in the State.

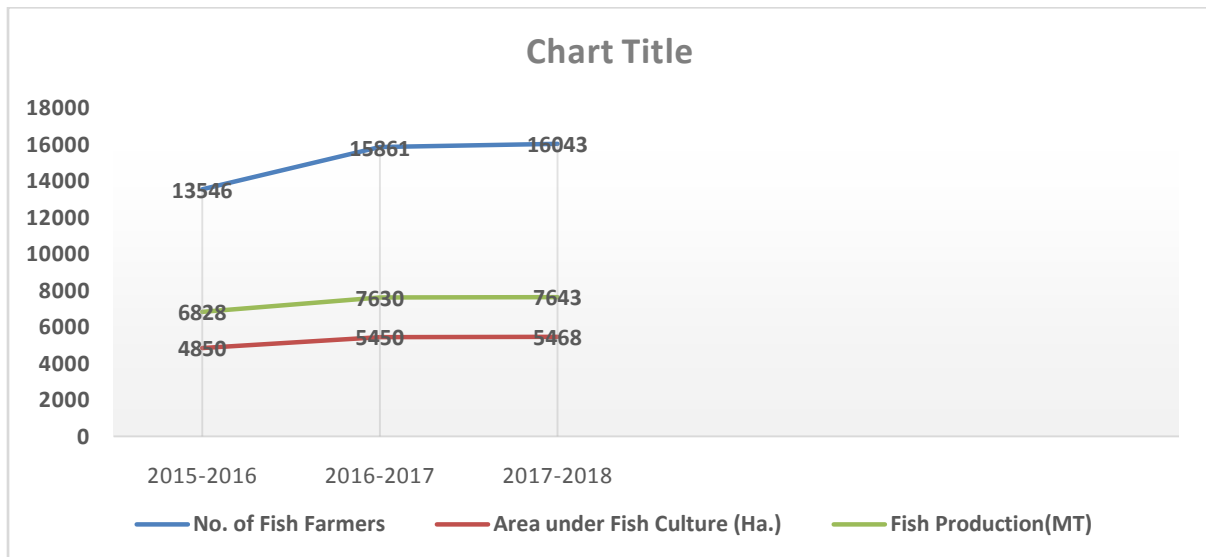
The average production from culture sector is during 2016-17 is estimated to be 1.305 MT/ha. and the fish farmers are capable of earning a per capita income of ₹ 1.50 lakh per hectare at farm price @ ₹ 150/kg which is targeted to improve and enhanced during the next five years.

**3. Future perspective**

All Central Schemes under Fisheries are incorporated under the Blue Revolution, which aims at doubling the income of the farmers by 2020. The Department submitted proposal to the Government of India for creation of more additional water area under fish culture, installation of fish cages at Tuirial Hydel

Project reservoir for fish culture, housing and drinking water facilities for fishers, training/skill upgradation etc for augmentation of fish production level at 9000MT by 2020 offering per capita consumption of 8.0 kg besides employment generation and upliftment of economic condition of the poor rural farmers. The perspective plan requires a proper contribution by the State Government as State share towards fisheries development programmes under Blue Revolution.

**4. Facts and figures to support the targets and outcomes in the form of time series Data and statistics**



*Source - Fisheries Department*

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## 7. ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE

### 1. Forest

Forest cover in the country is being monitored by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun by conducting countrywide assessment in every two consecutive years. Though the state is rich in biodiversity, it has very limited dense forests. National Forest Policy, 1988 aims to maintain two third of the Geographical area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil erosion. 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-2017' published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun about 86.27% of the State's total geographical area is covered under forests. However the forests have suffered serious depletion and degradation due to traditional practice of shifting cultivation, uncontrolled fire, unregulated felling etc. As per the "India State of Forest Report-2017" published by Forest Survey of India, the state has 12194 Sq.km open forests.

Table1: The abstract of forest cover in Mizoram as per Indian State of Forest Report, 2017

| Forest cover                     | Area in Sq.km |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Very dense forests               | 131.00        |
| Moderately dense forests         | 5861.00       |
| Open forests                     | 12194.00      |
| Total forest cover               | 18186.00      |
| Tree cover                       | 467.00        |
| Total forest & tree cover        | 18653.00      |
| Per capita forest and tree cover | 1.71 Ha       |
| Of states geographical area      | 88.48%        |
| Of India's forest and tree cover | 2.33%         |

Source: SFR, 2017

### 2. Notified Forests & Protected Area of Mizoram

Notified Forests of Mizoram can be classified broadly into 4 categories viz Riverine reserved Forests, Inner line

Reserved Forest, Roadside reserved Forests and Other Reserved Forests. Mizoram has 10 Protected Area covering a total area of 1728.75 Sq.km which is about 8% of the total geographical area of the state.

Table 3: Area under various Reserved Forest and Protected Areas in Mizoram

| Sl. No. | Type of Forest                      | Area (in Sq.km) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
|         | <b>5. State owned</b>               |                 |
| 1       | Riverine reserved forest            | 1832.50         |
| 2       | Innerline reserved forest           | 570.00          |
| 3       | Roadside reserved forest            | 97.20           |
| 4       | Other reserved forests              | 1963.63         |
| 5       | Wildlife protected areas            | 1858.75         |
| 6       | <b>B. District Councils Forests</b> | 2562.00         |
|         | <b>Total reserved forests</b>       | <b>8084.08</b>  |

Table 4: Area under Protected Areas

| Sl. No.      | Name of Protected Area          | Area (in Sq.km)           | District  |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1            | Dampa Tiger Reserve             | 500 (core) + 488 (buffer) | Mamit     |
| 2            | Murlen National Park            | 100.00                    | Champhai  |
| 3            | Phawngpui National Park         | 50.00                     | Lawngtlai |
| 4            | Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary     | 110.00                    | Lawngtlai |
| 5            | Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary   | 35.00                     | Lunglei   |
| 6            | Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary     | 60.00                     | Champhai  |
| 7            | Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary         | 35.75                     | Aizawl    |
| 8            | Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary | 180.00                    | Lunglei   |
| 9            | Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary     | 50.00                     | Kolasib   |
| 10           | Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary       | 250.00                    | Siaha     |
| <b>Total</b> |                                 | <b>1858.75</b>            |           |

Record of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department

### 3. 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 the Government as well as the people 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:

Table 5: Revenue receipt during 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (up to Dec 2018)

| Year                               | Amount (₹ in lakh) | Remarks  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2017-2018                          | 354.14447          |  |
| 2018-2019<br>(as on December 2018) | 214.94802          | Substantial amount of revenue is anticipated during the remaining financial year of 2018-19. |

Source: Statistical Cell, PCCF Office, Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department

Table 6: Outturn of forest products &amp; revenue collected during 2017-2018

| Sl. No.              | Item                            | Unit | Quantity | Amount (₹ in lakh) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b>             | <b>Wood Product</b>             |      |          |                    |
| 1                    | Sawn Timber                     | Cum  | 5.95     | 19436              |
| 2                    | Firewood                        | Cum  | 3932.59  | 246117             |
| 3                    | Poles                           | Nos  | 5635     | 16305              |
| 4                    | Hardwood/Roundwood              | Nos  | -        | -                  |
| 5                    | Charcoal                        | Cum  | 30       | 420                |
| 6                    | Timber Transportation Fee       | Nos  | 150      | 340                |
| 7                    | Admn. Fee on Private Teaks      | LS   | 35243    | 351895             |
| 8                    | Others                          |      |          |                    |
| <b>Sub-total 'A'</b> |                                 |      |          | <b>634513</b>      |
| <b>B</b>             | <b>N.T.F.P. (Permit System)</b> |      |          |                    |
| 1                    | Bamboo                          | Nos  | 1258865  | 1513732            |
| 2                    | Boulder                         | Cum  | 4290     | 60847              |
| 3                    | Stone                           | Cum  | 139531   | 1294611            |
| 4                    | Sand Permit                     | Cum  | 41819.5  | 1683017            |
| 5                    | Cane                            | Rm   | 21813    | 2657               |
| 6                    | Gravel                          | Cum  | 6606.87  | 264275             |
| 7                    | Broomstick                      | Qtls | 19060.5  | 2361445            |
| 8                    | Anchiri (Auction etc.)          | Qtls | 2496.8   | 733120             |
| 9                    | Others                          | LS   | -        | 2886090            |
| <b>Sub-total 'B'</b> |                                 |      |          | <b>10799794</b>    |

| C  | Illegal Seizure of Forest Produce |      |         |                 |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|---------|-----------------|
| 1  | Round Timber/Hardwood             | Cum  | 117.85  | 304989          |
| 2  | Sawn Timber                       | Cum  | 1717.08 | 5053401         |
| 3  | Firewood                          | Cum  | 661.07  | 100198          |
| 4  | Poles                             | Nos  | -       | -               |
| 5  | Charcoal                          | Cum  | 4884.47 | 151879          |
| 6  | Bamboo                            | Nos  | 131660  | 821914          |
| 7  | Sand Permit                       | Cum  | 1334.33 | 70930           |
| 8  | Boulder                           | Cum  | 293     | 10220           |
| 9  | Stone                             | Cum  | -       | -               |
| 10 | Broomstick                        | Qtls | 4555    | 42200           |
| 11 | Anchiri                           | Qtls | 109.96  | 76970           |
| 12 | Royalty from Neepco Lmtd.         | Cum  | -       | 296573          |
| 13 | Auction Sale of Teak log/ST etc   | LS   | -       | 7452690         |
| 14 | Others                            | LS   | -       | 4532212         |
|    | <b>Sub-total 'C'</b>              |      |         | <b>18914176</b> |
| D  | Others (Rents, Fees, etc.)        |      |         |                 |
| 1  | Rents of FRH/License fee          | LS   | -       | 521036          |
| 2  | Zoo Entry Fee                     | Nos  | 13632   | 122475          |
| 3  | Fines (S/T/Others)                | LS   | -       | 4422453         |
|    | <b>Sub-total 'D'</b>              |      |         | <b>5065964</b>  |
|    | <b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>      |      |         | <b>35414447</b> |

Source: Statistical Cell, PCCF Office, Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department

Table 7: Outturn of forest products & revenue collected during 2018-2019 (up to December, 2018)

| Sl. No. | Name of division | Revenue received (in ₹) |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | Kolasib          | 9725273                 |
| 2       | Mamit            | 2692018                 |
| 3       | Kawrthah         | 2708039                 |
| 4       | Darlawn          | 223920                  |
| 5       | Aizawl           | 1463597                 |
| 6       | Champhai         | 63180                   |
| 7       | Thenzawl         | 650690                  |
| 8       | Lunglei          | 1008238                 |
| 9       | Tlabung          | 2442680                 |
| 10      | N.Vanlaiphai     | 155910                  |
| 11      | Aizawl WL Div.   | 248177                  |
| 12      | Khawzawl         | 9600                    |
| 13      | Lawngtlai        | 10500                   |
| 14      | Protection       | 92980                   |
|         | Total            | 21494802                |

Source: Statistical Cell, PCCF Office, Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department

Substantial amount of revenue is anticipated during the remaining financial year of 2018-19.

#### 4. 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, Wetland Management project, Green India Mission etc under which there are afforestation component 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 637 village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs)/Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted. Works under NAP are mainly taken up by VFDCs/EDCs through FDAs. During 2018-2019, plantations have been created in 1750 Ha along with maintenance of older plantations covering 4040 Ha.

National Mission for a Green India or the commonly called Green India Mission (GIM), is one of the eight Missions outlined under India's action plan for addressing the challenge of climate change, and the scheme is being implemented in 8 states in the country. This scheme aimed at protecting, restoring and enhancing diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures. During 2018-19, it is proposed for creation of plantations in 17084 ha along with maintenance of 2559 ha of last year plantations. The project is being implemented in Aizawl Division, Champhai Division, Kolasib Division, Darlawn Division and Thenzawl Forest Division.

- **Prevention of Forest Fires:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Forest Fire Prevention and management Scheme (FFPM), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats 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 campaign etc.

Mizoram has adopted a fire prevention mascot 'Khitea' for creating awareness and effective fire prevention

- **Conservation of Wildlife and their habitats:** The department also executing schemes such as Project Tiger, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat and Project Tiger for conservation of Wildlife and the development of their habitats as well. The department also manages 10 protected areas (PAs) 1 mini Zoo and 1 Deer Park in the state. Proposal for relocation of Serhmun village from Dampa Tiger Reserve is underway.

The area set aside for long term wildlife conservation is 1728.75 Sq.km which is more than 8.8% of the State's geographical area. The details of Protected Area are given in Table 4 above.

- **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 and Working Plan for 5 Divisions have been submitted to MoEFCC. Working Plan for the remaining 4 Divisions are under preparation.

## 5. State specific programmes:

### 1. Green Mizoram Day:

Deeply concerned about the continued loss of healthy forest cover, the State Government launched "Green Mizoram Programme" in 1999 for planting trees on barren lands including private, Government, and Semi-Government lands. Since 18<sup>th</sup> June 1999 till 2017, more than 37 lakhs nos. of seedlings have been planted under Green Mizoram programme. A total seedlings of 85562 nos. have been planted and distributed during 2018 under Green Mizoram programme.

### 2. Fire Prevention Programme:

For creating awareness and sensitization amongst 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 fireline, maintenance of fireline, engagement of fire watchers, awareness campaigns etc under appropriate schemes are some important activities which are being done during the season.



## 6. Outcome of the Department's Activities so far and Expected Outcome (Impact on Economy)

The total economic value of the goods collected by the people from forest was estimated at ₹ 272.09 crore. 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 8: Value of goods collected by the people from forests.

| Items                        | Value (₹)               | % 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          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>272,09,99,743.35</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

Source: Valuation of goods and services from Forests of Mizoram published by Dr. N.S. Bisht, IFS in 2015

Table 9: Indirect benefits (ecosystem services):

| 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<br>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<br>b. Soil formation<br>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<br>b. Reduction in crop damage  |
| 7.      | Pollination  | Pollination of important agriculture /horticulture crops   |
| 8.      | Recreation   | Role of forest in nature tourism   |

Source: Valuation of goods and services from Forests of Mizoram published by Dr. N.S. Bisht, IFS in 2015.

Source - Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department

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## 8. COOPERATION

The expansion of the Cooperative Movement plays an important role in the economic development of the people of the State particularly of the members. There are at present 1490 nos. of Cooperative Societies comprising of Primary, District and State Level Cooperative Societies. The function of these Cooperative Societies are monitored by the Mizoram Cooperative Development Council headed by Hon'ble Minister, Cooperation Department.

The Plan strategy of the Cooperation Department is to strengthen and enhance the progress of cooperative movement within the State which broadly aims at Socio-Economic Development of the people of Mizoram. However, due to inadequacy of fund, the Department cannot provide adequate assistance for infrastructure and working capital as desired.

As per BE 2017-18, the outlay for Cooperation Department is fixed at ₹2276.02 lakh. Out of which, ₹1124.00 lakh and ₹188.64 lakh is earmarked for ICDP/NCDC and GIA to MSCU respectively and ₹851.37 lakh is provided for salary of staff. As such, the Department is having ₹112.01 lakh for implementation of normal scheme resulting a shortfall for contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), employment, job creation and capital formation etc.

In the meanwhile, fortunately the Government allocated ₹107.00 lakh under NEDP for the following and sanction have been moved to the Government: –

- a) BID cold storage at Champhai  
- ₹ 20.00 lakh
- b) Computerization of 40 nos. PACS -  
₹ 42.00 lakh
- c) For clearing liabilities of  
CHAMUL, Champhai –  
₹ 45.00 lakh

During 2016-17, a target of Revenue Receipt in respect of Cooperation Department is ₹26.00 lakh and the Department achieved ₹69.05 lakh. During 2017-18, ₹64.03 lakh have been achieved upto December, 2017 with a target of ₹26.00 lakh.

During 2017-18, the Mizoram Cooperative Societies Act, 2006 is put up for amendment in the Mizoram Legislative Assembly. The amendment includes placing the Principal Act superior to the Rules and deleting the cooling period of 5 years for re-election to BOD, Board member, etc. This amendment intends to strengthen Cooperative Movement as well as prevent any misconception that could arise thereby hampering cooperative development.

Implementation of ICDP Programme in 5 (five) Districts of Mizoram with the approved sanctioned cost of ₹4494.452 lakh to be implemented for 4 (four) years is in progress. For the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, during 2017-18, an amount of ₹1043.729 lakh was released by the Government and disbursement to beneficiaries Cooperative Societies is at the near completion.

There are at present 1325 Primary Cooperative Societies with 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 2016-17 can be seen from the following table.

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No.      | Type of Cooperative Societies                   | No. of Societies | No. of Members |
|--------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1.           | Banking/Credit                                  | 88               | 3,921          |
| 2.           | Industrial                                      | 56               | 1,114          |
| 3.           | Multipurpose                                    | 133              | 6,630          |
| 4.           | Dairy & Livestock, Multi-Commodity              | 131              | 3,903          |
| 5.           | Piggery   | 238              | 5,517          |
| 6.           | Handloom & Weaving                              | 190              | 3,854          |
| 7.           | Consumer  | 98               | 5,288          |
| 8.           | Service   | 038              | 1,576          |
| 9.           | Fishery   | 62               | 1,987          |
| 10.          | Farming (Including Fruits & Vegetables Growers) | 171              | 8,843          |
| 11.          | Poultry Farming                                 | 18               | 324            |
| 12.          | Canteen   | 10               | 346            |
| 13.          | Labour  | 08               | 499            |
| 14.          | Sericulture                                     | 32               | 988            |
| 15.          | Housing   | 05               | 102            |
| 16.          | Marketing (Including District Level)            | 10               | 639            |
| 17.          | Floriculture                                    | 11               | 438            |
| 18.          | Meat Processing/ Butcher                        | 08               | 208            |
| 19.          | Lamps   | 08               | 1,573          |
| 20.          | State Level Society/ Fed.                       | 010              | -              |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>1,325</b>     | <b>47,750</b>  |

Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd. (MIZOFED), an apex body of Cooperative is Share Holder Society of 319 societies, it has achievement during 2017 as mentioned below :-

### 1. POL Business

It presently has 7(seven) Petrol Pump (R.O) throughout the State.

- A new pave block is laid in the driveway of Vairengte RO
- New 20 KL Tanky installed and sales building renovated with new conopy in Kolasib RO
- Public toilet constructed in Aizawl RO
- Canopy and driveway renovated in Champhai RO
- Sales counter renovated and toilet constructed in Lunglei RO
- New toilet cum bathroom and driveway conopy constructed in Lawngtlai RO

Purchase sum from POL -

₹1,01,42,91,594.00

Sales from POL -

₹ 1,05,54,43,328.00

### 2. LPG

It handle distribution of LPG in 6 Mizoram District.

- During 2017, 934 nos. of new LPG connection is issued.
- A total of 301818 nos. of filled 14.2Kg Gas Cylinder and 7756 nos. of 19Kg Filled Gas Cylinder is imported.
- Total purchase from LPG ₹19,07,57,097.00
- Total Sales from LPG ₹22,21,22,628.00

### 3. The Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd (MCAB)

is a State Level Cooperative Federation formed under the Cooperation Department. It is one of the most popular bank in the State of Mizoram. Achievements of MCAB Ltd. during 2017-18 are as below :-

- The total No. of Deposits during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017 is ₹4238.98 lakh.
- Total No. of Loan & Advances issued to 1142 No. of different units is ₹6432.21 lakh. The units include 102 no. of KCC Farmers, Loan to cooperative societies, different Govt. Sponsored scheme, Small scale industries and Small business, Agri and allied loans, etc
- To expand business outreach and provide banking access to more people, two new branches were opened during this period. They are Khawzawl Branch, Champhai district and Zobawk Branch, Lunglei district. As a part of Financial Inclusion Programme, 9 (nine) Financial Literacy Centres (FLC) are functioning with one FLC counselors in each centre. These FLC organized Financial Literacy Awareness Camps, Going Digital Camps and Financial Literacy Camps in different villages and urban centers. In these FLC camps, more than 4600 people participate, 1236 new accounts opened, 184 social insurance

policies issued and 1039 persons undertook indoor financial counselling during the year 2017.

4. **Mizoram State Agriculture Horticulture Forestry and Marketing Cooperative Federation Ltd. (MAHFED)** is a marketing agency set up for economic upliftment of the tribal farmers. It held Sales Emporium to sale and promote agri and allied products. The main activity is purchase of Broom which it sold to three buyers viz – Northeast Empowerment Forum 149200 Kgs/1492 qtls amounting to ₹ 67.00 lakh, Taj Green Broom 34100 Kg/341 qtls amounting to ₹ 15 lakh and RS Aggarwal, Rajasthan 23010 kg/230 qtls amounting to ₹10.00 lakh. It purchase broom from 216 nos. of local farmers, 187 of whom are NLUP beneficiaries.

The total sum received from Purchase of Broom is ₹92.00 lakh. Under the instruction of Ministry of DONER, GOI, MAHFED hold seminars in 9 (nine) different location in the State on the subject “ Innovative Ideas and Best Practices for the Rural Working Classes” with the support of Universities faculties and Horticulture Department and Agriculture Department experts.

5. **Mizoram Apex Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Society, Ltd. (MAHCO)**: MAHCO Ltd. being the Apex Level Handloom Cooperative in the State, promote Handloom and Handicraft in the State and outside Mizoram as well. It procures raw-materials and accessories from outside

the State and supply the same to the Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies at reduced prices and also procures finished products from primary handloom cooperative. MAHCO also organized handloom Fairs for marketing of such finished product. During the year 2017 it has a New membership of 84 Primary Handloom & Handicraft Cooperative Societies and 73 individual artisan (‘D’ class). The total share contribution received during 2017 is ₹40.08 lakh. The Sale proceeds is ₹6,15,487.00. Purchase is ₹6,15,235.00 and total business turnover upto October, 2017 is ₹12,30,722.00.

6. **Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd. (MUCCO)** is another Cooperative Bank functioning under the aegis of Cooperative Department. The achievement of the Bank during 2017 is as mentioned below :-
- Share Capital ₹412.62 lakh
  - Deposits ₹5532.85 lakh
  - Loan & Advances ₹ 3254.97 lakh
  - Investment ₹2403.19 lakh
  - CRAR position 13.19%
  - Net worth of the Bank ₹410.28 lakh

The Bank has tied up with Yes Bank and can now remit and receive money electronically through RTGS/NEFT to any part of the country. It has given SMS alert to customers already. ATM and mobile banking facility is also underway.

*Source - Cooperation Department*

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## 9. 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 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty in the rural areas through various schemes implemented by Rural Development Department.

### 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. Providing financial assistance for construction of shelter/houses to the rural poor through schemes like PMAY-G, Chief Minister's Rural Housing Schemes etc.

### Activities

- 1) Providing wage employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes.
- 2) Providing Housing assistance through Indira Gandhi Awaaz Yojana and Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme, Rural Housing Scheme (Distribution of GCI Sheet).

- 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 sustainable 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 PMKSY (IWMP).

### Schemes/Programmes:

#### 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 MNREGA, SGSY, IWDP, IAY, SPMRM 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 Central 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) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G)**

The objective of PMAY-G 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. PMAY-G 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 ₹48,500/- which is enhanced to ₹75,000/- and for upgradation of an existing house is ₹15,000/- per unit, in hilly/difficult areas. This Scheme is funded on a ratio of 90:10 by the Central 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 Central 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) New Economic Development Policy**

New Economic Development Policy aims at the improvement in the quality of life of rural population through proper infrastructure facilities of the economically weaker sections of the society. A pivotal milestone in this journey towards freedom from poverty is **quality housing for all**. Adequate shelter for each and every household is a fundamental pre-requisite for the healthy living in the society providing a sense of security. Based on the BPL list and the Housing Shortage allocating 75% on

BPL List and 25% on Housing Shortage allocation of the 8 Districts of the State for the units of house construction have been arrived. The households will be amongst the poorest in the State and who have failed to construct a house through their own initiative or are unable to upgrade their housing status. A need is felt to discard the shelterlessness in the State through this initiative.

There are 3 Schemes implemented by Rural Development Department under NEDP viz. Chief Minister Housing Scheme, Social education, Rural Housing Scheme (Distribution of GCI Sheet).

#### **1) Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme**

Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme is one of the scheme implemented by Rural Development Department under New Economic Development Policy.

Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme aims at supporting the economically weaker segment of the society in providing housing to improve their livelihood opportunities. To achieve the status of a shelter less & Kutcha House Resident, the scheme has the objective of assisting the eligible rural households for construction of a new dwelling and also to convert their existing kutcha houses to pucca house and this Scheme is to bring about a qualitative improvement in the rural households by providing them a housing grant. This will result in achieving "Kutcha House Free State". A Kutcha house has a roof made of GCI Sheet, Tarpaulin or Drum sheet. The project will be implemented in all Districts of the State. The ceiling for construction/ conversion grants will be fixed at ₹50,000 per unit. The disbursements will be rapid to assist in swift completion of this project.

Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. For a rural population owning a house provides significant economic security and dignity in society. Possession of a

house brings about a profound social change endowing him with an identity, thus integrating him with his immediate social status.

Housing assistance schemes like the then Indira Awaaz Yojana now known as Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana & Rural Housing Scheme have shown high impact. These schemes have elevated the socio-economic condition of the rural poor of the state to a great extent and solve the problem of shelterlessness for the rural poor. However, Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme will be limited to the economically weaker families who do not have proper shelter and those that are not encapsulated under the then Indira Awaaz Yojana now Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana or any other Rural Housing Scheme.

Allocation will be made to the District based on 75% on BPL List and 25% on housing shortage. Implementation has been undertaken as per the operational Guidelines of the NEDP pertaining to Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme.

## 2) **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.

## 3) **Distribution of GCI roofs**

Distribution of GCI sheets for roofing was introduced during the 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Information relating achievement during 2018 - 19**  
**Achievement of Rural Development Department during 2018 - 19**

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No   | Head of Development  | Financial Allocation (Incl. SMS) | Financial Achievement (as on 31.12.2018) (Incl. SMS) | Physical Achievement        |
|----------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1        | 2  | 3                                | 4  | 5                           |
| <b>1</b> | <b>North Eastern Council (NEC)</b>   |                                  |  |                             |
|          | Aloe Vera Plantation at Chhanchhuahna Khawpui                                    |                                  | 81.94  | 100%                        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Central Pool of resources for North East &amp; Sikkim (NLCPR)</b>             |                                  |  |                             |
| i        | i) Construction of Multi-Shopping Complex at E. Lungdar                          | 452.36                           | 173.98   | 80%                         |
|          | ii) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at Aibawk                                | 416                              | 160.00   | 36%                         |
|          | iii) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at Khawbung                             | 369.89                           | 147.96   | 80%                         |
|          | iv) Construction of Multi Shopping complex at Saitual                            | 322.74                           | 124.13   | 80%                         |
| ii       | SLMC & IAC   | 86.66                            | 44.04  | Salary etc for 11 staff     |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Special programme for Rural Development (SPRD)</b>                            |                                  |  |                             |
| i        | DRDA Admin.  | 164.72                           | 221.46   | Salary for 117 Nos of staff |
| ii       | SIRD   | 76.2                             | 113.68   | Salary for 11 Nos of staff  |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Other Rural development Programme (ORDP)</b>                                  |                                  |  |                             |
| i        | Direction & Admn   | 0                                | 903.27   | Salary for 171 Nos of staff |
|          | BLA  | 0                                | 1050.5   | Salary for 171 Nos of staff |
|          | ARDP   | 518.48                           | 396.36   | Salary for 65 Nos of staff  |
| <b>5</b> | <b>New Economic Development prog. (NEDP) Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme</b> |                                  |  |                             |
| i        | CMRHS  | 100                              | 1000.00  | 1970 nos of beneficiary     |

|                    |   |                 |                 |  |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| ii                 | Rural Housing-Dist. Of GCI Sheet                                      | 200             | 200.00          | NA   |
| iii                | Social Education  | 400             | 400.00          | NA   |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   |   | <b>3107.05</b>  | <b>5017.32</b>  |  |
| iv                 | Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)/PMSKY (WS component) | 3835.00         | 1578.23         | Plantation including Horticulture, Afforestation etc 12733.75 Ha |
| v                  | Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen PMAY - G                          | 908.00          | 0.00            |  |
| vi                 | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)      | 22462.00        | 4605.97         | ₹ 61.96 lakh person days as on 1.02.2018                         |
| vii                | National Rural Livelihood Mission                                     | 64.52           | 4552.43         | 60%  |
| <b>Sub - Total</b> |   | <b>27269.52</b> | <b>10736.63</b> |  |
| <b>viii</b>        | <b>CSS-Other Scheme</b>   |                 |                 |  |
| i                  | Border Area Development Programme (BADP)                              | 4031.00         | 3077.00         | All works are on goingworks                                      |
| <b>Sub - Total</b> |   | <b>4031.00</b>  | <b>3077.00</b>  |  |
| <b>Grant-Total</b> |   | <b>34407.57</b> | <b>18830.95</b> |  |

**Information relating achievement during 2018 - 2019**  
**Projected achievement of R.D Department during 2018 - 2019**

(₹in lakh)

| Sl. No.          | Head of Development  | Projected achievement during 2018 - 19 (incl. SMS) | Projected Physical Achievement |
|------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1                | 2  | 3  | 6                              |
| <b>1</b>         | <b>North Eastern Council (NEC)</b>                                   |  |                                |
| i                | Irrigation & Flood Control at Ngopa                                  | 0  |                                |
| ii               | Aloe Vera Plantation at Chhanchhuahna Khawpui                        | 91.04  | 100%                           |
| <b>2</b>         | <b>Central Pool of resources for North East &amp; Sikkim (NLCPR)</b> |  |                                |
|                  | i) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at E Lungdar                  | 173.99   | 80%                            |
|                  | ii) Construction of Mini-Sports Complex at Aibawk                    | 160.00   | 36%                            |
|                  | iii) Construction of mini sports complex at Khawbung                 | 147.96   | 80%                            |
|                  | ii) Construction of Multi-Shopping Complex at Saitual                | 124.18   | 80%                            |
| <b>3</b>         | <b>Special Central Assistance (SCA)- united</b>                      |  |                                |
| i                | SLMC & IAC   | 86.66  | Salary for 11 Nos of staff     |
| ii               | <b>Special Programme for Rural Development (SPRD)</b>                |  |                                |
|                  | DRDA Admin.  | 613.856  | Salary for 11 Nos of staff     |
|                  | SIRD   | 181.68   | Salary for 11 Nos of staff     |
| iii              | <b>Other Rural Development Programme (ORDP)</b>                      |  |                                |
|                  | Direction & Admn   | 1062.79  | Salary for 171 Nos of staff    |
|                  | BLA  | 1268.66  | Salary for 171 Nos of staff    |
|                  | ARDP   | 518.48   | Salary for 65 Nos of staff     |
| <b>4</b>         | <b>New Economic Development Policy (NEDP)</b>                        |  |                                |
| i                | Social Education   | 400.00   | 46 Nos of works                |
| ii               | Distribution of GCI Sheets   | 200.00   | NA                             |
| iii              | Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme                                | 1000.00  | 1970 nos of beneficiary        |
| <b>Sub-Total</b> |  | <b>6029.296</b>                                    |                                |

|          |  |                 |                  |
|----------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 5        | Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)/ PMSKY (WS component) | 3835.00         | 73% projects     |
| 6        | Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G)                           | 908.00          |                  |
| 7        | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)       | 22462.00        | 100%             |
| 8        | National Rural Livelihood Mission                                      | 64.52           | 100%             |
|          | <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>27269.52</b> |                  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>CSS-Other Scheme</b>  |                 |                  |
| i        | Border Area Development Programme (BADP)                               | 4050.27         | 355 Nos of Works |
|          | <b>Sub-Total</b>   | <b>4050.27</b>  |                  |
|          | <b>Grant-Total</b>   | <b>37349.09</b> |                  |

*Source - Rural Development Department*

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## 10. IRRIGATION & WATER RESOURCES

### Vision of the Department:

Sustainable development and efficient management of water and land resources for enhanced productivity of farm sector and improved livelihood of farming community under different agro-climatic conditions.

### Objectives:

1. Creation of irrigation potential by implementation of minor irrigation schemes.
2. Optimum utilization of created irrigation potentials in completed minor irrigation schemes/projects by implementation of command area development & water management schemes.
3. Protection of agricultural lands by implementation of anti-erosion schemes.
4. Restoration and augmentation of storage capacities of water bodies to

recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.

5. Increasing active participation of stakeholders/farmers in implementation of minor irrigation schemes and operation & maintenance of completed schemes/projects by formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs).
6. To ensure quality control and effective monitoring of various schemes under Minor Irrigation Department.
7. Capacity building of departmental engineers and farmers.

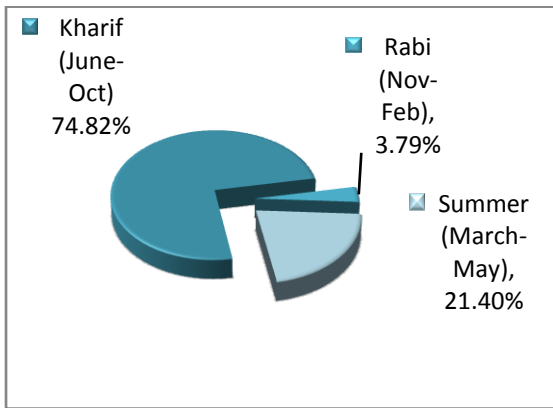
### Sectoral Overview:

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          |                |
| <b>Jan</b>   | 11.00  | 10.94          | 9.00           | 9.80           | 5.90           | 6.20           | 10.30          | 11.70          | <b>9.36</b>    |
| <b>Feb</b>   | 27.60  | 20.17          | 36.60          | 14.60          | 20.90          | 15.30          | 18.10          | 24.10          | <b>22.17</b>   |
| <b>Mar</b>   | 99.60  | 71.65          | 101.40         | 86.60          | 81.60          | 61.60          | 47.20          | 46.70          | <b>74.54</b>   |
| <b>Apr</b>   | 191.40   | 127.05         | 215.50         | 236.80         | 116.10         | 110.60         | 116.70         | 103.80         | <b>152.24</b>  |
| <b>May</b>   | 373.70   | 250.39         | 342.10         | 451.00         | 330.10         | 309.40         | 327.60         | 371.40         | <b>344.46</b>  |
| <b>Jun</b>   | 449.50   | 355.50         | 431.10         | 432.20         | 426.30         | 462.50         | 474.30         | 457.10         | <b>436.06</b>  |
| <b>Jul</b>   | 519.60   | 374.88         | 463.70         | 397.20         | 405.60         | 466.00         | 482.80         | 434.40         | <b>443.02</b>  |
| <b>Aug</b>   | 557.60   | 392.01         | 514.70         | 529.10         | 395.00         | 462.60         | 389.70         | 450.10         | <b>461.35</b>  |
| <b>Sep</b>   | 529.50   | 400.53         | 444.90         | 480.30         | 330.10         | 417.80         | 350.70         | 398.10         | <b>418.99</b>  |
| <b>Oct</b>   | 295.50   | 234.03         | 218.40         | 309.60         | 184.80         | 225.60         | 206.80         | 230.30         | <b>238.13</b>  |
| <b>Nov</b>   | 67.30  | 62.24          | 36.70          | 26.00          | 62.80          | 46.70          | 53.00          | 71.40          | <b>53.27</b>   |
| <b>Dec</b>   | 29.30  | 19.98          | 19.90          | 9.20           | 21.60          | 12.20          | 5.80           | 12.20          | <b>16.27</b>   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3151.60</b>                                       | <b>2319.37</b> | <b>2834.00</b> | <b>2982.40</b> | <b>2380.80</b> | <b>2596.50</b> | <b>2483.00</b> | <b>2611.30</b> | <b>2669.87</b> |

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)**

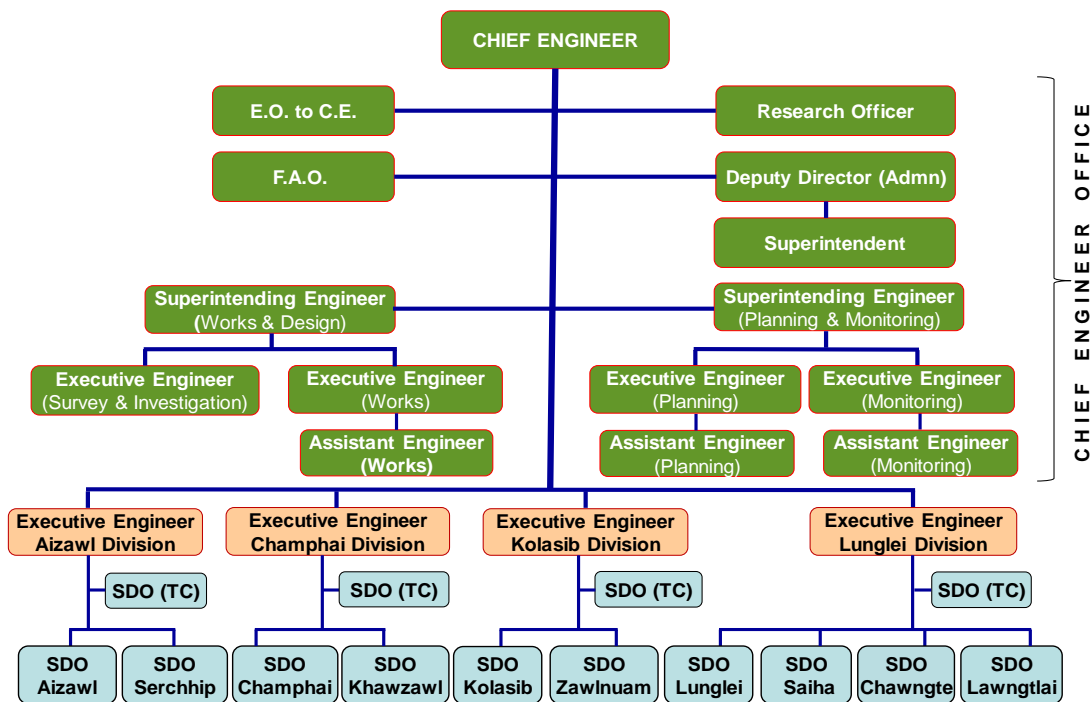
Since rainfall alone is not able to maintain standing water required for wet rice cultivation, irrigation is indispensable for wet rice cultivation; therefore, it is a fact that works on irrigation had been started as early as when WRC was first introduced in Champhai and North Vanlaiphai areas during the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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. 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 increased 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 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2007, there are four works divisions and nine sub-divisions. The Department was strengthened and re-structured into full-fledged engineering department in October, 2008. The name of the Department was changed from Minor Irrigation Department to Irrigation & Water Resources Department on June, 2017. 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.

Present organization chart is given below:



**Activities of the Department:**

Irrigation & Water Resources 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.

**2. 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 NABARD.

For contribution towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030, the goal of the department is to end hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote Sustainable Agriculture which is to be achieved by increasing the total cropped area irrigated, the Culturable Command Area, Irrigation potential Created and Potential area developed from their current status to 23,200 ha, 37,400 ha, 67,100 ha and 25,520 ha respectively.

**3. 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.

**4. 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.

**5. 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.

#### **Targets of the Department:**

For contribution towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030, the goal of the department is doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, achieve food security and promote Sustainable Agriculture which is to be achieved by increasing the total cropped area irrigated, the Culturable Command Area, Irrigation potential Created and Potential area developed from their current status to 23,200 ha, 37,400 ha, 67,100 ha and 25,520 ha respectively.

#### **Achievements of the Department in the current fiscal year:**

##### **1) Minor Irrigation Projects:**

- There are 14 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Har Khet ko Pani during 2015-18 which will cover 552Ha Culturable Command Area.
- 11 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects implemented with assistance of **RIDF-XXI** under

NABARD during 2016-18 which will cover 566Ha Culturable Command Area.

- 5 new Minor Irrigation Projects were implemented under **RIDF-XXII** during 2017-18 which will create an irrigation potential of 360 ha.
- During 2017-18, implementation of 4 new Minor Irrigation Projects under **RIDF-XXIII** has been started costing ₹ 518.96 lakhs which will cover 211 Ha of Culturable Command Area.
- During 2017-18, under PMKSY (Har khet ko pani), 22 nos. of Minor Irrigation Projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 2876.11 lakhs have been started which will cover culturable command area of 1171.00 Ha. These projects are scheduled to be completed within three years.

##### **2) National Hydrology Project:**

Memorandum of Agreement was signed between Government of Mizoram and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 for implementation of National Hydrology Project. Mizoram is tentatively allocated a budget of ₹ 3,100.00 lakh for a period of eight years, which may be increased or decreased at the time of mid-term review, depending on the performance of the state.

To achieve the objectives of the project, it is felt that the first two years will mainly be concentrated on capacity development and infrastructure development. For the year 2017-18, the approved budget for Mizoram is ₹ 370.00 lakh which will be used for infrastructure development like vertical extension of C.E building, purchase of IT equipments, office furniture, capacity building of employees and establishment of hydro-met stations in Barak Sub-basin.

### 3) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA):

Records of Discussion on Technical Cooperation or TCP titled 'The Project on Capacity Enhancement for Sustainable Agriculture and Irrigation Development in Mizoram' was signed between Government of Mizoram and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2016.

Kick-off meeting of TCP was held among JICA Team and Irrigation & Water Resources, Agriculture, Horticulture and Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Departments on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2017. The overall goal of the project is to develop sustainable agriculture in Mizoram through enhancement of capacity of the government officials and farmers.

For implementing this project, Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, Block Agriculture and Irrigation Development Committee (BAIDC) and Project Management Team (PMT) were formed. 4 Rural Development Blocks and 4 villages were selected as pilot RD Blocks and pilot villages, viz., Buhchangphai Village (Bilkhawthlir RD Block), Hnahlan village (Champhai RD Block), Sailam village (Aibawk RD Block) and Serchhip-II village (Serchhip RD Block). Selection of pilot

villages were based on criteria given in RoD and Pre-baseline Survey Report (October, 2017) of villages.

Draft Methods for Village Development Plan are under preparation by the Working Groups of the concerned departments.

### Department's Contribution in the economy:

Main function of Irrigation & Water Resources 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.

### 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, 450 minor irrigation projects covering 18,783 ha command area have been completed and area covered by completed minor irrigation schemes/projects *vis-à-vis* WRC potential area (district-wise) is given in the following 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                     | 64                       | 1,105                | 2,431         | 58.72%                    |
| 2             | Mamit            | 302,575          | 20,182                    | 42                       | 501                  | 1,664         | 8.24%                     |
| 3             | Kolasib          | 138,251          | 9,429                     | 81                       | 1,214                | 3,872         | 41.06%                    |
| 4             | Champhai         | 318,583          | 8,697                     | 91                       | 548                  | 4,001         | 46.00%                    |
| 5             | Serchhip         | 142,160          | 3,710                     | 52                       | 817                  | 2,568         | 69.22%                    |
| 6             | Lunglei          | 453,800          | 12,797                    | 62                       | 815                  | 2,245         | 17.55%                    |
| 7             | Lawngtlai        | 255,710          | 11,405                    | 33                       | 553                  | 1,387         | 12.16%                    |
| 8             | Siaha            | 139,990          | 4,284                     | 25                       | 183                  | 615           | 14.36%                    |
| <b>Total:</b> |                  | <b>2,108,700</b> | <b>74,644</b>             | <b>450</b>               | <b>5,736</b>         | <b>18,783</b> | <b>25.16%</b>             |

### **Problems and challenges in the stage of implementation:**

- 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.

### **Future Perspective:**

State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plans were prepared during 2016-17 which comprises of a 5 year strategic action plan for implementation of irrigation projects in the state. Minor Irrigation projects will be implemented to cover the irrigation potential areas in different parts of the state.

The department proposes to take up Solar powered pump Irrigation system under NEDP in collaboration with Zoram Energy Development Agency (ZEDA). Repair and restoration of Minor Irrigation Projects is also aimed to be included under SEDP through which several projects which needs repair and restoration can be covered.

*Source - Irrigation & Water Resources Department*

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## 11. POWER & ELECTRICITY

### I. Objectives 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.

### II. Scheme-wise Activities in the current Fiscal Year

The Department is now looking after 8 nos Hydel Station with total installed capacity of 29.35MW, 674.72 kms Transmission lines and 10 nos 132/33kV Sub-Station with a total transformation capacity of 255.7MVA. The following works are undertaken to add generation, transmission, transformation and distribution capacity under various shemes.

#### a) NEDP and other State Projects:

- i) **Augmentation of 2×1.5MVA 132/33kV Transformer by 2×25MVA, 132/33kV Transformers at newly shifted 132kV Sub-Station Zuangtui under NEDP:** In the year 1993, there was a massive sliding and sinking of land at Zuangtui area which adversely affected the 2×12.5MVA, 132/33 KV Sub-station, Zuangtui which supply power to Southern part of Mizoram, Eastern part of Mizoram, Northern & Eastern area of Aizawl City. This project is taken up as an enhancement to the ongoing NEC Project 'Construction of new 132kV Sub-Station for shifting of 132kV Sub-Station Zuangtui with associated interlinking 132kV line'.

Due to a rapid load growth during construction period, 2×12.5MVA, 132/33kV Transformers can not

cater the load demand. Hence, temporary arrangement is made at the existing sub-station to be shifted by installing new additional 2×12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV transformers which is purchased for this NEC Project. In the event of the existing sub-station being decommissioned due to landslide, the new 132 KV Sub-station with installed capacity of 2×12.5 MVA would not be able to cater the present demand. Further, due to availability of a limited space, there is no scope of additional bays. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the new 132 KV sub-station by 2×25 MVA, 132/33 KV transformers from State Fund.

The State Government has approved the proposal for augmentation of 2×12.5 MVA to 2×25MVA transformers at Newly Shifted 132/33kV Sub-Station at Zuangtui and released the fund requirement amounting to ₹703.42 lakh under NEDP. Supply Order for purchase of 2×25MVA Transformers was already placed and expected to be commissioned by Mar 2019.

- ii) **Construction of 132kV line from Melriat Sub-Station to Khumtung:** This line will be the secondary transmission line for central part of Mizoram. The estimated cost of the project is ₹1551.00 lakh and ₹83.77 lakh was released under NEDP in the current year. The work is expected to be completed by 2020. With completion of this line, central area of Mizoram can draw power from two sources i.e. Zuangtui S/S and Melriat S/S and can also be transmit to Southern Mizoram and Eastern Mizoram.



iii) **132kV S/C Sihhmui S/S to Airport road to re-align W. Phaileng line:** This line will start from 132kV Sihhmui Sub-Station and meet existing 132kV W.Phaileng line so that Mamit District can draw power from two sources. The estimated cost is ₹857.00 lakh and ₹100.00 lakh was released under NEDP in the current year. The work is expected to be completed by 2020 to supply more reliable and regular power to Mamit District.

iv) **Augmentation of 33/11kV S/S within Aizawl:** Aizawl City area is fed/covered by 7 Nos 33/11 kV Sub-Station with a transformation capacity of 73MVA viz. Zuangtui, Luangmual, Chawnpui, Indoor, Mualpui, Durtlang, Tlangnuam. The average load of all these sub-stations reach nearly 80%. The average load growth rate of the city is approximately 12% per annum. In this trend all the sub-stations will be overloaded within 2 or 3 years and all consumers within Aizawl will not be able to receive regular power supply as load shedding will be compulsory. The transformer itself and protection & control system could be damaged due to overloading. This may cause a total system failure within the city unless remedial measures is taken, which is enhancing the transformation capacity. In order to overcome this possible problem “**Augmentation of 33/11kV S/S within Aizawl**” is approved by State Government under NEDP at an estimated cost of ₹500.00 lakh and expected to be completed within 2019.

v) **Development of Hawla Island at Serlui B SHP:** ₹200.00 lakh was sanctioned under NEDP for Development of Hawla Island at Serlui B SHP for promotion of Eco-tourism. The project is expected to be completed in 2019.

vi) **Solar 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 Projects are under way under NEDP:

- 1) **Development of 20MW Mega Solar Park at Vankal - to facilitate private developers to set up solar power generation:** This project aims to provide facilities for development of Mega Solar Park for Private Developers. The project was approved at an estimated cost of ₹1707.15 lakh under NEDP and expected to be completed within Mar 2019.
- 2) **Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plant at 132kV Sub-Station at Luangmual, Khawiva and Sihhmui:** Installation of Grid Connected Solar Power Plant 100kWp each are completed at an estimated cost of ₹180.30 lakh under NEDP. This will not only reduce grid power consumption but inject its unused power to grid as well.

3) **Construction of 2MWp Grid Connected SPV power plant at Tlungvel:** This project with an estimated cost of ₹1400.00 lakh is executed by ZEDA under NEDP and expected to be completed by May 2019.

**vii) Power Sector Reform under NEDP:** 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.

Accordingly, Government of Mizoram have taken up to convert P&E Department to Corporation since 2005 which has not materialized till today. In 2017-18, Government of Mizoram have allotted ₹600.00 lakh for Power Sector Reforms, out of which ₹403.93 lakh was released to re-organize the existing structure of P&E Department with the existing posts so that the department may function in a functional post wise. But, this is not yet implement as the re-organization is not yet approved by Government of Mizoram.

**viii) Other Works under NEDP:** For maintainance, improvement and strengthening Power System in

Mizoram under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) ₹745.00 lakh was utilised in 2017-18.

**ix) Tlawva SHP (5 MW):** The department now constructing Tlawva SHP (5MW) from NABARD loan at an estimated cost of ₹7340.00 lakh and expected to be completed within 2019. This will add generation capacity of the state by 5MW.

**x) Kawlbem SHP (3.5MW):** The department now constructing Kawlbem SHP (3.5MW) from NABARD loan at an estimated cost of ₹4960.00 lakh and expected to be completed within 2019. This will add generation capacity of the state by 3.5MW.

**xi) Tuirini HEP (24 MW):** Tuirini HEP (24 MW) is to be implemented through external assistance from BRICS New Development Bank (NDB). MNRE has released fund for preparation of DPR of Turini HEP and State Government has also released State Matching Share from NEDP. DPR is now completed and reconnaissance survey is on-going.

**b) NEC Schemes:**

**i) Construction of new 132kV Sub-Station for shifting of 132kV Sub-Station Zuangtui with associated interlinking 132kV line under NEC:** In the year 1993, there was a massive sliding and sinking of land at Zuangtui area which adversely affected the 2×12.5MVA, 132/33 KV Sub-station, Zuangtui which supply power to Southern part of Mizoram, Eastern part of Mizoram, Northern & Eastern area of Aizawl City. As a result, the sub-station was planned to shift at a safer place with a Financial Support from NEC at a cost of ₹2077.00 lakh. The Project is completed.

**ii) Construction of 74Kms 132kV S/C line on D/C tower from Bairabi to W.Phaileng via Mamit with associated bays:** This line will be the secondary power supply line to Mamit District to provide more regular power supply. NEC has sanctioned this project at an estimated cost of ₹5495.00 lakh at a funding pattern of 90:10 on 19.6.2017 and already released ₹1500.00 lakh and State Government has also allocated ₹166.66 lakh as SMS. The project is taken up departmentally and expected to be completed within 3 years.

**iii) 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 ₹13.70 crore at a funding pattern of 90:10. The project was completed on 13.4.2017.

**iv) Strengthening of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Vairengte & Thingsulthiah:** The project is funded by NEC at the cost of ₹5.72 crore at a funding pattern of 90:10. The project was completed on 15.5.2017.

**v) 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 ₹14.78 crore at a funding pattern of 90:10. The Physical progress of the work is 75% and is expected to complete by 2019.

**vi) Strengthening of 33/11kV Sub-Station at Zaizawhtlang and Thenhlum with associated lines:** NEC has newly sanctioned this project at a cost of ₹572.00 lakh at a funding pattern of 90:10 on 19.4.2017. The Physical progress of the work is 50% and is expected to complete within 2019.

**c) DoNER/NLCPR Schemes:**

**i) 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):** The Southern part of Mizoram i.e. Lunglei District, Siaha District & Lawngtlai District has only a single incoming transmission line from Zuangtui to Khawiva via Serchhip. Every failure of Zuangtui to Khawiva lines results to a huge power crisis for Southern Mizoram and 2<sup>nd</sup> incoming transmission line is highly necessary to overcome this problem.

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) will act as 2<sup>nd</sup> incoming transmission line for Southern Mizoram and the project was funded by DoNER with a funding pattern of 90:10 at an estimated cost of ₹ 41.7607 crore. All the fund was already released by DoNER and all SMS was also released by the State Government. The project is now at a completion stage and expected to be completed before October 2019.

With commissioning of this project, the Southern Part of Mizoram may enjoy more reliable and regular power supply.

**ii) Construction of 2×2.5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub-Station at P&E Complex with associated 33kv line at Siaha Town:** DoNER has sanctioned this project at an estimated cost of ₹766.00 lakh with a funding pattern of 90:10 on 15.7.2017. It is expected to be completed within 2019.

- iii) Construction of 2×2.5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub-Station at P&E Complex with associated 33kv lines in the heart of Lawngtlai Town:** DoNER has sanctioned this project at an estimated cost of ₹678.00 lakh with a funding pattern of 90:10 on 15.7.2017. It is expected to be completed within 2019.
- iv) Constn. of 17Kms 33kV S/C line on D/C tower from Kau Tlabung to Thenhlum:** DoNER has sanctioned this project at an estimated cost of ₹782.00 lakh with a funding pattern of 90:10. It is expected to be completed within 2019.
- d) Government of India Schemes:**
- i) NERSIP:** 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:
- 132kV Transmission Line - 214kms
  - Construction of new 2×12.5MVA, 132/33kV S/S – 3 nos.
  - Augmentation of existing S/S - 1×132kV S/S) & 4×33kV S/S
- ii) R-APDRP:** Implementation of Distribution system improvement in urban areas under R-APDRP is in progress in 9 (nine) towns at a cost of ₹35.12 crore for Part-A and ₹240.41 crore for Part-B projects. The towns are Kolasib, Aizawl (Lengpui & Sairang), Champhai, Khawzawl, Saitual, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Siaha. All works are completed.
- iii) IPDS (Integrated Power Development Scheme):** This scheme is meant for reducing Aggregated Technical and Commercial loss below 15%. In the first phase, the work is started in six towns such as Vairengte, Kawnpui, Mamit, Khawhai, Thenzawl, Hnahthial and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The second phase for six towns such as Bairabi, Biate, Darlawn, N.Vanlaiphai, Tlabung and Zawlnuam will be started for completion within March 2020.
- iv) REDB:** REC has sanctioned ₹7703.58 lakh for Mizoram under this scheme. The work is executed on turnkey basis and the scheme consist of the following works and are expected to be completed in March 2019: -
- Construction of new 33/11kV Sub-Station at Rabung, Khawlailung, Mualthuam North, Tawipui North, Bualpui NG and Phura
  - Augmentation of 12Nos existing 33/11 kV Sub-Stations
  - New dedicated 6 Nos 33kV bay for new 33kV Sub-Stations
  - Construction of 189Kms new 33kV lines between Kawzawl & Rabung, E.Lungdar & Khawlailung, Kawmzawl & Mualthuam N, Theiriat & Tawipui N, Siaha & Bualpui NG, Tuipang & Phura.
  - Construction of 85.63Kms 11kV lines under Mamit and Lawngtlai Power Divisions.
- v) DDUGJY (Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana):** This scheme is meant forvillage electrification and out of ₹30.42 crore which is the DPR amount, sanction of ₹6.30 crore has been received already. The work includes 45 villages and the following works are being taken up and are expected to be completed by March 2019.
- Installation of 77 nos. of Distribution Transformer.

- Construction of 11kV line (208.2km) and LT line (70.2km)
- Free service connection to 1468 nos. of BPL households.

**vi) SAUBHAGYA:** 'Saubhagya' a new scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Under Saubhagya free electricity connections to all households (both APL and poor families) in rural areas and poor families in urban areas will be provided. In Mizoram, the Scheme was launched in January 2018 with a target of 25755 household electrification and was completed in November 2018 which is 1(one) month earlier than target date of completion. Mizoram was the first State in the North East India which has completed SAUBHAGYA scheme of Household Electrification.

### III. Contribution in the Economy

**a) Increasing State Revenue Collections:** Power & Electricity Department is the largest contributor of State Revenue. During 2017-18 the Department has collected ₹213.18 crore from Sale of energy and miscellaneous (i.e. meter rent, fine, etc).

#### Power Requirement and Availability

- i) Bulk Power Requirement - 201 MW (18<sup>th</sup> Power Survey)
- ii) Allocated State Share - 132.96 MW
- iii) Present Peak Demand - 110 MW
- iv) Real time power availability - 60 MW (Normally)
- v) Present Power Shortage - 50 MW
- vi) AT & C Loss - 22.43% (2017-18)
- vii) Installed Capacity of Thermal Project - 22.92 MW (Not in Operation)

- viii) Installed Capacity of Diesel Station - 0.5 MW (Stand by)
- ix) Installed Capacity of Hydel Project - 29.35 MW
- x) Normal Gen. from Hydel Project - 15 MW (Due to rain fed)
- xi) Per capita consumption - 360.72 kWh

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 34.08% to 15% the department have undertaken the Government of India Scheme such as R-APDRP (Re-structured 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 towards 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.

***Source - Power & Electricity Department***

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## 12. COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES ( Industries Wing )

The newly amalgamated Commerce & Industries Department is now functioning smoothly with oneness and unity amongst its employees. The Department takes many schemes like Skill Development, Infrastructure Development and Handloom supported to Entrepreneurs and Traders.

### 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.

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.

### Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM), Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) & 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 & UAM filed at D.I.Cs during 2007-08 to 2017-18 is shown below:

| Year      | No. of unit registered during the year | Investment during the year (₹ 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             |
| 2015-2016 | 169                                    | 1178.75                                | 922             |
| 2016-2017 | 71                                     | 284.00                                 | 902             |
| 2017-2018 | 504                                    | 5418.86                                | 851             |

The Department verified and monitored Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) filed by individual entrepreneurs. The Ministry of MSME, Government of India under active coordination with the State Government rectifies the software of online registration of UAM from time to time to address problems faced in the state. Now, UAM can be filed online by local entrepreneurs from all places of the State without any problem. More than 500 Entrepreneurs have filed online UAM till date.

### Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMEGP is the KVIC programme implemented by both DIC and MKVIC.

The achievement of PMEGP under Commerce & Industries for the financial year 2017-18 is furnished herewith as tabulated below. During this period as many as 224 persons were assisted providing ₹ 254.31 lakh being Margin Money. As many as 1992 employment were generated from the projects implemented under the scheme in 2017-18 out of the total project 249 sanctioned.

### Achievement Report on PMEGP during Current Year 2017-18

| Sl. No | Name of DIC    | No. of Sanction | Sanction Amount | Sanction Amount in M.M |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1      | DIC, Aizawl    | 121             | 594.64          | 148.66                 |
| 2      | DIC, Lunglei   | 11              | 33.51           | 11.73                  |
| 3      | DIC, Siahia    | 8               | 26.48           | 9.27                   |
| 4      | DIC, Lawngtlai | 15              | 53.11           | 18.54                  |
| 5      | DIC, Serchhip  | 22              | 55.91           | 19.57                  |
| 6      | DIC, Champhai  | 14              | 39.54           | 13.84                  |
| 7      | DIC, Mamit     | 31              | 75.28           | 26.35                  |
| 8      | DIC, Kolasib   | 2               | 18.00           | 6.30                   |
|        | <b>Total</b>   | <b>224</b>      | <b>896.47</b>   | <b>254.31</b>          |

### 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.

The Government of India established the Apparel and Garment Making Centre for Mizoram State at Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual. The Centre was handed over to the state government for which ZIDCO Ltd. was appointed as implementing agency. The operating agencies were already selected and the centre had started functioning. The centre has a capacity to produce uniforms required by school education, para military forces and various departments. Such being the case thanks to the Ministry for providing us such a valuable asset in Mizoram.

The Ministry of DoNER provided the required Water supply, Power supply and Internet connectivity. The execution of the works were done by concerned Technical Department under the supervision of UD & PA Department of the State. The implementation of the works were already completed successfully.

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 235 demarcated, 203 plots are allotted to 162 Industrial units   |
| 2.     | Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual                                | 766.42                 | 54 nos. of plots are allotted to 54 Units and expected to accommodate many more enterprises.  |
| 3.     | Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lenge                            | 1390.22                | 32 plots had been developed and allotted 17 nos. of plot to 12 units which are now in operation and expected to accommodate some more enterprise. |
| 4.     | Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang                                    | 130.13                 | Out of 10 plot demarcated, 3 plots have been allotted and it has been earmarked for Agarbati Stick Park.  |
| 5.     | Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC), Pukpui        | 76.68                  | Out of 10 plot demarcated, 3 units were given 3 plots which is expected to allot more plots.  |
| 6      | Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC), Champhai Zote | 74.12                  | Temporarily allotted for District Session Court for 5 year (w.e.f 2017) and expected to accommodate more enterprise.                              |
| 7      | Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha, Champhai                           | 104.40                 | Yet to be developed   |
| 8      | Industrial Estate, Bairabi   | 26.20                  | Allotted MAMSOL Apex Bank for marketing ginger spices etc.  |
| 9      | Industrial Area, Pangbalkawn (for Saw Mill)                        | 18.97                  | For Saw Mill and Wood Based Industries yet to be developed  |
| 10     | Industrial Estate, Meidum (for Saw Mill)                           | 1338 Sq. m             | For Saw Mill and Wood Based Industries yet to be developed  |
| 11     | Industrial Estate, Kolasib   | 32.33                  | Some portion are utilized as District Industries Centre and yet to be developed for allotment to some entrepreneurs.                              |

|    |  |       |                     |
|----|--|-------|---------------------|
| 12 | Industrial Estate, Serchhip, Sailiamkawn | 72.52 | Yet to be developed |
| 13 | Industrial Estate, Bilkhawthlir          | 4.66  | Yet to be developed |
| 14 | Industrial Estate, Lawngtlai             | 21.45 | Yet to be developed |

### Industrial Incentives:

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industries administers' Scheme under North East Industrial and Investment Policy (NEIP), 2007 and Transport Subsidy (CTS)/ Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013 to promote investment in the States of NER.

With a view to give a further boost to industrialization in the North Eastern Region, the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 was revised and a new policy namely North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 was notified w.e.f. 01.04.2007 which will remain in force upto 31.03.2017 covers the entire North East Region comprising state of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.

The Government of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry notified vide letter No. F.10(6)/2016-DBA-II/NER at 13<sup>th</sup> April 2018 in pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.03.2018, the Government of India is pleased to announce North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2012 for Industrial units in the North Eastern Region. It will be effective from 01-04-2017 and will remain in force up to 31.03.2022.

After implementation of NEIIPP, 2007 Government of Mizoram Commerce & Industry had taken effort for the upgradation of Industrial units various Subsidy under NEIIPP, 2007, which were availed for the last 5 years as tabulated below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Subsidy                           | No of unit | Claim amount already disbursed by DIPP |
|---------|---|------------|--|
| A       | Central Transport Subsidy/Freight Subsidy | 4          | ₹ 10,21,88,140/-                       |

|   |   |    |                 |
|---|---|----|-----------------|
| B | Central Capital Investment Subsidy (CCIS) | 13 | ₹ 7,62,10,829/- |
| C | Comprehensive Subsidy                     | 1  | ₹ 1,73,939/-    |
| D | Interest Subsidy                          | 2  | ₹ 94,671/-      |

2. Availing Subsidy under NEIIPP, 2007 for the State of Mizoram claims which were Audited by Audit Team from Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industry DIPP is tabulated below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Subsidy   | No of unit | Claim amount already disbursed by DIPP |
|---------|---|------------|--|
| 1.      | Central Transport Subsidy (CTS) and Freight Subsidy (FSS) | 2 Nos      | ₹ 2,66,31,054/-                        |
| 2.      | Central Capital Investment Subsidy                        | 16 Nos     | ₹ 4,64,63,002/-                        |

### Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts:

Handloom, Textiles & Handicrafts occupies a unique and important place in the indigenous textiles culture of Mizoram. After agriculture, handloom industry is one emerging sector that has generated huge employment for the skilled and unskilled labours. Mizoram has huge potential for investment particularly in the field of textiles and handicrafts. Due to its inherent strength for skilled work force and locally available raw materials, this sector is developing a lot in the state through several project in the central sector as well as available financial assistance in the state plan scheme. The Ministry of Textiles is implementing several projects which falls under the textile sector in line with the "Act East" Policy of the central government.

Here is how Mizoram fares in terms of Textiles sector in the state:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Position among NE States in Mulberry silk production
- One of the leading producers of bamboo in India contributing 14% to the country's bamboo stock
- Presence of highly skilled weavers from their ancestors comes out of traditional fabric, intricate design and motifs.
- Variety of handloom fabrics can be exported in the international market, elevating the economic standard and status of the tribal Mizos.

Several developmental schemes are being taken up under CSS and state plan scheme as below:

#### A. State Plan scheme

- Training Programme for Skill upgradation training to local artisans and weavers was taken up. Around 200 local boys and girls are given training under Knitting & Tailoring, weaving and Cane & Bamboo every year. All trainees are given stipend @₹ 500/- per month. The duration of the training is one year. Trained artisans are also awarded certificate.
- To preserve the cultural indigenous crafts of the state, the department is operating Handicrafts Production Centre at Luangmual. The production of the centre are the typical traditional Mizo crafts like – Khumbeu, Thulte, Thlangra, Hnam and various types of Mizo baskets etc.
- Establishment of Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub, Thenzawl : It is envisaged to establish the hub with a total project cost of ₹ 8.37 crore. Out of which ₹ 1.15 crore was assisted under ASIDE scheme. For completion of the project, the remaining fund of ₹ 7.221 crore was provided under NEDP. The Hub will compose of Exhibition cum Conference Hall, Design centre, Guest House, Permanent stall. Several buyers, exporters, sellers and empanelled designers from all over the country and abroad are expected to visit the hub elevating the present handloom

production at Thenzawl. Buyers Seller meet, National & International Expos are also expected to be organized to seek the market trend.

- To give awareness amongst weavers and entrepreneur and to focus on export oriented, the state government provided ₹ 30.00 lakh under NEDP for organizing Awareness camp to weavers to motivate all handloom weavers to use o natural fibres to suit all level of market. It is proposed to organized such camp at 13 centres all over the state.
- Under NEDP, the state government provided ₹ 10.00 lakh for State Award to weavers and craftpersons in order to give recognition to weavers and master craftsperson who have made outstanding contributions in terms of excellence in skills, craftsmanship, unique in designing of handloom fabrics and development of handloom as well as in the field of handicrafts. The Award is to serve as incentives to such craft persons and weavers to continue their pursuit as well as example to others.

#### B. Centrally sponsored scheme : Under CSS following are taken up from the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India:

- Apparel & Garment Making Centre: The centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Textile Minister on 4.6.2016. The Center has been set up to give an opportunity to local entrepreneurs to convert their ideas and designs into flourishing businesses. The Apparel and Garment Making centers are a reflection of the commitment of the Government to create new opportunities for the youth under Make in India scheme of the Government of India. The Centre will not only provide new avenues to the local entrepreneurs but also create additional employment opportunities for the local people. The total fund utilized by the Govt. of India is ₹18.18 crore while the state government contribution is land with free of cost.

- NERTPS: 17 Handloom clusters are being taken up under CDP of NERTPS. The funding pattern is varied. In some components it is 90:10 while some components are 100% by the govt. of India. Name of the 17 clusters are:

- (i) Khawzawl
- (ii) Khawhai
- (iii) Pehlawn
- (iv) North Vanlaiphai
- (v) Samlukhai
- (vi) Sawleng
- (vii) Rulpuihlum
- (viii) Hortoki
- (ix) Thenzawl
- (x) Mualthuam
- (xi) Kanghmun
- (xii) Siaha
- (xiii) Tuipang
- (xiv) Lawngtlai
- (xv) Vathuampui
- (xvi) Chawngte
- (xvii) Parva

The total fund received from the Govt. of India is ₹ 14.23 crore and the total SMS received is ₹ 62.06 lakh. The total no. of beneficiaries is 769 weavers.

- Block Level Cluster under NHDP : Altogether nine (9) BLCs are sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and released 1<sup>st</sup> Installment as below:

| Name of BLC      | Name of IA               | 1 <sup>st</sup> Installment received |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tlangnuam I BLC  | Zuangtui Weaving CS Ltd  | 69.531                               |
| Tlangnuam II BLC | Republic Vengthlang HI & | 61.910                               |

|                   | Hc CS Ltd                         |          |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Tlangnuam III BLC | Ramhlun South Kawn veng HI CS Ltd | 43.28    |
| Tlangnuam IV BLC  | Kulikawn East HL CS Ltd           | 36.46    |
| Reiek BLC         | Tlangnuam Dam Veng HL CS ltd      | 63.6525  |
| Serchhip BLC      | Thenzawl Venglai HL & HC CS Ltd   | 63.125   |
| Ngopa BLC         | Ngopa HL & HC CS Ltd              | 63.356   |
| Lunglei BLC       | Zobawk HL & HC CS Ltd             | 63.11375 |
| Aibawk BLC        | MAHCO                             | 62.3825  |

- Fourth Nationwide Handloom census is being operated. The Ministry of Textiles entrusted M/S Karvy Data Management Ltd for the project. The coverage data as on today is 23000 weavers.

#### New Economic Development Policy:

The Department takes up various development projects under NEDP like Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub at Thenzawl with a total project cost of ₹ 7.22 crore, Upgradation of MDTC Zemabawk ₹ 3.00 crore, procurement of Hand Sewing Machine and Carpentry Tools for promotion of Entrepreneurs within ₹ 1.43 crore and ₹ 148.00 crore towards Ease of Doing Business.

The Department prepared Model Schemes for individual entrepreneurs under NEDP which will be converged with NLUP. The Department will cover as many as 404 families within a ceiling limit of ₹ 1.00 lakh per beneficiary.

Projects taken under NEDP by the Department:

| Sl. No | Name of Project  | Total Fund Allocated | Expend. Sanction | Remarks  |
|--------|--|----------------------|------------------|--|
| 1      | Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub at Thenzawl       | 722.10               | 722.10           | 50% of allocated fund had been withdrawn and utilized. Another 50% is parked in K-deposit. |
| 2      | Implementation of Hydro Printing Unit                      | 26.52                | 26.62            | Works completed  |
| 3      | Up-gradation of MDTC, Zemabawk                             | 300.00               | 300.00           | Works completed  |
| 4      | NABL Accreditation & Bar Code Facilitation of Mizoram Food | 9.50                 | 9.50             | Works completed  |



|    |  |        |        |   |
|----|--|--------|--------|---|
|    | Processing Research Training Centre  |        |        |   |
| 5  | Skill Development Training Centre at Lunglei   | 158.92 | 158.92 | Completed and already inaugurated   |
| 6  | Ease Of Doing Business   | 148.00 | 91.30  | Payment of 1 <sup>st</sup> installment for Engagement fee of Ernst & Young under EODB had been made and the balance amount is kept for another payment. |
| 7  | Construction of Knitting & Tailoring Training centre, Aizawl                           | 70.00  | 70.00  | Completed and inaugurated   |
| 8  | Augmentation of Plant & Machineries for 4 (four) Knitting % Tailoring Training Centres | 18.00  | 18.00  | Completed   |
| 9  | Improvement of Weaving Training Centre, Luangmual, Lunglei, Siaha                      | 12.00  | 12.00  | Completed   |
| 10 | State Award to Handloom Weavers & Craft Persons  | 10.00  | 10.00  | Selection of Awardee had already been done  |
| 11 | Skill Development Programme for Handloom Weavers                                       | 20.00  | 20.00  | Already started but not yet completed   |
| 12 | Procurement of Hand Sewing Machine & Carpentry Tools                                   | 143.55 | 143.55 | Completed   |
| 13 | Construction of Weaving Training Centre, Luangmual                                     | 70.00  | 70.00  | Already started but not yet completed   |
| 14 | Integrated Industrial Promotion Centre, Chaltlang                                      | 963.52 | 500.00 | Already started   |
| 15 | State Incentive Schemes  | 81.30  | 67.52  | Yet to be disbursed   |

### Industrial Policy:

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 up dated data base.
- 10) The administrative infrastructure to 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:

| Year    | Total Outlay excluding NLUP & CSS (lakh)  | Earmarked for PSE & Board (lakh) | % Earmarked |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 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.

#### **India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2018:**

The Department represented the State Government in the India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. 14 (forteen) entrepreneurs exhibit and sold their products in the Trade Fair. Most of the entrepreneurs have trade link with business visitors/contact with other Indian States and overseas in bulk in which the entrepreneurs profited greatly.

In this event, the Mizoram Pavilion received Bronze Award and a beautiful citation for “Excellence in display in the

38<sup>th</sup> IITF-2018” which shows efficiency and pride of Government of Mizoram. The Officials and Entrepreneurs were greatly challenged and encouraged by the Award.

#### **Policy Constraints:**

The State Government notifies 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 the 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.

**(COMMERCE WING)****I. 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, 2017 to October, 2018 is ₹ 215.00 lakh. Besides this, Mission Veng Market Complex and New Market, Dawrpui, Aizawl under NEC funding scheme is going under construction.

During the Financial Year of 2016-17, ₹ 610.00 lakh has been allocated for Construction of Market Infrastructure under NEDP. From this allocated amount, Markets Yards will be constructed at Bawngkawn, Ngaizel and Sairang and the construction work is expected to take place shortly.

During 2017-18 Financial Year, Government has allocated ₹ 2,200.00 lakh for construction of Market Yards at City and Towns under NEDP. Out of this allocated amount, ₹ 700.00 lakh is earmarked for construction of Markets at Lunglei, Serchhip, Ngopa, N.E Khawdungsei, Sihphir and continuation of the newly constructed Bawngkawn, Ngaizel and Sairang Markets. The remaining amount of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh is allocated for construction of Aizawl City Centre (ACC) at New Market, Dawrpui Veng, Aizawl. The necessary tendering process has been taken up for the successful implementation of the said projects.

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/side 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 ₹ 2.48 crore, out of which ₹ 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 Govt. 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 was held with delegates from Bangladesh at Tlabung on 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2016.

**(c) Export Development Fund for the North-Eastern Region (EDF-NER):****A. Research & Development Training Centre (MFPRTC), Seling:**

This project, an estimated cost of ₹ 5.00 crore with 100% EDF funding was completed in 2017. The Centre named as Mizoram Food Processing, Research and Training Centre (MFPRTC) has been utilized for the training of food processing and entrepreneurship development.

### **B. Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC), Lawngtlai:**

The construction work for site development and Building Block 'A' has been completed from the fund received as first instalment amounting to ₹ 216.00 lakh. The second instalment is expected to release soon from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India which will be utilized for the construction of Building Block 'B' and Staff Quarters. This TFC will be an important infrastructure when LCS Zorinpui is in full-fledged functioning.

### **C. Food Testing Laboratory (FTL), Zemabawk:**

With the utilization of ₹ 308.00 lakh EDF funding, a Laboratory was set up at AYUSH Building, Zemabawk. This laboratory shall be one of the most precious assets for enabling to ensure the food consumption is being safe for the people of the state. This is one of the urgent need of assets to conduct testing and certification of vegetables coming from outside state since most of these vegetables are suspected to carry residues of pesticides, insecticides and other chemical compounds which may be unsafe for human consumption. Therefore, any suspicious edible items even coming from Myanmar side shall be tested in this laboratory to certify for the safety of human consumption inside the State. Laboratory equipments had already been procured and kept in the custody of Health & Family Welfare Department. An official commissioning of the laboratory is expected very shortly.

## **II. 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. Had the Department been given provisions for construction of Markets infrastructure, Wholesale Markets etc. more revenue shall be earned by the Department.

Infrastructure development has enhance 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.

## **III. Problems and Challenges**

The Agricultural practices in Mizoram has 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 of the Department in the context of SDGs**

**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 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).

**Act East Policy:**

As far as Act East Policy is concerned, Government of Mizoram had keen interest in opening up of Gateway to South-East Asian countries through Indo-Myanmar. The objective of Act East Policy (AEP) is to promote economic cooperation, cultural ties and develop strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region through continuous engagement at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels thereby providing enhanced connectivity to the States of North Eastern Region with other countries in our neighbourhood. The North East of India has been a priority in AEP. Various plans at bilateral and regional levels to develop and strengthen connectivity of Northeast with ASEAN region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc.). In connection, major projects like Kaldan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project, Rih- Tidim Road Project, Border Haats has been included for projects to enhanced connectivity with our neighbour ASEAN Countries.

The Kaldan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) for linking to Zorinpui LCS which is the main channel for connecting Sittwe port inside Myanmar has been taken up by Mizoram PWD and it is expected to complete during the next financial year. Access to South East Asian countries will be provided by KMMTTP road on both surface transport and waterways through Aizawl to Sittwe Port via Lawngtlai, Zorinpui, Kaletwa and Paletwa. A suitable plot of land had been acquired with an area of 67.32 Bigha for the construction of LCS at Zorinpui which will be the main trading point in Indian side. Southern Mizoram will be enlightened through this Act East Policy. Besides, Trade Facilitation Centre at Lawngtlai and Border Haats will be an important infrastructure on the way of materialising this Act East Policy.

**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) Kanhmun 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 2017 to January 2018 is ₹215.00 lakh while the Department's target set by the Government is ₹167.00 lakh.

A token provision of ₹ 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 amended 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 ₹ 750.00 lakh is proposed in the context of SDGs inside the Vision 2030.

(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 coming Financial

Year. 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 and 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 ₹ 25.00 lakh only have been proposed.

**Physical & financial status of ongoing projects under CSS, NEC etc.,  
Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing)  
(as on 31.7.2017)**

| Sl. No. | Ongoing 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 | ₹ 13.00 crore      | ₹ 4.68 crore                 | 1) Site preparation<br>2) Foundation<br>3) Frame structure<br>4) Walling/Finishing | 100%<br>71%<br>21%<br>10% |
| 2.      | Mission Veng Market Complex      | ₹ 598.41 lakh      | ₹ 350.06 lakh                | 1) Site preparation<br>2) Foundation<br>3) Frame structure<br>4) Walling/Finishing | 85%<br>89%<br>81%<br>10%  |

**Cluster Development Programme**

**a. Setting up of Clusters**

Bamboo Development Agency set up 8 Bamboo Handicraft Clusters, 9 Bamboo Furniture Clusters, 3 Bamboo Agarbatti Clusters and 5 other Bamboo Clusters till date under Cluster Development Programme.

**b. Workshops/ Seminars**

Bamboo Development Agency has conducted One Workshop on Bamboo Shoot Processing for Lengte Bamboo Cluster at Primary School, Lengte in association with

Cane and Bamboo Development Centre (CBTC), Guwahati.

Bamboo Development Agency organised Marketing Awareness Seminar for bamboo clusters in the NLUP Conference Hall, Aizawl in association with DC-Handicraft, Ministry of Textile, Government of India.

**c. Training Inside the State**

1. Bamboo Development Agency imparted Training on Bamboo Decorative Items for Lengte Bamboo Cluster at Lengte and Bamboo Coil



Making Technique for Sesawng Bamboo Handicraft Cluster at Sesawng under the programme of Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in North East India in association with CBTC, Guwahati during February – March, 2018.

2. Training on Bamboo Furniture and Handicraft Production was conducted for Chite Bamboo Handicraft Cluster during 17<sup>th</sup> August – 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 at the Training Hall, ARCBR, Bethlehem, Aizawl.

**d. Training Outside the State**

1. Artisans from Sesawng Bamboo Cluster and Thingsulthliah Agarbatti Cluster to underwent Training on Bamboo Handicraft and operation of machineries for bamboo round agarbatti at Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre, Guwahati.
2. Artisans from Chhingchhip Bamboo By-Product Cluster and Champhai Bamboo Cluster were sent to undergo Training on Bamboo Charcoal Briquette Making and Sesawng Bamboo Handicraft Cluster, Edenthar Bamboo Handicraft Cluster and Lengpui village were also sent for Training on Bamboo Handicraft Production at Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency organised by GIZ in association with Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency. Required machineries for production of charcoal briquette and bamboo handicraft items will be provided to these artisans who successfully completed the training courses with the fund from National Bamboo Mission.

**Micro Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)**

- i. Detailed Project Report for Setting up of Common Facility Centres for Bairabi Bamboo Cluster with the total project cost of Rs. 860 lakh and Baktawng Aluminium Cluster with the total project cost of Rs. 485 lakh submitted by

Bamboo Development Agency were approved respectively by State Level Project Steering Committee for MSE – CDP under the chairmanship of Commissioner Secretary, Commerce & Industries Department, Government of Mizoram.

- ii. Detailed Project Report for Setting up of Common Facility Centre for Aizawl Plastic Cluster incorporating treatment of effluent as directed by SLPSC for MSE – CDP was submitted to the SLPSC for MSE-CDP for re-consideration in the next meeting.
- iii. Detailed Project Reports for Setting up of Common Facility Centre for Rawpuichhip Silk Textile Cluster, Haulawng Agarbatti Cluster, Hnahthial Cane and Bamboo Cluster, Champhai Bamboo Cluster respectively are under preparation for submission to the SLPSC for MSE-CDP.

**Aspire**

Mission Veng Handloom Incubation Centre is under preparation as directed by State Level Committee for ASPIRE under the chairmanship of Commissioner Secretary, Commerce & Industries Department, Government of Mizoram.

**Research & Development**

*I. Test Market and Flattened Bamboo*

Bamboo Development Agency has conducted R&D for Test Marketing and Production of flatten bamboo with Mautak which is the most dominant species in Mizoram State for Maubuang Bamboo Cluster at Maubuang village. At present market for the same is sought to different parts of India by engaging Siddhidah Farm Services Pvt. Ltd., Tripura.

*II. High Density Plantation*

Bamboo Development Agency has conducted Research on One Hectare High Density Bamboo Plantation for *T. Oliveri* (Phungkirua) for Khawzawl Bamboo Furniture Cluster at Khawzawl by engaging Siddhidah Farm Services Pvt. Ltd. and successful result is being seen.



**Common Facility Centre**

Bamboo Development Agency set up Common Facility Centres equipping with required machineries for bamboo agarbatti round sticks for Thingsulthliah Agarbatti Cluster and Darlawng Agarbatti Cluster respectively with the fund received from National Bamboo Mission.

**Upgradation Of Industrial Estate Zuangtui**

Bamboo Development Agency has implemented Up-gradation of Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Aizawl under the scheme of MIUS and 70% of work has been done.

**TIFAC MSME Programme**

Expressions of Interests on behalf of Edenthar Bamboo Handicraft Cluster, Chhingchhip By-Product Cluster, Chite Bamboo Handicraft Cluster, Baktawng Aluminium Utensil Cluster, etc. were submitted respectively to TIFAC MSME Programme for conduction of Technological Gap.

**Skill Development Training Centre:**

Bamboo Development Agency has successfully constructed Skill Development Training Centre, Lunglei with the fund received from ASIDE amounting to Rs. 85.00 lakhs and when the ASIDE scheme was de-linked by Government of India, the remaining project cost amounting to ₹ 158.92 lakhs was taken up from NEDP.

**Export/ Import Business Training Centre at Industrial Estate, Zuangtui:**

Construction of EIBTC was started since 2010 and has now been ceased due to de-link of AISDE scheme. The total project cost for the same amounting to ₹ 6.25 crore under ASIDE scheme, of which 66% of the works are completed.

**Bamboo Retail Outlet**

Bamboo Development Agency set up Bamboo Retail Outlet at Chaltlang, Aizawl and Lengpui Airport Terminal Building, Lengpui respectively. Chaltlang Bamboo Retail Outlet is outsourced to Republic Bamboo Handicraft Cluster whereas Lengpui Bamboo Retail Outlet is being operated by Bamboo Development Agency engaging Muster Roll as Sales person.

*Source - Commerce & Industries Department*

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## 13. SERICULTURE

### I. Sectoral Overview

Mizoram State is one of the most promising States for development of Sericulture in North East India where all the four varieties of silk producing food plants are grown and silkworm are reared for silk production. Through the sericulture, Department has been included under Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, however, considering its infinity in all the activities and farmers oriented, it has been included as one of Agriculture and allied activities by the Government of India. Hence, all the projects and schemes under Agriculture and allied can be availed by the Department.

#### *Following are the variety wise Farms/Centres:*

- |                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Mulberry Seed Farm:          | 10nos. |
| 2. Muga Seed Farm :             | 3 nos. |
| 3. Eri Seed Farm :              | 2 nos. |
| 4. Oak Tasar Seed Farm:         | 1 no.  |
| 5. Basic Mulberry Seed Farm :   | 1 no.  |
| 6. Commercial Grainage Centre : | 4 nos. |
| 7. Reeling Factory :            | 1 no.  |

#### *Present Status*

- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Practiced Village :        | 209nos.    |
| 2. Area of Plantation :       | 4094 acres |
| 3. No. of Farmers covered :   | 5135 nos.  |
| 4. No. of farmer under NLUP : | 2194 nos.  |

#### **The strength of Technical Staff:**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Group A -   | 13 nos.         |
| 2. Group B -   | 54 nos.         |
| 3. Group C -   | 123 nos.        |
| <b>Total -</b> | <b>190 nos.</b> |

Out of the total staff of 289,190 are of Technical Staff and 99 are Ministerial.

### II. Department's Contribution in the Economy (Role of the Sector)

1. Upliftment of the rural economy in the State.
2. Generation of direct and indirect gainful employment.
3. In the context of Mizoram its aims at weaning away the devastated Jhum cultivation by establishing sericulture farming in the private sector which is permanent and sustainable occupation for rural poor and useful tool to combat global warming as it is environment friendly.
4. Production of cocoon and raw silk for the benefit of the farmer in particular and increase the State's revenue in general.
5. Indiscriminate utilization of family man power.

### III. Activities of the Department in the current fiscal year

The Department has, so far been implementing 7 on-going schemes viz. Direction, Administration, Promotion, Marketing, Training, Silk Processing and Seed Organization.

#### **Scheme No. 1: Direction**

This scheme aims at improvement and upkeep of Directorate Office Establishment, Strengthening of Planning Cell, Information Cell, Publicity through different media, organization of seminars, participation of Industrial fairs, Planning, monitoring of all plan implementation programmes, overall control of financial expenditures, etc.

#### **Scheme No. 2: Administration**

Maintenance and upkeep of all District level office establishments, farms/centers including production of basic silkworm seeds and other work components.

**Scheme No. 3: Promotion**

This scheme mainly concern with extension and promotional activities benefiting mostly the private farmers. It provides technical assistance and gives subsidy/GIA to the registered farmers/societies from time to time.

**Scheme No. 4: Marketing**

Since a separate marketing cell has not yet been created, the marketing activity is directly controlled by the Directorate through the District Officers. Generally marketing should not come within the purview of the Department without the existing of Master Reelers and Weavers in the private sector in the State. In the absence of Reelers and Weavers in the State the marketing activities are bound to be looked after by the Department alone. In this circumstance the Department is compelled to continue to purchase cocoons produced by the farmers and reel them in the reeling factory for producing raw silk. As such a major portion of the fund outlay for this scheme has to be set aside for purchase of cocoons.

**Scheme No.5: Research & Training**

Sericulture Industry is an Agro-based which requires wide range of scientific technologies with different financial investments. Therefore, proper studies on silkworm metamorphose, pathology, Agronomy, Arboriculture and ecology are indispensable to make Sericulture Industry flourish and economically viable. The success of sericulture Industry largely depends on the availability of required scientific knowledge and its application in the field at the right time and at the right place.

This can be achieved through realization of the importance of Research and Training activities based on well-organized scientific lines, equipped with the most advanced scientific instrument to evolve new concept of scientific methodology for application to field activities with minimum financial investment.

This Training Institute had been upgraded as full-fledged Sericulture Training Centre from the assistance of the Central Silk Board.

**Scheme No.6: Silk Processing**

The main theme of Sericulture Industry is to make earnings through sales of various Sericulture products to individuals, societies in the State.

Unless the Cocoons so produced raw silk and silk fabrics, Sericulture activities are said to be incomplete. The cocoon produced are subjected to various post cocoon technologies in order to produce quality raw silk and silk goods for sale in the market.

The cocoon processing comprises of selection of quality cocoons, stifling, cooking, degumming, reeling/spinning twisting, weaving and so on. Cocoon processing required highly skilled hands in order to produce quality raw silk and silk fabrics to catch viable markets.

At this objective, the Sericulture Department is having one Reeling Factory at Zemabawk. Apart from producing raw silk and silk fabrics these unit have also been producing silk quilts in abundance which has marketing potential everywhere in the country.

Various schemes like NLUP, RKVY, IBSDP (CSB), IMSDP (CSB) had been incorporated under this scheme for augmentation of Mulberry, Muga, Eri and Oak Tasar development in the State. Tentative provisions to match these schemes have been made under this scheme.

**Scheme No.7: Seed Organization**

Common occurrence of drop failure is exclusively attributed to bad quality of silkworm seeds. Therefore production of quality seed is a vital aspect for the success of Sericulture Industry. Quality seed may be defined as seed which is completely free from diseases.

The whole gamut of seed production comprises of seed organization for systematic and methodical multiplication of basic seed and Industrial seed on scientific line and its proper and efficient management of breeders stock and its multiplication for the ultimate

production of Industrial hybrid seed. Seed production involved in maintenance of breeder's stock, basic seed and industrial seed and maintaining the purity, its vigor and vitality.

#### IV. Outcome of the Department during 2017 - 18 upto December 2018

| ITEM                         | TARGET | ACHIEVEMENT |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| <b>Mulberry</b>              |        |             |
| Dfls production (lakh dfls)  | 16.25  | 16.25       |
| Cocoon Production (lakh nos) | 737.07 | 641.73      |
| Raw silk Production (MT)     | 84     | 72.73       |
| <b>Eri</b>                   |        |             |
| Dfls production (lakh dfls)  | 1.4    | 0.3         |
| Cocoon Production (lakh nos) | 12.6   | 2.72        |
| Raw silk Production (MT)     | 10     | 2.16        |
| <b>Muga</b>                  |        |             |
| Dfls production (lakh dfls)  | 3.75   | 0.57        |
| Cocoon Production (lakh nos) | 150    | 22.4        |
| Raw silk Production (MT)     | 2.5    | 0.503       |
| <b>Oak Tasar</b>             |        |             |
| Dfls production (lakh dfls)  | 0.55   | 0.053       |
| Cocoon Production (lakh nos) | 4.9    | 2.12        |
| Raw silk Production (MT)     | 0.36   | 0.035       |

*Source - Sericulture Department*

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## 14. GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES

During the financial year of 2018-19, 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, District disaster Authority, Mizoram etc. in times of natural disasters occurring in Mizoram. Co-ordination with Central Mines Planning, Design and Research Institute (CMPDI) Ranchi in mineral exploration and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in administering Minor Minerals.

### Schemes & Projects, etc.:

Geology and Mineral Resources Directorate is taking up project viz. Delineation of Urban Development Zones with Special Reference to Landslide Risk & Slope Stability of Aizawl City under NEC. The Directorate is purchasing machineries/Equipment for Geotechnical Investigation for site development and for foundation studies like Core Drilling Machine (1 no.) with accessories and Micro-mate (1 no.) for Ground Vibration measurement, Drown Camera for Geomorphological studies (1 no.) etc under NEDP Scheme.

### Vision:

The main visions of this Directorate is to explore, mapping of mineral resources of the state and develop mineral base industries from its natural resources and make 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 to the concern agency(s) etc for taking safety measures for the welfare of the people. Different kinds of disasters need to be tackled and contained with proper guide lines and regulations to attain disaster-free State as far as possible. Identify minor 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 formation of District Mineral Foundation in all the District Headquarters in a phase manner to reach and organized the nearby village people through its mineral resources and erection of more Check Gates at strategic locations to monitor the flows of minerals from its extraction sites to its final destination which will imply curbing of illegal transportations, storage and pilferages etc. in a more developed and sustainable manner.

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 proper 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.
4. Explore mineral wealth of the state in co-ordination with GSI, CMPDI, MECL etc. at an appropriate level.

#### **Targets:**

1. Establishment of District Offices at 7(seven) District Capitals in a phase manner and 3(three) 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(five) Districts as per Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, 9B.
6. Functioning DEAC at five districts in Mizoram.

#### **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 2018-December

2019, the Department has contributed ₹225.58 lakh from minor minerals and ₹234.92 lakh from Petroleum exploration License fees, totaling to a tune of ₹ 460.50 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 undertakes 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.

To cope with unforeseen disaster likes tilting of Bible House with adjacent Baptist House which ultimately resulting dismantling of Bible House and to contain further disaster against such Geological Hazards, DG&MR tried with its level best to safeguard BSNL Building and Baptist House till now in collaboration with PHED, AIE, PWD, UD&PA etc. Concerted effort is still going on for the restoration of damaged MG Road and for stabilization of Baptist House.

For control and mitigation of Geological Hazard especially landslide, the Directorate is doing its level best to contain the disaster and to redress the anxiety of the people by constructing preventive and control measures like strong retaining wall and proper drain etc at the following places under SPP viz. (1) Darlawn village ₹ 9.00 lakh (2) Thingdawl village ₹ 30.90 lakh (3)Zobawk village ₹ 94.38 lakh and Armed Veng South, Saron and Tuithiang area, Aizawl ₹ 621.88 lakh. NEC project viz. "Delineation of Urban Development Zones with special reference to Landslide Risk & Slope Stability of Aizawl City" is still going on.



**Brief write-up of schemes/project:**

Presently, the Directorate is being engaged in six main schemes such as (1) Minor Mineral Investigation and development (2) Geotechnical Investigation (3) Landslide engineering including Seismology and earthquake (4) Delineation of urban development with special reference to Aizawl city. (5) Ground water investigation and development and (6) 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 Landslide Risk & Slope Stability of Aizawl city.

**Objectives/Vision as stated at preceding paragraph**

**Target:** During the financial year of 2018-19, the targeted issue of new Mining Permit is 100 nos. Targeted Permit renewal 350 nos. and target revenue collection is ₹ 250 lakh.

House site investigation is 90 nos.  
Landslide investigation is 40 nos.

**Achievement:** The actual fresh mining permit issued is 122 nos., Mining permit renewed 471 nos. and total revenue collection from Minor minerals and Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL) Fees accrued to ₹ 3,31,98,568/- and the actual house site investigation 95 nos. and landslide investigation 68 nos.

**Target for 2019-20****Geotechnical Scheme target:**

House site investigation is 90 nos.  
Landslide investigation target is 50 nos.

**Minor Mineral target:**

Target of New Mining Permit is 50 nos.  
Target of New Mining Lease is 2 nos.  
Target Renewal of Mining Permit: 200 nos.  
Target Renewal of Mining Lease: 3 nos.

**Out come/Socio-economic impact etc.:**

From the mining sector, more than 370 families got mining permits and 3

families got mining leases legally to extract sandstone for building and road construction materials for their livelihood. The Delineation of Urban Development with Special reference to Landslide Risk & Slope Stability of 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 3700 personnel are engaged in stone quarrying activities, 825 persons (Drivers / Commission) are indirectly involve and also that 500 persons are involve in sand mining activities.

**Future perspective:**

Proper maintenance of mineral wealth 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.

*Source - Geology & Mineral Resources Department*

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## 15. 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.
- iv) To explore possibility of construction of airport/airfield/helipads within the State.
- v) To create employment opportunities in Aviation related fields.

### 3. a) Vision 2030:

- i. To upgrade Lengpui Airport into an International Airport
- ii. To install Night Landing Facilities at Lengpui Airport
- iii. To construct at least one operational Airport in the southern region.

### b) Targets:

- i) The helicopter service now connects all the eight district capitals and it is proposed to connect other strategic townships.
- ii) To construct new helipads and renovate existing helipads.
- iii) Improve various facilities at Lengpui Airport.
- iv) Construction of Airport in the southern region.

### 4. Achievements:

#### a) Financial Achievements:

| Year        | Revenue Income |
|-------------|----------------|
| 2012 – 2013 | ₹ 227.13 lakh  |
| 2013 – 2014 | ₹ 205.10 lakh  |
| 2014 – 2015 | ₹ 204.18 lakh  |
| 2015 – 2016 | ₹ 310.08 lakh  |
| 2016 – 2017 | ₹ 281.48 lakh  |
| 2017 – 2018 | ₹ 214.81 lakh  |
| 2018 – 2019 | ₹ 325.28 lakh  |

(upto December 2018)

### b) Physical Achievements:

- i) New helipads at E. Lungdar, Saitual, Khuangleng, Leisenzo, Suangpuiawn, Phullen, Khawlian, Kawrthah, Kawrtethawveng, Zawlnu amareconstructed and commissioned during the Financial Year 2018-19.
- ii) Enroute DVOR is being installed at Hmunpui village

### 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 450 in coming and 450 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 in fact,

employed approximately 50 Mizo girls as cabin crew after conducting recruitment rally at Aizawl.

ii) Helicopter Service:

The State Government has wet leased only one 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. For this purpose, MHA is requested to accord permission for wet leasing of one bigger helicopter and the matter is still pending.

**8. 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. Five (5) more helipads will be constructed during this Financial Year.

**9. 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. But as of now, the average movement is 450 in coming and 450 out going in a day.

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. The helicopter service has been extended to Zawlnuam, Kawrthah, Kawrtethawveng, E.Lungdar and Bnghmun in the current Financial Year.

*Source - Civil Aviation Department*

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## 16. ROAD TRANSPORT

### I. Brief Description, vision, objectives, policy, targets, activities of the Department in general and in the context of SDGs:

Transportation System plays an important role in the development of a State. Since the Government of India agreed to convert the Mizo Hills into a Union Territory, which came into being as 'Mizoram' in 1972, Transport Department (Supply & Transport) plays its important role rendering public services on transportation of passengers and goods to various destinations. Before Mizoram got statehood, all passengers and goods were exclusively transported by MST Buses and Trucks, or under its supervision. However, the system has now been diluted after the extension and enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. With the development of the State, the objectives, policy and activities of the Department became extended. Besides MST Bus services, issue of various vehicle permits, issue of driving licenses and conductor licenses to those persons having efficient skills; framing and amending of the Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules in harmony with the level of the Centre etc., are then included in the activities of the Department. Therefore, MST services continue to act as a model in public transportation system by rendering humble services at low rates of fares and giving various concessions for the public. Secondly, the Department also continues to enforce Motor Vehicle Acts and Rules in the State for the welfare of the public.

Transport Department, as one of the important sources of State income by the revenue earned from MST passenger Buses as well as collection of tax, fees and fines from Motor Vehicles, therefore, continues to play a vital role in the economy of the State.

The activities of Transport Department during the year 2017-18 may be summed up as follows:

**i) Public Transportation:** In rendering service to the public, MST buses carried passengers and goods to various destinations within and outside the State upto Guwahati, Assam. MST Bus ticket bookings have been done at various MST booking stations such as MST booking offices at Aizawl which was being attached at the Directorate building, Tuikual South; Lunglei, Kolasib and Lawngtlai.

During 2017-18, the fleet strength was 47, of which 11 nos. were over-aged; performed 3442 trips and carried 52,843 passengers. Meanwhile, a total of 810 persons were given concessions including 50% fare concessions to Old-Aged citizens; free concessions to Blind, HIV/Cancer patients, and to disable persons as well. The total ticket value for concessions given during the year was calculated as ₹1,11,632. And the total Revenue receipt from Road Transport was ₹ 155.59 lakh during the year 2017-18.

It may be worth pointing out that although private services are increasing, yet the services of MST Buses are now a days increasingly valued by the public, perhaps due to fare concessions, and lower rates of fares which act as a model for the private operators. For smooth and better services, old-aged buses need to replacement from the government budget

**ii) Enforcement of MV Acts & Rules:** By enforcing Motor Vehicle Acts & Rules, Transport Department collected revenue from tax, fees and fines from Motor Vehicles, which is one of the important sources of revenue for the State Government. During 2017-18, the Revenue receipt from Taxes on Vehicles was ₹3079.69 lakh and ₹ 383.47 lakh from Passenger & Goods Tax.

Registration of Motor Vehicles is one of the main activities of the Department, which was done in all the districts by the nine (9) District Transport Officers (DTOs). Various motor vehicles registered by the department is 20,148 nos. during the year 2017-18.

**iii) Railway Seat Reservations:**

Railway ticket reservations have been done through the Railway Out Agency (ROA) attached in the Directorate office, Aizawl. The ROA is selling railway tickets and seat reservations done for all over India, which being an important activity earning revenue as a commission from Railway Authority of India.

**II. Brief write-up on schemes/projects like NEDP, CSS, NEC, NLCPR, EAP and others being implemented:****1) Aizawl Traffic Jam Free project:** Under NEDP, ₹ 500.00 lakh was allotted to Transport Department for implementation of Aizawl Traffic Jam Free Project during 2017-18.

Brief actions taken under the various components of the project may be summarized below:

**a) Awareness & Publication:**

- i) Seminar on compulsory garage for every vehicle owners conducted at AMC Auditorium. Vehicle statistics have been recorded by every Local Council for their respective area. The Working Group under Traffic Coordination Committee used to check vehicles parked at road sides in different places.
- ii) Awareness campaign on Importance of Compulsory garage by displaying placards on rear windshield of Aizawl City Taxis was organized successfully.
- iii) Vehicle owners were informed to have garage which was broadcasted in TV scrolls. Public awareness on the Project is published through various newspapers/magazines as well as Video clips, etc.
- iv) 20 (twenty) nos. of Hoardings were displayed at various places within Aizawl city.
- v) Aizawl Traffic Jam Free Rally was organized on dt. 7.7.2017. The programme started with Flagg-off

function at AMC building, Thuampui, Aizawl, followed by Rally. Closing function was held at the Directorate premises, Tuikual, Aizawl where Pamphlet, Leaflet and bookmarks were released.

- vi) Aizawl Traffic Jam Free Project stands as the main sponsor in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mizo Idol Competition organized by the local TV channel, i.e. Zonet Cable TV.

**b) Capacity building & Training:**

Trainings were organized for stakeholders like Local Council Members, drivers etc.

**c) Purchase & installation of Traffic Police equipments:**

For strengthening Aizawl Traffic Police, various items were purchased such as Wheel Clamps (large & small), Speed Radar Gun, Reflector Gloves, Reflector Vests, Sound Level Meter, Breath Analyser, Rain Coat, Monkey Cap, WT (Handheld & Static), Gum Boots etc.

**d) Purchase and installation of Vehicle Smoke Analysers:**

Gas Analyzers, Smoke Analyzers, Computer, Inverter 5 KVA, Xerox Machine, 1 KVA UPS, DVD r/w STATA were purchased for strengthening of Mizoram Control Board.

**e) Purchase of Vehicles & Improvement of Enforcement:**

For strengthening of Enforcement and Traffic Police, 4 nos. of Towing Trucks and one patrolling car were procured.

**f) Garage numbering & site preparations:**

The Local Councils are informed to report any available land within their respective areas for construction of public parking. Public Parking were, therefore, constructed at various localities such as Ramhlun Sports Complex,



Tuikual, Ramhlun Venglai and Govt. Mizo High School Aizawl.

**g) Construction of Public Parking at Transport Complex:** A

Public Parking Place was constructed within the premises of Transport Complex, Chaltlang.

**2) Establishment of Automated Inspection & Certification Centre:**

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Govt of India, has agreed to set up model automated Inspection & Certification Centres on a pilot basis at Hlimen, Aizawl, for

conducting fitness tests of motor vehicles. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Govt. of India (MoRTH), Govt. of Mizoram (Transport Department) and Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT) on dt. 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

The total contribution of MoRTH to the project cost for setting up of the I&C Centre would be a maximum of ₹ 14.50 crore and contribution of the State Govt. will be ₹ 1.1 crore. Preparation of tender notice, BOQ etc. are under process.

**Table 1 : Head-wise Revenue Receipt during the last ten years**

| Sl. No. | Years   | Head of Accounts      |                          |                              |                             | TOTAL   |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|         |         | 1055 : Road Transport | 0041 : Taxes on Vehicles | 0042 : Passenger & Goods Tax | 0057 : Supplies & Disposals |         |
| 1       | 2017-18 | 155.59                | 3079.69                  | 383.47                       | 2.84                        | 3621.59 |
| 2       | 2016-17 | 187.14                | 2539.96                  | 348.18                       | 4.97                        | 3080.25 |
| 3       | 2015-16 | 184.96                | 1894.69                  | 267.28                       | 1.60                        | 2348.53 |
| 4       | 2014-15 | 231.46                | 1667.76                  | 248.90                       | 0.00                        | 2148.12 |
| 5       | 2013-14 | 187.75                | 1905.89                  | 261.12                       | 0.46                        | 2355.22 |
| 6       | 2012-13 | 197.57                | 2187.85                  | 376.65                       | 1.41                        | 2763.48 |
| 7       | 2011-12 | 215.76                | 1649.83                  | 202.28                       | 1.23                        | 2069.10 |
| 8       | 2010-11 | 231.22                | 735.96                   | 193.27                       | 1.60                        | 1162.05 |
| 9       | 2009-10 | 198.44                | 679.06                   | 134.45                       | 3.66                        | 1015.61 |
| 10      | 2008-09 | 207.23                | 552.28                   | 143.83                       | 1.59                        | 904.93  |

(Source: Accounts Section)

**Table 2 : Record of MST Bus Accident during last five years**

| Sl. No.      | Year    | Vehicle No.    | Date of Accident | Place                | No. of injury | No. of fatal |
|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1            | 2       | 3              | 4                | 5                    | 6             | 7            |
| 1            | 2010-11 | NIL            | -                | -                    | 0             | 0            |
| 2            | 2011-12 | NIL            | -                | -                    | 0             | 0            |
| 3            | 2012-13 | MZ01/G-9038    | 3.3.2012         | Darlawn dai          | 23            | 16           |
| 4            | 2013-14 | 1) MZ01/E-0126 | 8.8.2013         | Kulikawn             | 1             | 0            |
|              |         | 2) MZ01/J-1199 | 4.11.2013        | Dholai, Cachar       | 0             | 0            |
|              |         | 3) MZ01/G-9039 | 14.12.2013       | Janata Bazar, Cachar | 1             | 0            |
|              |         | 4) MZ01/F-4006 | 4.12.2013        | Keparan dai          | 0             | 0            |
| 5            | 2014-15 | 1) MZ01/J-1198 | 16.5.2014        | Pawlrang dai (insu)  | 0             | 0            |
|              |         | 2) MZ01/F-4013 | 5.11.2014        | Chamring             | 0             | 0            |
| 6            | 2015-16 | 1) MZ01/F-6684 | 6.1.2015         | Keifang              | 0             | 0            |
|              |         | 2) MZ01/D-5969 | 17.7.2015        | Chaltlang            | 0             | 0            |
| 7            | 2016-17 | 1) MZ01/F-4009 | 6.5.2016         | Rajiv Nagar          | 19            | 0            |
|              |         | 2) MZ01/F-4011 | 10.90.2016       | Kepran dai           | 7             | 0            |
| 8            | 2017-18 | NIL            | -                | -                    | 0             | 0            |
| <b>Total</b> |         | <b>11</b>      | <b>-</b>         | <b>-</b>             | <b>51</b>     | <b>16</b>    |

Source : JD(OP)



**Table 3 : Fare concession given during 2017-18**

| Sl. No. | Particular | Unit           | Concession | Remarks                        |
|---------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3              | 4          | 5                              |
| 1       | Old Aged   | 810 passengers | 50%        | Total Ticket value<br>₹ 111632 |
| 2       | Blind      |                | Free       |                                |
| 3       | Cancer     |                | Free       |                                |
| 4       | Disable    |                | Free       |                                |
| 5       | HIV        |                | Free       |                                |

Source : JD(OP)

**Table 4 : Passenger Statistics 2017-18**

| Month          | No. of trips performed | Kms performed | Passengers carried | Rev. Earning form passenger | Luggage/hiring | Total Earning   |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1              | 2                      | 3             | 4                  | 5                           | 6              | 7               |
| April          | 314                    | 59822         | 4822               | 924461                      | 134229         | 1058690         |
| May            | 308                    | 61692         | 4711               | 1074811                     | 65910          | 1140721         |
| June           | 263                    | 52572         | 3512               | 747568                      | 94250          | 841818          |
| July           | 324                    | 65522         | 3822               | 789743                      | 115680         | 905423          |
| August         | 291                    | 60908         | 3768               | 801575                      | 121440         | 923015          |
| September      | 264                    | 56082         | 3616               | 782548                      | 147175         | 929723          |
| October        | 258                    | 53672         | 4463               | 351999                      | 462965         | 814964          |
| November       | 252                    | 50040         | 4321               | 962081                      | 15788          | 977869          |
| December       | 236                    | 45620         | 3989               | 853494                      | 57980          | 911474          |
| January        | 283                    | 55982         | 4247               | 836187                      | 215628         | 1051815         |
| February       | 327                    | 61930         | 4982               | 1004300                     | 144350         | 1148650         |
| March          | 322                    | 60812         | 6590               | 1301407                     | 1112612        | 2414019         |
| <b>TOTAL :</b> | <b>3442</b>            | <b>684654</b> | <b>52843</b>       | <b>10430174</b>             | <b>2688007</b> | <b>13118181</b> |

(Compiled and tabulated from monthly reports)

**Table 5 : District wise vehicle registered during the last two years (2016-17 to 2017-18)**

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Vehicle Register during |              | Variation during one year | % of increase |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|         |                  | 2016-17                 | 2017-18      |                           |               |
| 1       | 2                | 3                       | 4            | 5                         | 6             |
| 1       | Aizawl           | 11790                   | 14034        | 2244                      | 19.03%        |
| 2       | Lunglei          | 1311                    | 1502         | 191                       | 14.57%        |
| 3       | Siaha            | 315                     | 376          | 61                        | 19.37%        |
| 4       | Champhai         | 714                     | 827          | 113                       | 15.83%        |
| 5       | Kolasib          | 836                     | 1121         | 285                       | 34.09%        |
| 6       | Serchhip         | 485                     | 642          | 157                       | 32.37%        |
| 7       | Lawngtlai        | 470                     | 571          | 101                       | 21.49%        |
| 8       | Mamit            | 223                     | 371          | 148                       | 66.37%        |
| 9       | Aizawl (Rural)   | 0                       | 704          | 704                       | 100.00%       |
|         | <b>TOTAL :</b>   | <b>16144</b>            | <b>20148</b> | <b>4004</b>               | <b>24.80%</b> |

*Source - Road Transport Department*

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## 17. INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### I. Introduction:

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.

### II. Vision:

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.

#### A. Objectives of Department:

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.

#### B. Sectoral-wise Programme/Target:

The Sectoral-wise programme/target of the Department of ICT for the development of Information and Communication Technologies in Mizoram are classified into the following categories:

- i) **Information & Communication Technology:** Under this department, there are 45 nos. of posts under state plan fund. Out of these posts, 39 nos are now filled and the remaining 6 nos. are lying vacant. This department has conducted IT awareness training programme for Government employees and occupied a rented house @ ₹19,000/-pm for its training center.
- ii) **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 2015-16, funds was released on the ratio of 80:20 between Central and State.
- iii) **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. Out of which 400 nos are educated unemployed youths, 200 nos are Women & Rural youths, and the remaining 250 nos are Govt'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.
- iv) **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.

- v) **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.
- vi) **Promotional and Development of Society (MSeGS):** 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. At present, MSeGS has been engaging 4 nos. of computer operators, 2 nos. of UDC, as contract employees and 2 no. of LDC as MR employees (skilled II) and 3 no. of MR employee (unskilled) respectively for looking after all establishment and administration. 1 project manager, 6 engineers, 6 diploma engineers, 1 manager, 1 technician, 1 driver they are under the projects taken up by the society, they create software for different department under Government of Mizoram at free of cost.

### C. Department activities in contribution in the economy:

As we all know, the Department of ICT is not revenue earning Department but 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 Govt. of Mizoram. The value of the achievements is calculated to be around ₹ 11,50,67,500/- if the cost of software development is to be charged or outsourced to private company, thus saving a lot of money for unnecessary expenditure for the Government. 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 Department. To assist Forensic Department for better operational efficiency, ICT Department/MSeGS has developed a case tracking system. The system tracks evidence submitted to the Forensic Department and its status can be easily viewed when needed by the officer concerned and the Department of ICT/MSeGS created this tracking system at free of cost for the Forensic Department.
- 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 (SAD), Government of Mizoram. Under this project, it has been envisaged to provide better inventory system and enable the approval of certain indent items to the concerned department's officer through appropriate automated system. This project aims to create an integrated IT platform for all government departments. 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 and the Department of ICT/MSeGS created this system at free of cost for SAD.

**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. Status of query can be tracked from the website using tracking code. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC. Some of the broad objectives of CM Online is as follows:

- Automation of workflow and internal processes of the Chief Minister's Office.
- To provide easy access to the services of the Chief Minister Online to other Individuals/Public/ Departments.
- To provide facilities for generation of reports both manually and automatically.
- To enable the public to submit complaint/inquiry to the Chief

Minister's Office via SMS and via Web.

- To enable the public to interact with the Chief Minister's Office via social networking sites (Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube).
- To know the Chief Ministers Programme.
- To view recent news about the Chief Minister.
- Online grievance redressal system.
- Information dissemination.

### 5) 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. CMS can be bundled or stand-alone application to create, deploy, manage and store content on Web pages. Additional features can be added to the existing CMS which makes it versatile for all types of webpages. Such systems of [content management](#) provide procedures to manage [workflow](#) in a [collaborative environment](#) for all government department websites. CMSs typically aim to avoid the need for [hand coding](#) for varied websites, but may help it for specific elements or entire pages. A CMS may serve as a [digital asset management system](#) containing documents, videos, pictures, phone numbers, and personal data. CMSs can be used for storing, controlling, revising, semantically enriching and publishing documentation. A Web CMS can catalog and index content, select or assemble content at runtime, or deliver content to specific visitors in a requested way, such as other languages. Web Content Management System's



usually allow client control over Hypertext Markup Language - based content, files, documents, and Web hosting plans based on the system depth and the niche it serves. This application is hosted in Mizoram SDC.

The content management system (CMS) has two elements:

- a) Content management application (CMA) is the front-end user interface that allows a user, even with limited expertise, to add, modify and remove content from a Web site without the intervention of a Webmaster or Admin.
  - b) Content display application (CDA) compiles that information and updates the website.
- 6) **E-Plan:** e-Plan is a project for Planning and Program Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram initiated by Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT), Government of Mizoram. The project aims to simplify the submission of Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) by various departments and undertake back end computerization to enable the approval or rejection of these reports. 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. It also provides seamless integration of various departments with the Planning Department – by using a single database for all QPR submission. 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. The system was successfully implemented during 2014-15 but due to dissolution of Planning Commission by Central Government, the system is pending.

- 7) **ENDNET:** Endnet is a project developed by ICT Deptt./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. All cases can be viewed and daily cases filed for required months are shown on a graph. 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.
- 8) **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. By maximizing the work efficiency and production the system will meet the department's needs while remaining easy to understand and use. The



home page of the website enables the user to view property returns statement upon filtering the department name, office name and year. 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.

**D. 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. This training programme was conducted in rented private house at Khatla. IT awareness campaign is one of the effective mechanisms for IT promotion in the state of Mizoram. Launching of IT journeys and other forms of awareness campaign across the state in collaboration with NGOs, educational institutions, corporate sector and others are organized in all the districts to promote IT and e-Governance in the state of Mizoram. Besides, there are various e-Governance projects and NEC funded projects under taken up by the Department of ICT and activities, achievements and expected outcomes are highlighted as under:

**1. e-Governance Projects:**

**i) Common Service Centre (CSC)**

**Introduction:** The CSC Scheme, as approved by the Government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to rural citizens of India, in an integrated manner. CSCs cannot be seen

as mere service delivery points in rural India. The CSC is positioned as a Change Agent – that would promote rural entrepreneurship, build rural capacities and livelihoods, enable community participation and collective action for social change – through a bottom-up model with focus on the rural citizen. 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).

**Project objective:** The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services.

**Project cost summary:** The approved project cost for CSC project is ₹ 494 lakh and detailed fund position are mentioned as under:

Total Budget Outlay: ₹ 494.00 lakh

Fund already released (as on December, 2018): ₹ 473.47 lakh

Balance to be released by DeitY: ₹ 20.53 lakh

**Project duration:** 4 years.

**Outcomes & benefits:**

- By means of CSCs at different locations throughout Mizoram, citizens throughout the state can access the government and public services from their doorstep without having to travel long distances thus, saving time, money and energy.

- CSCs are operated by selected Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) thus, giving job opportunities to a large number of youths as an entrepreneurs at a time when unemployment is one of the problem faced by the state.
- Internet connection is made available throughout the state which gave opportunities to see the outside world to the people living in villages and remote areas.
- Different government services can be given out through CSC without opening or establishing various centres which helps in the burden and administration of the government thus, strengthening government schemes and missions.
- It provide opportunity for economic access to information and services to rural citizens.
- The CSCs continue to offer a multitude of services ranging in the areas of e-Government, education, health, agriculture, commercial, retail, etc.
- At present, the services given out varies with the VLEs accordingly including scholarship, mobile recharge, pan card, financial inclusion, adhaar services, recruitment etc. ration cards, Photocopy, DTP, Email/Chats, CD Burning, Printing, Utility/Telephone Bills, Forms downloads/Estimates etc.

#### ii) 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 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2012. There is 1 State Hqrs and all 8 District Hqrs have been commissioned. All e-Governance projects rely on SWAN for their bandwidth requirement.

**Project Objective:** SWAN is envisaged as the backbone network for data, video and voice communications throughout the state, for all Government Operations. MSWAN is required to be open standard based, scalable, high capacity network to carry data, voice and video traffic between the designated levels and offices of Government of Mizoram at State/District/Block or Sub-Division levels. The vertical connectivity of MSWAN will connect the SHQ level to the DHQ level and subsequently DHQ level to BHQ/SDHQ level through 2 (upto 34) Mbps lease circuit.

**Project cost summary:** The approved project cost is ₹ 2409.00 lakh and detailed fund position are mentioned as under:

Total Budget Outlay: ₹ 2409.00 lakh

Fund already released (as on December, 2018): ₹ 2073.00 lakh

Balance to be released by DeitY: ₹336.00 lakh

#### **Outcomes & benefits :**

1. **High speed WAN Connectivity:** 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. This connection can be utilized by government departments to communicate internally without the requirement of internet facility.
2. **High speed Internet Connectivity:** 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.
3. **Video Conferencing:** 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. This enables officials to conduct meetings remotely without the requirement to travel to the meeting location which can save time and costs.
  4. **IP telephony:** 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.
  5. **Horizontal Connectivity:** SWAN connects to Horizontal Offices to provide high speed connectivity to government offices.
    - a. **Government departments:** 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.
    - b. **BDO/SDO Offices:** 19 BDO and SDO offices in the block level are also provided connectivity through BHQ/SDHQ's to cater to their internet requirements.
    - c. **Other e-Governance projects:** 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.
  6. **Benefits of established infrastructure to reduce cost:** SWAN is designed to be the basic infrastructure for all e-Governance projects to provide connectivity.
    - a. **Reduction in costs for separate connections:** 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.
    - b. **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.
    - c. **Availability of existing infrastructure for future projects:** 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. This will drastically reduce expenditure in the procurement of new equipment and in establishing new, expensive broadband connections.

7. **Availability of secure government network for critical, confidential and sensitive data:** Data security is a major concern at present. All departments and outlets that require secured transactions can be routed through SWAN. Since it is a closed network, external threats from hackers are greatly reduced.

### iii) e-District State Roll Out:

**Introduction:** National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved by the Government in May 2006, with the following vision: *“Make all Government Services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man”*. To realize this vision, 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. The Central govt. appointed Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) as implementing Agency for this project in Mizoram.

### Objective:

- 1) Undertake backend computerization of District and Block level offices to

ensure electronic delivery of high volume citizen centric services at the district level.

- 2) Efficient delivery of services with improved Service Levels by undertaking extensive Business Process Re-engineering of identified services.
- 3) Extensive Capacity Building and training of field level functionaries to ensure smooth migration to electronic delivery of e-district services and phasing out manual delivery of services.
- 4) Delivery of services through Common Service Centers (CSCs) and Rural Information Kiosks (RIKs) by leveraging the common infrastructure of SWAN, SDC, and SSDG.
- 5) Development of applications to be hosted at the State Data Centers for delivery of services.
- 6) Delivery of all public services at District/ Sub Divisional/ Block level in electronic form through State Portals and e-District Portal by using the State Service Delivery Gateways.
- 7) Providing easy, anywhere and anytime access to Government Services (both Information & Transactional) to ensure reliability, efficiency, transparency and accountability.
- 8) Reducing number of visits of citizens to a Government office / department for availing the services.
- 9) Reducing administrative burden and service fulfillment time & costs for the Government, Citizens & Businesses.
- 10) Reducing direct interaction of citizen with the Government and encourage ‘e’-interaction and efficient communication through portal.

**Project Cost:** Initially the project cost was ₹1888.88 lakh which was subsequently revised to ₹1923.57 lakh. Fund position are as follows:

Total Budget Outlay: ₹1923.57 lakh

Fund already released: ₹1808.17 lakh

Fund Utilized: ₹1689.56 lakh

Remaining Fund to be released: ₹115.40 lakh



**Project Duration:** 4 years.

**Expected Outcomes:** For the project to be considered successful, the following outcome would be considered:

1. Successful implementation of Business Process Reengineering (BPR).
2. STQC testing completed before launch of services.
3. Launch of all services as detailed in FRS.
4. Number of live notified 'e-Services', adhering to prescribed service levels throughout the State.
5. To be live for at least six months with services being provided through CSCs and other front end systems.
6. Leveraging the SWAN, SDC, CSC and State Gateways.
7. Regular data updating for 2 years during O&M phase through 'Institutionalized' capacity to sustain e-enabled delivery on a consistent and regular mode.
8. Development and implementation of a financial sustainability model
9. Formation of Joint Entity in 1<sup>st</sup> year of O&M phase and successful Operation through Joint Entity in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year of O&M phase.
10. Post Implementation Assessment and improvements in service delivery levels as envisaged.
11. Visible and enhanced accountability of the governance structure to deliver efficiently and transparently.
12. Enhanced e-Governance infrastructure.
13. Complete work flow automation for all the departments.
14. E-District model based on sustainable operations.
15. Interlinked services and reuse of available resources and availing new job opportunities for youngsters for the development of state and country.
16. To deliver definite G2C/G2B services.
17. Augmented capacities of districts staffs.
18. Efficient services delivery mechanism.
19. Apply and delivery of selected services to the Citizen through CSCs/e-District centers.
20. Generation of an efficient MIS for better decision making.
21. Faster retrieving of the records due to computerized records.
22. Improvement in efficiency of the employees and reduction in workload.
23. Paper work turns out into computerized
24. Time and cost saving.
25. Less number of trip and waiting time for citizens.
26. Track all the applications in one place.
27. Accountable services delivery.
28. Empowerment of citizens.
29. 24/7 help desk.

**E. Achievement:**

1. e-District project is established in 8 Districts of Mizoram. State branch office is located in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of every District. Facilitation Center with connectivity and uninterrupted power supply with DG Set is established in all these locations.
2. An important part of any software development is to achieve Security and Quality Certification. e-District application is already certified by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC).
3. Integrated with SMS Gateway and Payment Gateway.
4. Digitization has been completed for 5 Departments.
5. 162 Computer set, 22 scanners and 141 printers has already been distributed to the line offices.
6. Internet Connectivity has been provided to 85 offices with 216 nodes.
7. There are already more than 3 Lakhs online transactions under e-District.
8. Validity and authenticity of the certificates/permit issued under e-District can be verified through SMS and web-portal.
9. Citizens can obtain the services under e-District from their nearest CSC/RIK, thereby saving time and money to avail Government to citizen services.
10. The following are the status of the services:

- Go-live services (Total 15 services)
- Deputy Commissioner Office – 6 Services
  - Social Welfare Department – 3 Services
  - Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department – 5 Services
  - Local Administration Department – 1 Service

- To be Go-live (Total 19 Services)
- Taxation Department – 3 Services
  - Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer affairs Department – 4 Services
  - Public Health Engineering Department – 3 Services
  - Land Revenue & Settlement Department – 9 Services

**Issues & Challenges:** Some of the key challenges while implementing the project are:

- Non availability of administrative stability of e-Champions for

ensuring time bound implementation and responsibility

- Issues and conflicts related to existence of Paper and Paperless system in parallel.
- Absence of IT organization structure at the District level.
- Process reforms and Change management.
- Development of sustainable financial model.
- Unavailability of rules/laws which mandates the delivery of services online.
- **Outcomes and Benefits:** The implementation of e-District state roll out project has many significant benefits to the Citizens as well as the Government Departments. The following table shows pre-deployment and post-deployment of e-District state roll out project.

| Criteria   | Pre-deployment of e-District Project | Post-deployment of e-District Project |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Cost of Availing Service Measured Directly</b>  |                                      |                                       |
| Number of trips made by the Citizen for obtaining the service  | Minimum 6-7                          | Reduced to Maximum 2                  |
| Average travelling cost by the Citizen for obtaining the service                                       | ₹ 300-500                            | Reduced to Rs. 50                     |
| Average waiting time in each trip  | 2-3 Hr                               | 30 Min                                |
| Estimate of wage loss due to time spent in availing the service  | Minimum 6-7 of Daily wages           | Maximum 1 day                         |
| Total time elapsed in availing service   | 15-20 Days                           | 1-2 Day                               |
| <b>Quality of Service: Interaction with staff, complaint handling, privacy, accuracy</b>               |                                      |                                       |
| Satisfaction with the location of the service delivery centre/office                                   | Has to come to District office       | Available from nearest CSC & RIK.     |
| Timeliness of response to queries by clients   | Low                                  | Very Prompt                           |
| <b>Quality of Governance: Transparency, Participation, Accountability and Corruption</b>               |                                      |                                       |
| Awareness about the citizen charter  | Low                                  | High                                  |
| Adherence of the time frame for service delivery (elapsed time) to that specified in citizen's charter | Low                                  | High                                  |
| Financial loss due to delay in availing the service  | High                                 | Low                                   |

#### iv) State Portal & State Service Delivery Gateway:

**Introduction:** The emergence of many e-governance applications for different departments to provide online services to citizens, businesses and government would require increasing interactions amongst departments and with external agencies at

various levels in State Government. Departments would need to develop connectors/adaptors for point to point connections between departments creating a mesh as shown in figure and also tight coupling between applications. This would lead to applications difficult to maintain and upgrade in case of version change and change in government policies and business



rules. The State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) is an attempt to reduce such 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 inter-operable. The State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) aims to achieve a high order of inter-operability among autonomous and heterogeneous entities of the states based on a framework of e-Governance Standards.

### **Objectives:**

- 1) Reduce number of visits of citizens to a Government office/department for availing the services.
- 2) Reduce administrative burden and service fulfilment time & costs for the Government, Citizens & Businesses.
- 3) Reduce direct interaction of citizen with the Government and encourage 'e'-interaction and more efficient communication through portal.
- 4) Enhance perception & image of the Government and its constituent Departments.
- 5) The Promotion of uniform web interfaces across Government and build in synergies with the National Portal of India (NPI) using the National Service Delivery Gateway.
- 6) Delivery of services through Common Service Centers (CSCs) by leveraging the common infrastructure (SWAN, SDC, etc.) and development of the applications and infrastructure required for deployment of State Portal and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) for the State.
- 7) Publishing the static data and all information of the State in line with guidelines for necessary integration with NPI.

### **Project Cost:**

Total Budget Outlay: ₹883.62 lakh

Fund already released (as on December, 2018): ₹758.64 lakh

Balance to be released by DeitY: ₹124.98 lakh

### **Project Duration:** 4 years

**Outcomes & Benefits:** One of the goals of the State Government is to cooperate, collaborate and integrate information across different departments in the State. To simplify the above task, the concept of e-Governance Service Delivery Gateways has been conceptualized that will act as standards-based messaging switches and provide seamless interoperability and exchange of data across the departments. It will cost many benefits such as:

1. Information Dissemination: The portal will provide information about Government departments, line ministries, and web links of these departments. It will provide information about Government structure in the state, service offerings and key notifications to the business and citizen community. Content Architecture of the Portal shall be in accordance with State Portal Framework (SPF).
2. Shall be available anytime, anywhere: The portal will be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and accessible from anywhere in the world via the internet. While the technology shall be available round the clock, functional support might be available only during the normal working day.
3. Shall be accessible from a variety of channels: The portal can be accessed via a variety of established channels, including Individual users (through PCs), Common Service Centres, Government Service delivery counters, mobile phones etc.
4. Shall exchange information & services seamlessly across State Government departments.
5. The State Portal shall also host all the electronic forms for various Government Services accessible to citizens in the State. A citizen will be able to fill the form electronically (both online and offline) through internet services including Common

Service Centre (CSCs) outlets and submit his/her application electronically. A citizen will be able to track the status of his/her application / request at any point in time. Portal development shall include development of a complete application for electronic receipt of forms by the destination office, MIS, printing, accounting, status reporting, query service and payment handling.

## 1. Electronics & Mobile Service Delivery – eBharat Project

**Introduction:** Rapid growth of the population in across the country has called for development of infrastructure to cope up with citizen needs. In order to cope up with the development agenda it has been strongly felt that the Departments should be made to generate its own revenue through sustainable model. In this direction, through the e-Bharat, Government of Mizoram has suggested major reforms in the Departments to be implemented throughout the State. This e-Bharat project intends to roll out e-Governance as well as m-Governance programme throughout the State including 8 Districts of Mizoram. Web services will be designed so that citizens can submit online applications and can get the service as per the defined workflow. Citizen will be able to get notifications and alerts regarding the status of service through SMS involving a SMS gateway. The online advisory services will give an opportunity to the citizens to directly ask their queries to the Department personnel. There is a provision of online utility bill payment for those services involving financial transactions.

E-Governance & m-Governance in Departments is expected to:

- Focus on clearly identified list of citizen services that would be covered with clearly laid down service levels and outcomes that would be achieved.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness in interaction between Departments and its citizens and other stakeholders (i.e. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

community based organizations (CBOs), private sector, etc);

- Improve quality of internal Departmental operations to support and stimulate good governance;
- Bring about transparency and accountability in the governance of Departments;
- Enhance interface between Departments and citizens; and
- Help improve delivery of services to citizens reducing transaction cost and waiting time.

### **Objective:**

The basic objective of the project is to deliver Govt. services at the Citizen's doorstep. Below mentioned are some of the specific objectives:

- Reduction in cost and application processing time by the department
- Reduction in the number of intermediaries between citizens and the Government, thereby increasing the transparency
- Availability of 24×7 online Government Services which are accessible anywhere, anytime
- Helping the citizen in reducing their waiting time at the department counter and at the same time helping them in accessing the services outside of their working hours
- Enabling the citizen and businesses to be able to track the status of their service request and get all the information required to avail the services
- Improved processes to result into reduced cycle time for service delivery.

### **F. Achievement:**

#### **Physical Achievement:**

Implementation of the project is completed and Go-live from January, 2018. Operational and Maintenance of project will end by 2019.

#### **Financial achievement:**

Total Budget Outlay: ₹1081.00 lakh  
Fund already released: ₹810.25 lakh

**Outcome & Benefit:**

For the Departments, the e-Bharat would:

- Bring about improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of business processes/functions of the Departments
- Institute a mechanism of result based monitoring and evaluation
- Ensure economy (cost efficiency) in the design and implementation of the project
- Improve the system for decision making with respect to planning and delivery of services to the citizen and within.
- Ensure effective project management to track progress.

For the Citizens, the e-Bharat would:

- Significantly improve the Quality of Service provided by the Corporation
- Transparent, effective and efficient service delivery to the Citizen.
- Provide more service delivery channels for hassle free service for citizens
- Define service level for timely delivery of services to the Citizen

**Problem and Challenges:**

There are 20 key departments under eBharat comprising of 52 eServices, which require ownership of the services by the department. At present, five departments are actively taking up the ownership and the remaining are falling behind.

**1. Mizoram State Data Center (MSDC)****Introduction:**

State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key infrastructure pillars that is being set up at every State / UT to consolidate citizen services, e-Governance applications and supporting infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services. These services shall be rendered by the States through a common delivery platform supported by other core infrastructure elements i.e. SWAN and CSC with connectivity extended up to the block level. Thus, different line department would get a seamless, highly reliable/robust, shared, secured Data Centre infrastructure

with reasonable/ scalable capacity for their e-Governance application hosting requirements. SDC was operational from 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 and inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2014

**Objective:**

Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India, State Data Centres (SDCs) were proposed to be established to provide shared, reliable and secured infrastructure for hosting and managing the e-Governance applications of the State and its constituent departments. It would provide better operations and management control and thus minimize overall cost of data management, IT management, deployment, etc. SDCs help the State Government, State Line Ministries and Departments in providing Central Repository (database consolidation) of the State, provide Secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Disaster Recovery, Remote Management and Service Integration needed for G2G, G2C and G2B services. The various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), both at the Central level, State level and also the integrated services of the NeGP are expected to use SDCs to deliver their service.

**Achievement:****Physical Achievement:**

Implementation of the project is completed and Go-live from June, 2014. The duration of Operational and Maintenance is for five years and will end by June 2019.

**Financial achievement:**

Total Budget Outlay: ₹3088.00 lakh  
Fund already released: ₹1869.00 lakh

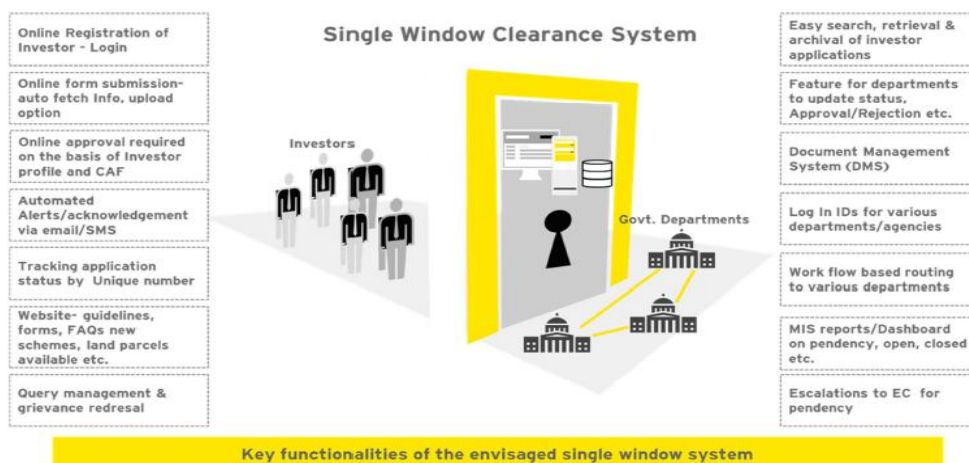
**Outcome & Benefit:**

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. e-Bharat
4. SSDG & SP.

5. CM Office interaction web application.
6. e-Plan Progressive Application.
7. SAD Inventory Management System.
8. AMC Property Tax Web Portal.
9. e-Office application
10. Excise Department “Crime and Criminal Tracking System” Application.
11. Vigilance Department “Online Property Return Software” Application.



## Capacity Building Project

**Introduction:** Capacity building refers to the need to adjust policies and regulations, to reform institutions, to modify working procedures and coordination mechanisms, to increase the skills and qualifications of people, to change value systems and attitudes in a way that meets the demands and prerequisites of implementing the e-Governance Roadmap for Mizoram. It may be defined as an approach to the development of sustainable skills, organizational structures, resources and commitment to improvement in available skill sets and institutional structures and its major forms of expression in e-Governance are greater skills and abilities of people, organizations and communities. 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

₹428.60 lakh. This project has been implemented through Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) and the project came to an end in January, 2015.

**Objective:** The objectives for the e-Governance initiatives can be grouped by the customer segment served:

### Government to Citizen (G2C):

1. Provide one-stop, easier access to information and services to individuals
2. Reduce the average waiting for the citizens to avail the services.
3. Provide the citizens with a transparent view of the government processes and timely response to applications.

### Government to Business (G2B):

1. Reduce burden on business, provide one-stop access to information on rules and regulations and clearances
2. Reduce the cost of compliance by reducing the instance on the business to

report the same data, multiple times to multiple agencies.

3. Providing facility for online reporting and self-certification.

**Government to Government (G2G):** The e-governance must achieve the following for the internal functioning amongst the departments/ its interactions with its employees:

1. Assist the state and local governments to more easily work together to better serve citizens within key lines of business.
2. Provide administrative savings for the government departments.
3. Improving the way that information is shared among all levels of government.
4. Reduce the non-value added work for the workers in the government department.
5. Providing enhanced access to high quality training and competency development for state employees through capacity building across departments.

#### **Project Cost Summary**

Total Budget Outlay: ₹428.60 lakh

Fund already released (as on December, 2018): ₹294.79 lakh

Balance to be released by DeitY: ₹133.81 lakh

**Outcome & Benefit:** Under Capacity Building Scheme, Mizoram State e-Governance Society (MSeGS) has organized/conducted:

- For 21 Govt. Junior Officers to undergo one week PeMT training programme at NISG, Hyderabad.
- For 20 Govt. Middle Officers to undergo one week e-Governance Training Programme at IIPA, New Delhi.
- For 4 (Four) Govt. Officers deputed for One Year Post Graduate Diploma in e-Governance programme for Executive course at TAPMI, Manipal.
- One Month e-Governance & Office Automation Training Programme at Aizawl for Government's employees

under which 100 employees have been trained so far.

- For 2 (Two) Officials from DoICT to undergo one week Management Development Training Programme on Project Management at IIM, Kolkata.
- e-Government Leadership Meet at Aizawl.
- e-Governance training programme in collaboration with NISG/IIPA for Political Leaders & Decision Makers.
- e-Governance Training Programme with ATI, Mizoram for all Govt's Officers.
- One day National workshop on administrative effectiveness and e-Governance initiatives.
- STeP training on project management, Government re-engineering process, Business model & public private partnership.
- Workshop on e-procurement, Joint website Development.
- Workshop and up-gradation & Strengthening IT infrastructure at ATI, Aizawl.
- Seminar on e-Governance & Social media in collaboration with MJA in all District Capital.
- Seminar on good Governance.
- Workshop on IPV6.
- IT awareness campaign in collaboration with CYMA in all District Headquarter
- Digital India week.

#### **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 ₹457,01,100. The project is completed.
- 2) **Rural Information Kiosk in 300 Villages:** The NEC approved for Establishment of Rural Information Kiosks in 300 villages at a total cost of ₹489.85 lakh 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.

### 3) IT Education for 150 School

- Project Approved Cost: ₹1108 lakh
- Project duration: 1 year after full release of fund from NEC
- Implementing agency: MSeGS
- Total Fund Received: ₹180.93 lakh
- Fund to-be released: ₹927.07 lakh

#### The objective

- To equip schools with the following equipments for improvement of IT education in schools.
  - Desktop PC – 7 nos
  - Multifunction Printer – 1 no
  - UPS – 4 nos
  - Antivirus and MS Office – 7 nos each.

**Status :** Completed installation in 28 schools.

### 4) District Connectivity

- i. Project Approved Cost: ₹160 lakh (100% NEC)
- ii. Project duration: within 12 months from the date of release of entire fund from NEC.
- iii. Implementing agency: MSeGS
- iv. Fund received: ₹60 lakh

#### Objective:

- To provide horizontal internet connectivity in deptt. offices in the district headquarters.

**Status:** Completed installation in Mamit Dist., Kolasib and Serchhip District.

### 5) Digital Classroom (100% NEC fund)

- i. Project Approved Cost: ₹391 lakh

- ii. Project duration: 1 year after full release of fund from NEC
- iii. Implementing agency: MSeGS

#### Objective:

- i. To install state of the art classroom equipment in selected 20 schools.
- ii. 3 classroom is installed with Digital Classroom from each of the schools.
- iii. Equipment include in one classroom – Desktop PC, Projector, Visualizer, Multifunction Printer, Interactive Whiteboard.

**Status:** Completed installation in 20 schools in March, 2018

### NEDP

#### 1) Improvement Of Connectivity At Aizawl & District (NEDP)

- Project Approved Cost: ₹4500 lakh
- Project duration: within 6 months from the date of release of entire fund from NEDP.
- Implementing agency: MSeGS

#### Objective:

- To provide vertical Internet connectivity to District headquarters using wireless technology.
- To provide internet connectivity in deptt. offices of Aizawl City using GPON technology.

**Status:** Completed District hqrs connectivity. Improvement of connectivity in Aizawl city is in progress.

#### 2) Ease of Doing Business – Single Window System

##### Introduction:

As the Government of Mizoram strives to substantively adopt and institutionalise reforms towards ease of doing business, it is at an advantageous juncture. Most stakeholder departments, while being responsive to the call for reform, are beginning with a clean slate; in that it will be easier to drive the integrated



Single Window System (SWS) – both in terms of policy and technological contexts.

A significant challenge to be accounted for, while adopting the technology enabled integration, is that entrepreneurs and industry within the state of Mizoram might struggle to adopt these systems - given the insufficient access beyond capital district Aizawl and lack of awareness in terms of using such systems.

It is time to formulate standard operating procedures, integrated systems, their technologies, foundational policies & legislations, and ensure undistinguishable implementation across departments – so that the Government is able to efficiently and effectively drive its acceptance among the state's stakeholders. Also, these reforms ensure the preparedness of the state in expeditiously absorbing investments from external entities, as and when it is ready to do so. The Act East Policy of the Government of India has brought the Northeast Region, in the limelight and national & global investors especially from East and Southeast Asia have already begun keenly observing this region for investment opportunities.

The improvement in ease of doing business and public service delivery through ICT project aims to transform the business environment in the state by providing efficient, convenient, and transparent and integrated IT enabled informational and transactional services to investors, industries and businesses. These would include services in the areas of information on forms & procedures, licenses, permits, registrations, approvals, clearances, permissions, reporting, filing, payments and compliances throughout the life-cycle of an industry or business entity. The core theme of the project lies in radical shift by Government in its service approach, from being department-centric to customer-

centric, in providing services to the business community.

The Project envisages setting up a G2B (Government to Business) portal to serve as a one-stop shop for delivery of convenient and efficient services to the investors and addresses the need of the business and industries right from the inception through the entire life cycle of the business.

#### **Objective:**

The main objective of this project is to improve and promote the business environment for ease of doing business in the state. Below are some of the specific objectives that the project going to envisage:

1. Design and implement an online system where an investor can key in specific details (such as type of industry, number of employees, location etc.) and obtain information regarding all State approvals applicable to establishing her/his business/industrial unit
  2. Implement an online Common Application Form (CAF) for all required clearances/approvals in the single window
  3. Design and implement an online single window system with functionality for online application, payment and approvals
  4. Ensure information on land banks for industrial use are made publicly available online
  5. Reduction in cost and application processing time by the department.
  6. Reduction in the number of intermediaries between investor and the Government, thereby increasing the transparency
- Availability of 24×7 online Government Services which are accessible anywhere by anyone; Government departments allocate more time to efficient service delivery since tedious data capturing is already done for them thereby making them more efficient in less time.

***Source - Information & Communication Technology Department***

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## 18. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Sectoral Overview:

The 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. There are three autonomous bodies under the Directorate;

- 1) Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC):- MISTIC, formally known as Mizoram Council on Science, Technology & Environment, was formed on 12.02.1985 and then the name was changed to Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council 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.
- 2) 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. 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. 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.

- 3) Mizoram Science Centre (MSC):- With a view to create an asset bank that can provide an experiment based learning ambience to inculcate a spirit of inquiry, foster creative talent and to create scientific temperament in the community as a whole in Mizoram, the Government of Mizoram in collaboration with National Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata established Mizoram Science Centre in Aizawl on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2003. To strengthen and multiply the roles played by the Centre, the Governing Body Meeting of the Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC) under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Mizoram held on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016 resolved establishment of the Mizoram Science Centre as an autonomous Government institution. In pursuance to the resolution, the Government of Mizoram established Mizoram Science Centre as an autonomous Government Institution under the Directorate of Science & Technology.

### Vision:

Science & Technology for sustainable development.

**Mission:**

Harnessing potential of Science & Technology for sustainable development. Create knowledge based society through innovation and application of science and technology.

**Objectives:**

- To create and develop natural resources database for planning and development
- To promote applied R&D through universities, R&D institutions and other state national science & technology bodies.
- To identify, demonstrate, replicate and promote technologies relevant to the developmental needs of the state.
- To popularise science and spread of a scientific temper and attitude among the people of the state.
- To promote innovation and facilitate filing of IPR
- To generate and disseminate meteorological data
- To enhance the capacity of utilizing bio-resources and harnessing the advanced techniques of biotechnology for socio-economic growth.

**I. Scientific Research & Technological Innovation project:**

The main objective of the scheme is to meet an expenditure incurred on research work from scientists working in the Research & Development Institutions, science based NGOs and innovators in the form of grant with a view to promote research and education in the field of science & technology in Mizoram.

**II. Science popularization through printed Scientific Journals:**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for presenting a research paper or chairing a session or delivering a keynote address in an international scientific event (conference /seminar/ symposium/ workshop, etc.) organized by institutions/ organizations abroad. The scheme enhance scientific researchers' experience, qualitatively foster their enthusiasm and make further progress for the advancement of scientific research and development in Mizoram.

The Selection Committee selected the following scientific researchers for grant of financial assistance during the year 2017-18:

| Sl. No. | Name & address of the Scientific Researcher   | Title of the paper  | Event Organiser, Venue & Country  |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1       | Dr. H. Lalthanzara, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology, Pachhunga University College | Exploration of Earthworm Species Composition in Mizoram, Northeast India                        | Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China Agriculture University & Shanghai Dangfang Earthworm Biotechnology Research Institute; Shanghai, China |
| 2       | Dr. Lalrokima Chenkual, Assistant Director (Trg), Disaster Management & Rehabilitation  | Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Mizoram, India                                       | The World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology; London, UK  |
| 3       | Dr. Laldinpuia Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geology, Pachhunga University College      | Cut Slope Stability Analysis of Rangvamual landslide along Aizawl airport road, Northeast India | The Egyptian Housing and Building National Research Centre; Cairo, Egypt  |

**III. Digital 3D Terrain Mapping & Modelling of 8 Districts of Mizoram Using Geospatial Techniques:**

The main objective/target of the project is to conduct detailed digital survey,

generation of 3D terrain for eight districts of Mizoram, updation of base topological features and to prepare a digital database for utilization of the data in allied development projects of the Government.

**Brief Project details :**

- Name of Implementing Agency: MIRSAC
- Date of commencement: 23.10.2015
- Fund sharing pattern: 90:10 (NEC & State Govt.)
- Financial & Physical achievements
- Funds received during F.Y 2017-18: - Nofunds received during this F.Y
- Physical achievements during F.Y 2017-18: 90% completed. Terrain maps and models for all districts have been completed.

**IV. Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Analysis for Eight District Headquarters:**

The main objectives/target of the Project is to generate disaster related data and undertake in-depth analysis to quantify the disaster risk levels and associated causal factors for eight district headquarters of Mizoram.

**Brief Project details:**

- Name of Implementing Agency: MIRSAC
- Date of commencement: 27.09.2016
- Fund sharing pattern: 90:10 (NEC & State Govt.)
- Financial & Physical achievements
- Funds received during F.Y 2017-18: - No funds received during this F.Y
- Physical achievements during F.Y 2017-2018: 70% completed. Analysis and map compositions for 5 district headquarters have been completed

**V. North Eastern District Resources Plan (NEDRP).**

The main target of the project is to develop stand-alone and web based geo-portals providing geospatial data, services and tools for preparation of detailed project reports, master plan documents and any other inputs essential for various district level development planning activity in the state.

**Brief Project details:**

- Name of Implementing Agency: NESAC & MIRSAC
- Date of commencement: 05.02.2014

- Cost of Project: ₹ 3.00 lakh
- Fund sharing pattern: 100% by NESAC
- Financial & Physical achievements: 100%
- Physical achievements during F.Y 2017-18: Completed in December, 2017

**VI. North Eastern Spatial Data Repository (NeSDR):**

The main target of the project is to provide a common GIS based repository to store, standardize and catalog various GIS data which is connected to a main node centre at MIRSAC and NESAC for providing geospatial data and services to the user departments of the state.

**Brief Project details:**

- Name of Implementing Agency : NESAC & MIRSAC
- Date of commencement: 09.06.2017
- Fund sharing pattern: 100% by NESAC
- Financial & Physical achievements
- Physical achievements during F.Y 2017-18: 70% completed. GIS data under different thematic categories have been uploaded to Geo-portal. Quality checking for these data is being carried out.

**VII. 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.

**VIII. Science Exposure Tour:**

- Date of Commencement: 12<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> June, 2018
- Objective: The objective of the tour was to promote an innovative thinking amongst young student and to inculcate the importance of science and technology particularly for the students in rural areas.

- No. of Attendees: A total of 34 participants attended and participated in the programme.
- Place: Aizawl, Lunglei, Serchhip, Champhai, Saitual and Kolasib.

#### **IX. National Science Day 2018:**

National Science Day 2018 was observed with the theme 'Science and Technology for a sustainable future' at eight different places in Mizoram viz. Pachhunga University College, Aizawl, Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College, Aizawl, Lunglei Govt. College, Lunglei, Govt. Champhai College, Champhai, Govt. Kolasib College, Kolasib, Govt. Serchhip College, Serchhip, Govt. Mamit High School, Mamit, Govt. Southern Public High School, Lawngtlai. The grand celebration of National Science Day 2018 in Mizoram was held at Conference Hall, Assembly Annexe Building.

Date: 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2018

Mathematics Summer Camp (2018):

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2018

Place: Pachhunga University College, Aizawl

Objective: The objective of the Summer Camp was to induce Mathematical aptitude to the school students of Mizoram. The focus group of the program was current students studying in classes X and XII.

No. of Attendees: The summer camp was attended by 75 students from class X and 25 students from class XII totaling to 100 students.

Seminar on Science & Technology for a Sustainable Future:

As part of the National Science Day Celebration, Seminar on Science & Technology for a Sustainable Future cum Science Demonstration was organized in collaboration with Mizoram Science Centre at Mizoram Science Centre, Beraw tlang, Aizawl on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2018.

#### **X. Sci-Connect Quiz Competition (2017):**

Brief Summary of the Programme: "Sci-Connect" Connecting Science with Young Talents with science is a program initiated by the Vigyan Prasar especially for children in North-Eastern States of India, i.e., Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Sci-Connect programme was divided into three stages -

- Screening Examination (March, 2017)
- State Level Quiz (August, 2017)
- North-East Level Quiz Competition. (14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> November 2017)
- Objective:
- To Inculcate Scientific temperament among the student
- Exchange of knowledge and ideas with the students.

Children in remote areas are able to showcase their talents and innovative ideas. Students are exposed to new environment and had a chance to interact with students from other schools/states.

Result: The Mizoram team represented by three students from St. Paul's HSS bagged the Second Place.

#### **XI. Management of Intellectual Property rights:**

Management of Intellectual Property Rights within the state is being undertaken by the Patent information Centre (PIC) under Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC).

PIC provides awareness on Intellectual Property Rights through seminars, lectures, workshops, etc. at various places in Mizoram. It also provides assistance for filling 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.



**XII. Research and Development:**

Major completed/on-going projects undertaken by Research & Development Cell, Mizoram Science Technology & Innovation Council during 2017-18.

## 1. Establishment of Digital Planetarium at Lunglei, Mizoram.

- Location – Zohnuai, Lunglei
- Implementing Agency – MISTIC
- Funding sharing pattern – 90:10 (NEC & State govt)
- Objective – To establish Digital Planetarium at Zohnuai Lunglei Science Centre
- Physical achievement upto 2<sup>nd</sup>Qtr 2018-19 – 0%

## 2. Widening of Approach road for Digital Planetarium Lunglei Science Centre.

- Location – Zohnuai Lunglei
- Implementing Agency – MISTIC and PWD
- Funding – NEDP (State govt)
- Objective – To construct retaining wall and widen approach road for Digital Planetarium Lunglei Science Centre
- Physical achievement upto 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2018-19 – 10%

**XIII. Establishment of Innovation Facility Centre:**

- Location – Secretariat Complex, Khatla, Aizawl
- Implementing Agency – MISTIC and LB Associates
- Funding – NEDP (State govt)
- Objective – To develop indigenous technological innovation in Mizoram
- Physical achievement upto 2<sup>nd</sup>Qtr 2018-19 – 70%

**XIV. Dismantling and reconstruction of MUP Building:**

- Location – Zohnuai Lunglei
- Implementing Agency – MISTIC and PWD

- Funding – NEDP (State govt)
- Objective – To dismantle and reconstruct MUP building at Zohnuai Lunglei
- Physical achievement upto 2<sup>nd</sup>Qtr 2018-19 – 0%

**XV. Development of Sawdust briquetting and charcoal making plant:**

- Location – Chhuanthar, Baktawng
- Implementing Agency – MISTIC
- Funding – NEDP (State govt)
- Objective – Establishing sustainable charcoal making plant
- Physical achievement upto 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2018-19 – 95%

**XVI. Mizoram State Climate Change Centre:**

Name of the Implementing Agency:

MISTIC

Date of establishment : 25.11.2014

Funding: Department of Science & Technology, GoI (100%)

**Activities/Contributions:**

- Analysis of Climate Scenario of Mizoram
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment due to Climate Change in Mizoram
- Capacity building programmes on Adaptation to Climate Change for Government officials
- Sensitization workshops on Climate Change for District Government Colleges
- Awareness materials and programmes on Climate Change

**XVII. The following Daily activities were carried out by Mizoram Science Centre:**

- i. Science Exhibit Demonstrations: Various indoor and outdoor exhibits of MSC are demonstrated for student visitors. A total of 10,379 people visited the centre.



- ii. Planetarium Shows: Daily planetarium shows are available on payment of nominal fees.
- iii. 3D-Shows: Daily 3D-shows are available on payment of nominal fees.

#### Activities:

1. Besides the various existing infrastructural facilities which provide hands-on opportunity of 'doing science', MSC has hosted in the past years, scientific awareness programs like demonstrations and seminars on current scientific events. Observation of important days of scientific relevance e.g., National Science Day, National Technology Day, etc. with selected communities of the society is also a major feature of MSC.
2. The 14<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mizoram Science Centre was celebrated at MSC Auditorium, Berawtlang on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, with Pu Lalmalsawma, the then Chief Secretary, Govt. of Mizoram and Chairman of MSC, as the Chief Guest.
3. As a part of National Science Day (2018) celebration, Seminar cum Science Demonstration Programme on Science & Technology for Sustainable Future was conducted at MSC Auditorium, Berawtlang on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2018 with Mizo Hmeichhe Insuihkhawm Pawl (MHIP), in collaboration with MISTIC. Dr. C.Vanlalramsanga, Secretary, Planning Dept., GoM graced the function as Chief Guest.
4. An innovative exhibit showcasing 24 snake species and 24 fish species of Mizoram was prepared for permanent display at forest gallery of MSC with special emphasis on species described from Mizoram.
5. A project titled "Documentation of tree species within Mizoram Science Centre, Berawtlang, Aizawl" under Scientific Research & Technological Innovation Project (2017-18), DST, Govt. of Mizoram was started.
6. Two Micro Solar Dome were installed at Kelsih Village on 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2017.
7. Seminar on "Challenges in Bio-Systematics in Mizoram & Felicitation of Mizo Scientists" was conducted at Pachhung University College on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
8. The project 'Solar Driven Hybrid Dryer' under PRG, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India was started in November 2017.
9. The project 'Phytochemical Screening and Identification of Secondary Metabolites and Nutritional Profiling of *Alocasiaformicata*' under PRG, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India was started in November 2017.
10. The National Remote Sensing Day, 2017 was observed by MIRSAC at Directorate of Science and Technology office on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2017.
11. The Translated version of ISRO Flyer 'Utilization of Space technology' (Mizo version) was prepared by the MIRSAC was released by Pu Lalmalsawma Chief Secretary and Chairman on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2018.
12. The project 'Development of Portable Agarbati Round Stick Producing Machine' under PRG, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India was started in November 2017.
13. The project 'Development of Motor Cycle Trailer Suitable for Hilly Area' under PRG, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India was started in November 2017.
14. The project 'Portable Low-cost Induction Heater' under PRG, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India was started in November 2017.
15. The project "Development of Sawdust Briquetting and Charcoal Making Plant at Chhuanthar Tlangnuam (Baktawng)" under NEDP was started.
16. A quick survey of Mamit district was done to assess the technological gap, introduction of appropriate products/projects and identification of NGOs or institutions for doing S&T intervention. (February 2018).
17. Demonstration of self-water pumping system using force of running water

- developed by Stephen Sangluaia, local innovator was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2018 at Tuirial river.
18. Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights and Grass-root innovation was conducted at ICFAI University, Mizoram on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 in collaboration with the institution.
  19. World Intellectual Property Day was observed at Science & Technology office, Mizoram on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2017. The function was chaired by Samuel Lalmalsawma, Senior Scientific Officer
  20. Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights was organised by Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC) and IPR Cell of Mizoram University at Academic Conference Hall, Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl on 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2017.
  21. Workshop on Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights was held at NIELIT, Aizawl in collaboration with IPR Cell, NIELIT on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2017.
  22. Workshop on Biopiracy and Patent was organized for students of Biotechnology Department, Pachhunga University College on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 at DST Conference room.
  23. Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights and Trademark was held at Govt. Hrangbana College on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 in collaboration with Innovation club of the college.
  24. Awareness on Geographical Indication with special emphasis on Mizo traditional Puan was given at the Hastkala Sahyog Shivar programme held at Aibawk village on 11.10.2017, on 30.10.2017 at Hualngohmun and Samlukhai on 16.10.2017. The programme was organised by Mizoram Apex Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd. (MAHCO) and Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
  25. A roundtable discussion on “The enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Mizoram and Trade in Counterfeit Products in Context of India’s Act East Policy” was organised at the Secretariat Conference Hall, New Capital Complex, Aizawl on January 30, 2018. The programme was organized in collaboration with Universe Research Foundation, United States Patent & Trade Mark Office (USPTO) and PLR Chambers, New Delhi.
  26. Under Climate Change Programme, “Sensitization Workshop on Climate Change in Mizoram” was conducted at Lunglei Govt. College, Lunglei on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2017, on 19.04.2017 at Kolasib and on 16.02.2018 at Champhai.
  27. Media Workshop on Climate Change in Aizawl under NMSHE programme of DST was successfully organized during 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 with Centre for Media Studies.
  28. Level-II Training programme for State level officials (Head of Line Departments) on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation is being organized at Secretariat Conference Hall on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017.
  29. Level-I Sensitization Training programme for State level officials (Legislatures and Bureaucrats) on Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation was organized on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 at Aijal Club, Aizawl.
  30. Leaflet on Climate Change with reference to Mizoram was prepared in vernacular language as part of awareness programme by Climate Change Cell.

**Source - Science & Technology Department**

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## 19. 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 through PPP, substantially contributing to the economic growth of the State.

### Targets:

1. Development of eco-tourism and nature based tourism.
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:

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 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 eighteen (18) 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-TOURdt. the 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2014.
- 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 first Government sponsored homestays in Mizoram (Chawngtlai, Zokhawthar, Hnahlan, Vangchhia, Dungtlang, Vaphai in Champhai District) was inaugurated on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
- The Department organized Winter Festival 2018 at Tuirial Airfield during 13-15<sup>th</sup> December 2018.
- Revenue earned by the Department during the last three years is given as follows:

| Year                   | Revenue in Lakh |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 2015-16                | 222.01          |
| 2016-17                | 235.91          |
| 2017-18                | 250.10          |
| 2018-19 up to December | 219.69          |

- The number of Tourist Arrival as recorded by the Department during the last three years is given below:

| Year                  | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| 2015-16               | 66583    | 830     | 67413 |
| 2016-17               | 67223    | 987     | 68210 |
| 2017-18               | 68679    | 1155    | 69834 |
| 2018-19 upto November | 45862    | 435     | 46297 |

### Brief write-up of On-Going schemes:

| (₹ in lakh) |   |                  |                                     |                 |                    |                                 |
|-------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sl. No.     | Name of Project   | Year of sanction | Funding Agency                      | Sanction amount | Released till date | Remarks                         |
| 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          | Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India | 9490.00         | 8700.28            | 80% Completed                   |
| 2           | Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit: Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawjpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chaltlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee-Berawtlang-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan  | 2016-2017        | Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India | 9907.00         | 4432.00            | 20% completed                   |
| 3           | Rural Homestay Scheme under NEDP  | 2017-2018        | State Government                    | 135.00          | 135.00             | 50% completed                   |
| 4           | Tourist Information Centre at Lengpui Airport under NEDP  | 2017-2018        | State Government                    | 50.00           | 50.00              | Completed                       |
| 5           | Tourism Awareness Campaign and Capacity Building under NEDP   | 2017-2018        | State Government                    | 50.00           | 50.00              | Completed                       |
| 6           | Marketing and Publicity under NEDP  | 2017-2018        | State Government                    | 65.00           | 65.00              | 60% completed                   |
| 7           | Tourism Development Policy (NEDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill development and capacity building for staff</li> <li>• Uniform for staff</li> <li>• Survey of potential tourist sites in Mizoram and preparation of Tourism Master Plan</li> </ul>                           | 2018-2019        | State Government                    | 50.00           | Nil                | Codal formalities under process |
| 8           | Projects on key growth drivers (NEDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Homestay Scheme</li> <li>• Furniture and furnishing of 35 homestay units in Champhai District</li> <li>• Tourist Reception Centre at Baktawng and Renovation of Tourist Facilities in Mizoram</li> </ul> | 2018-2019        | State Government                    | 500.00          | Nil                | Codal formalities under process |

**Objectives of the Schemes:**

1. Create Eco-friendly Tourist infrastructure.
2. Introduce activity based tourism.
3. Increase number of people visiting Mizoram.
4. Increase the duration of stay of Tourists.
5. Develop rural tourism.
6. Generate employment opportunities and additional source of livelihood opportunities in rural areas.
7. 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. Promotion of rural tourism.
7. Development of community based tourism.

**Opportunity/Endowments Concerning the Sector:**

The North East has been given a special thrust for economic development by the Govt. 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.

*Source - Tourism Department*

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## 20. ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

### I. Vision:

The Department has adopted the following 'vision' for the State Statistical Systems:

- a) Develop a coherent and consistent system of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the present structure of a decentralized set of responsibilities under the constitutional framework and ensure that official statistics matches the data needs at all levels from national level down to sub-district level and that it would be comparable both across time and space.
- b) Evolve, wherever required, suitable standards and methodologies and further make them dynamic as the process of strengthening state capacities.
- c) To strengthen the co-ordination mechanism among the data producers taking advantage of the status of 'Directorate of Economics and Statistics' as the 'Nodal Agency' and the authority managing the statistical cadre.
- d) Develop expertise among statistical personnel for independent design of surveys and studies.
- e) Generate baseline data and provide subsequent data sets for carrying out meaningful evaluation of development programmes.

### II. Objectives:

The ever-increasing demand for comprehensive, accurate, reliable, and timely statistics has made collaboration among data producers and users more critical now than ever before. Hence, the Vision has been articulated with the main objectives of - (i) Improving the quality, timeliness and relevance of Official Statistics and improve its service to customers both within government and the wider community; (ii) Improving public confidence in Official Statistics by demonstrating that they are produced to

best professional standards and free from any interference; (iii) Enhancing operational efficiency by improving collection and dissemination process, and minimizing the burden on those who supply it with data; (iv) Establishing a strong database, enumerating the levels and trends of social and economic resources that have always been a requisite for the formulation of government policies.

### III. Policy:

The Department has adopted the policy of enhancing the creditability, comprehensiveness/ completeness, timeliness and usability of statistics within and outside government with a view to make the state statistical system an indispensable instrument of the development, regulatory and service functions of government. Improving physical infrastructure and promoting human resource capabilities in the statistical system to provide easy accessibility to users by adopting modern technology.

### IV. Targets:

The Department has enunciated a target of developing data collection standards for the official data and statistics that will adhere to the principles of '**One State - One Statistics**' rather than multiple data or sources that will minimise unnecessary overlapping or duplication with the collection or publication of statistics in that organ of state or by other organs of state. Producing and disseminating reliable, timely and relevant data to facilitate policy makers, and various other data users.

### V. Activities:

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 the Department is to bring out 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.

The activities of Economics & Statistics Department is not confined solely to 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 departments and concerned organizations and companies, the main activities of the department during 2017-18 are: -

1. **Estimation of State Domestic Product:** 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. Final Estimates of Mizoram State Domestic Product (Value Added) of 2014-15 has been brought out during 2017-18.
2. **Compilation of Price Indices and measurement of Inflation:** The activities relate to collection and collation of prices on selected commodities from selected markets in each and every district. Price data and its analysis serve as an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of the economy. Average price level, cost of living index of consumers

and rate of inflation are being reflected at a regular interval through these price statistics.

The Department collects price data of 270 items collected from 16 urban markets of Mizoram for compilation of Consumer Price Index (CPI). 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.

3. **Data on Housing and Building Constructions:** Collected in collaboration with National Building Organisations (Govt. of India) 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.
4. **Agricultural Censuses:** Funded by Agriculture Census Division (ACD), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. It is quinquennially surveyed, and data and schedules sent to the Ministry. It is designed for collection and derivation of quantitative information on agricultural structure. Implemented by Mizoram since 1976-77 Census.

| TIME SERIES DATA ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED IN MIZORAM |             |                                |                                     |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.  | Census Year | Agricultural Holdings (in No.) | Agricultural Operated Area (in Ha.) |
| 1  | 1976-1977   | 48679                          | 74372.00                            |
| 2  | 1980-1981   | 46597                          | 69148.00                            |
| 3  | 1985-1986   | 51122                          | 81752.00                            |
| 4  | 1990-1991   | 61030                          | 83437.00                            |
| 5  | 1995-1996   | 65821                          | 84892.00                            |
| 6  | 2000-2001   | 75523                          | 93298.00                            |
| 7  | 2005-2006   | 89666                          | 106845.79                           |
| 8  | 2010-2011   | 91880                          | 104789.34                           |
| 9  | 2015-2016   | 89774                          | 112464.71                           |

5. **National Sample Survey (NSS):**

The Department participates in nationwide 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. During the period reported (2017-18), 75<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS commenced from July 2017 – June 2018 and duly completed within the stipulated time. NSS 76<sup>th</sup> Round was also taken up during July 2018 – December 2018.

6. **Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD):**

The Department is the nodal and implementing Department for registration of births

and deaths events in the State. At present, there are 848 Registration units in Mizoram of which 103 units are medical institutions and 745 comprises local registration units. During 2017-2018, Annual Training of all Registrars has been conducted in every district of the State. Registration of Births and Deaths events for 2017 (Jan-Dec) has been completed and Annual Report of Registration of Birth and Death 2017 was brought out and published. Report of registration of births and deaths serves as a useful source of demographic data for socio-economic planning, development of health system and population control. Data on fertility and mortality is essential in understanding the trends in population growth.

| COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS - MIZORAM   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Indicators  | Registration System                     |  |  |
|   | Sample Registration System (SRS) - 2016 | Civil Registration System (CRS) - 2017 | Health Management Information System (HMIS) - 2017 |
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR)  | 15.5                                    | 19.53                                  | 16.6   |
| Crude Death Rate (CDR)  | 4.2                                     | 5.64                                   | 4.4  |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)   | 27                                      | 17.35                                  | 20   |
| <b>SRS Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India</b> |   |  |  |
| <b>CRS Source : Office of the Addl. Chief Registrar of Births &amp; Deaths, Government of Mizoram</b>       |   |  |  |
| <b>HMIS Source : Directorate of Health &amp; Family Welfare, Government of Mizoram</b>                      |   |  |  |

**7. GIS-based Village / Locality Profile 2017-2018 (for local area planning).**

As a step towards Decentralised Planning, ‘GIS-Based Village/Locality Profile 2017-2018’ is prepared under ISSP / SSS fund in convergence with the State’s New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) fund. For strengthening of statistical data down to the District level, Block level and Village/Locality level, survey on Village/Locality Profile 2017-2018 was conducted for each and every villages/localities in Mizoram, covering 233 parameters for 13 sectors of an economy, viz. - Agriculture & Allied, Communication & Information, Electricity, Water Supply & Sanitation, Health, Livestock & Fishery, Education, Police Station & Outpost and Village Security,

Banking, Public Assets & Amenities, Development Programmes, Business Enterprise/Establishment, Others. Village Profile and Locality Profile are aggregated into Block level and District level.

**The GIS Database prepared in collaboration with Science & Technology Department, Web-based Village / Locality Statistical Profile and “Village Profile & Development Indicators 2017-2018 : Mizoram State” have been launched and published.**

These database and profile will provide inputs for decentralised planning and localising Sustainable Development Goals in Mizoram.

| <b>STATE DATABASE ON VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR DURING 2017-2018 FISCAL (RURAL ONLY)</b> |         |                         |     |
|---|---------|-------------------------|-----|
| <b>State</b>  | Mizoram | <b>No. of Districts</b> | 8   |
| <b>Population</b>   | 645889  | <b>No. of RD Blocks</b> | 26  |
| <b>No. of Household</b>   | 128681  | <b>No. of Villages</b>  | 725 |

**8. BPL Baseline Survey 2016**

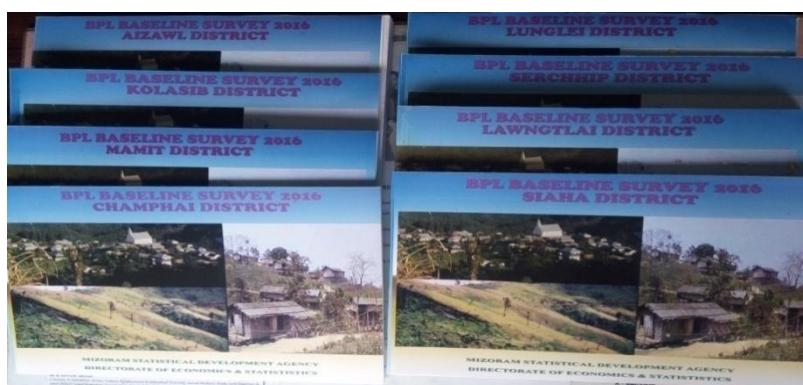
For the first time in Mizoram, a comprehensive ‘BPL Baseline Survey 2016’ was conducted to bring out a rationalized BPL list of the State to identify BPL Households/Families in every Villages and Localities which would go a long way in solving the problem of opacity of number of BPL Households/Families in Mizoram. For this purpose, a State wide comprehensive survey was conducted in collaboration with all District and Block Level Administrations. A District Monitoring Committee was

constituted to undertake the task by imparting training to Block level and Village/Locality level functionaries. The ultimate survey and identification of BPL Household/Family was done by Village/Local Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the Chairman/President – Local/Village Council by listing out BPL Households/Families by name of head of household and other particulars, by using the criteria and guidelines adopted by Government of Mizoram. The findings have been compiled both at the District and State level.

**Highlights of BPL Baseline Survey Report 2016 :**

| <b>DISTRICT-WISE ABSTRACT OF BPL HOUSEHOLD</b> |                 |                        |                             |   |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>SN</b>                                      | <b>DISTRICT</b> | <b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD</b> | <b>NO. OF BPL HOUSEHOLD</b> | <b>%AGE OF BPL HOUSEHOLD TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLD</b> |
| <b>1</b>                                       | <b>2</b>        | <b>3</b>               | <b>4</b>                    | <b>5</b>  |
| 1  | Mamit           | 20163                  | 7186                        | 35.64   |
| 2  | Kolasib         | 19359                  | 3401                        | 17.57   |
| 3  | Aizawl          | 92779                  | 12668                       | 13.65   |
| 4  | Serchhip        | 13841                  | 1770                        | 12.79   |
| 5  | Champhai        | 29043                  | 2715                        | 9.35  |
| 6  | Lunglei         | 37997                  | 11437                       | 30.10   |
| 7  | Lawngtlai       | 61593                  | 13162                       | 21.37   |
| 8  | Siaha           | 13416                  | 4245                        | 31.64   |
|  | <b>Mizoram</b>  | <b>288191</b>          | <b>56584</b>                | <b>19.63</b>                                    |

- (1) Overall percentage of BPL Households in Mizoram : **19.63**
- (2) District with highest percentage of BPL Households (as a percentage to Total Household in the District) : **Mamit District**
- (3) District with lowest percentage of BPL Households (as a percentage to Total Household in the District) : **Champhai District**
- (4) BPL-Free Villages : **Pamchung, Rabung, Tlangmawi, Chawngtlai and Rianglei (All under Champhai District)**. These BPL-Free Villages were given 'Economic Incentive' by the Government of Mizoram.



## VI. Facts & Figures under Sustainable Development Goals 2030 in Respect of Economics & Statistics:

| Indicators/Parameters  | Baseline Data 2015-2016                | Target for 2030  | State Intervention     | Remarks  |
|--|--|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Agricultural Holdings  | 89774 Nos.                             | Could not be set | Agriculture Census     | Based on 11 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census Final Results 2015-2016 |
| Agricultural Operated Area   | 112464.71 Ha.                          | Could not be set | Agriculture Census     | Based on 11 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census Final Results 2015-2016 |
| Infant Mortality Rate  | 18.76                                  | 0                | -                      | Based on Civil Registration System                                   |
| Women Work Participation Rate  | 21.54%                                 | Could not be set | Economic Census        | Based on 6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census Report                      |
| Per Capita Net State Domestic Product  | ₹ 114055                               | Could not be set | -                      | Final  |
| Economic Growth Rate   | 14.15%                                 | Could not be set | -                      | Final  |
| Rate of Minimum Wages  | Unskilled = ₹ 246                      | Could not be set | -                      | Based on Consumer Price Index for the Quarter ending March, 2016     |
|  | Semi-Skilled = ₹ 274                   |                  |                        |  |
|  | Skilled-II = ₹ 342                     |                  |                        |  |
|  | Skilled-I = ₹ 436                      |                  |                        |  |
|  | Average = ₹ 324.50                     |                  |                        |  |
| No. of Enterprises and Workers   | Enterprises :                          | Could not be set | Economic Census        | 6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census Report                               |
|  | Urban = 36700                          |                  |                        |  |
|  | Rural = 20786                          |                  |                        |  |
|  | Total = 57486                          |                  |                        |  |
| Workers :  | Urban = 79837                          | Rural = 42389    | Total = 122226         |  |
| Urban = 79837  |  |                  |                        |  |
| Rural = 42389  |  |                  |                        |  |
| Percentage Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector in the Gross State Value Added | 31.41%                                 | Could not be set | -                      | Final  |
| Percentage Share of Industry Sector in the Gross State Value Added             | 20.74%                                 | Could not be set | -                      | Final  |
| Percentage Share of Services Sector in the Gross State Value Added             | 47.85%                                 | Could not be set | -                      | Final  |
| Monthly Per Capita Expenditure   | Urban = ₹ 2267.58<br>Rural = ₹ 1332.61 | Could not be set | National Sample Survey | Based on NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> Round Survey Results                   |
| Birth Registration Coverage  | 98%                                    | 100%             | -                      | Based on Civil Registration System                                   |

**VII. Publications during 2017-18:**

- i) Statistical Bulletin for the Quarter ending March 2017, June 2017, September 2017, December 2017, March 2018, June 2018, September 2018
- ii) Quarterly Price Bulletin - ending March 2017, June 2017, September 2017, December 2017, March 2018, June 2018, September 2018
- iii) District Profile of Mizoram 2017
- iv) Disaster Statistics of Mizoram 2012-2017
- v) Meteorological Data of Mizoram 2017
- vi) Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths 2017
- vii) Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) 2017
- viii) Budget in Brief 2018-2019 Mizoram State

**Recent Publications:** Mizoram at a Glance 2018.

**VIII. Medical Certification of Causes of Death**

The Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) for the year 2017 in respect of Mizoram is the output of data processed in software designed and supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Data in the present report of MCCD are coded in accordance with the 10<sup>th</sup> Revision of International Classification of Diseases.

The report has been prepared exclusively on the basis of data on institutional deaths. In domiciliary cases MCCD is not reported, the study is confined to 100 Hospitals/ Institutions which submit Monthly Returns on MCCD. These reports have been prepared through the collective efforts of Officers and staff of the Registration of Births & Death (RBD), Health Department, Government of Mizoram and Private Institutions.

Group Lead Cause of Death as per Medically Certified Cause of Death (MCCD) which comprises 84.7% of MCCD.

1. Diseases of the Digestive System – 19%
2. Diseases of Circulatory System – 15.7%
3. Neoplasm - 14.4%
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System – 13.3%
5. Certain Infectious & Parasitic Diseases – 12.5%
6. Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period - 6.6%
7. Diseases of the Genitourinary System – 5.4%

Leading cause of death during 2017 is diseases of the digestive system which contribute 19% cause of death, liver disease contributes 14.8% out of this group.

The second and third leading cause of death are diseases of the circulatory system (15.7%) and neoplasm (cancer i.e. 14.4%) respectively

**Total Numbers of Medically Certified Deaths for the Last Ten Years**

| Year          | 2017     | 2016     | 2015     | 2014     | 2013     | 2012     | 2011     | 2010     | 2009      | 2008      |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>1</i>      | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>11</i> |
| <b>Male</b>   | 2,062    | 1,824    | 1,871    | 1,953    | 1,639    | 1,837    | 1,701    | 1,662    | 1,828     | 1,439     |
| <b>Female</b> | 972      | 880      | 908      | 1,059    | 941      | 978      | 840      | 923      | 1,097     | 979       |
| <b>Total</b>  | 3,034    | 2,704    | 2,779    | 3,012    | 2,580    | 2,815    | 2,541    | 2,585    | 2,925     | 2,418     |



### Medically Certified Death according to National List of Tenth Revision of International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

| Sl. No. | Cause of Death  | Male        | Female     | Total       |
|---------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1       | Certain Infection & Parasitic Diseases (A00 – B99)  | 258         | 123        | 381         |
| 2       | Neoplasm (C00 – D45)  | 270         | 169        | 439         |
| 3       | Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs & certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89) | 4           | 8          | 12          |
| 4       | Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases (E00 – E89)   | 42          | 14         | 56          |
| 5       | Mental & Behavioural Disorder (F01 – F99)   | 14          | 1          | 15          |
| 6       | Diseases of the nervous system (G00 – G98)  | 35          | 21         | 56          |
| 7       | Diseases of the eye and adneya (H00 – H59)  | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| 8       | Diseases of the ear & mastoid process (H00 – H95)   | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| 9       | Diseases of the celcular system (I00 – I99)   | 331         | 146        | 477         |
| 10      | Diseases of the respiratory system (J00 – J98)  | 237         | 167        | 404         |
| 11      | Diseases of the digestive system (K00 – K92)  | 478         | 99         | 577         |
| 12      | Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous system (L00 – L08)  | 4           | 0          | 4           |
| 13      | Disease of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue (M00 – M99)                                       | 2           | 5          | 7           |
| 14      | Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00 – N99)  | 113         | 52         | 165         |
| 15      | Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium (O00 – O99)  | -           | 1          | 1           |
| 16      | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00 – P96)  | 83          | 87         | 170         |
| 17      | Congenital malformation, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 – Q99)                               | 8           | 12         | 20          |
| 18      | System, signs & abnormal, clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified (R00 – R99)               | 92          | 49         | 141         |
| 19      | Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes (S00 – T98)                               | 75          | 14         | 89          |
| 20      | External causes of morbidity & mortality (V01 – Y89)  | 16          | 4          | 20          |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>2062</b> | <b>972</b> | <b>3034</b> |

*Source - Economics & Statistics Department*

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## 21. FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS

### I. Brief Description of the vision, objectives, policy, targets, activities of the Department/organisation in general and in the context of SDGs

a) National Food Security Act (NFSA) is one key subject of this Department. The main motive behind NFSA, 2013 is that no individual or families be denied their rightful quota of food (which in the case of Mizoram is rice). As such, the Department is striving to see that all eligible families are included in the AAY and PHH framework.

To ensure smooth implementation of the provisions of the Act, Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has devised the End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operation Scheme. This Scheme is operational in Mizoram and smoothly implemented under FCS&CA Department. Under the Scheme, online allocation of foodgrains, automation of Fair Price Shops (through e-POS devices), supply chain automation, online monitoring are ushered in the State. Aadhaar Seeding of Family Ration Card is a prominent feature of this scheme.

#### b) Vision 2030 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals:

Regarding Goal-SDG 1 and Target 1.1, the percentage of AAY and Priority HH covered under TPDS is 100% as per existing record since all the families eligible for selection are covered under NFSA, 2013.

Regarding Goal-SDG 2 and Target 2.1.2, there are no category of BPL under FCS&CA Department. However all AAY and PHH families are covered under NFSA, 2013.

Regarding Goal-SDG 7 and target 7.1.2, selection of PMU beneficiaries is done at LPG distribution level with the present

beneficiaries being around 500 in all. Action is being taken by FCS&CA Department through DCs and DCSOs to create awareness among the general public in this regard.

#### c) Achievements both in financial and physical aspects of SDGs is stated below:

#### **Physical aspect -No. of Ration Card Financial aspect for procurement of rice**

a) AAY - 25737 nos. - ₹ 27,02,385/-pm  
b) PHH - 119032 nos. - ₹ 88,76,160/-pm  
**Total - 144769 nos. - ₹ 1,15,78,545/-pm**

### II. Brief write-up on schemes/projects being implemented

The food grains are procured by Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Government of Mizoram, from the Food Corporation of India and the Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd. (MIZOFED) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System and the National Food Security Act, 2013, and are transported and stored in various intermediate Government Godowns which are classified as Primary Distribution Centres (PDC), Secondary Distribution Centres (SDC) and Supply Centres (SC).

Improvement of Godown Approach Roads under NABARD(RIDF) Loan in 82 Supply Centres with an estimated Amount of ₹ 10,32,00,000.00 (Rupees ten crore thirty two lakh) was requested under NABARD Loan Scheme to benefit smooth movement of food grains for implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 by way of providing good approach roads to storage godowns.

NABARD has sanctioned ₹ 920.70 lakh under NABARD (RIDF)-XXII Loan for Construction/Improvement of Godown Approach Roads in 82 Supply Centres of

Mizoram and Approved by Govt. of Mizoram and is now completed.

The Department published Citizens Charter in 2017. A more updated Citizens

Charter is under preparation. Recently, the Department has published and launched a booklet on 'Public Distribution System in Mizoram- Compendium of Best Practices' 2018-19.

*Source - Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department*

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## 22. LEGAL METROLOGY

Legal Metrology have been constituted as a wing body under Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs. It is administered separately under the parent department and the nature of work is an enforcement agency. It enforces the prevailing Acts & Rules framed by the Central and State government from time to time. It was entrusted with responsibility of enforcing various quality control orders within the State.

The main activities of Legal Metrology are:

1. **Verification of Weights and Measures & Inspection:** Legal Metrology deals with the verification by standard units and inspection of measuring instruments used in transaction to ensure fair trade and commerce in the state. It aims to protect the rights of the consumers by verification of instruments used in weighing, inspection, seizing defaulters, imposing compounding fines and prosecuting defaulters.
2. **Operation of Standard Laboratories:** Legal Metrology operates 9 (nine) laboratories in Mizoram for verification of weighing instruments to maintain uniform standard of measures. Verification fees are collected.
3. **Enforcement of packaged Commodities Rules and Issue of Licence:** Legal Metrology enforces packaged commodities rules and issues importer licence, packer licence, manufacturer licenses. Contraband packaged items that enter illegally from neighboring countries are seized.
4. **Enforcement of various quality control orders:** Legal Metrology is also entrusted with the various quality control orders within the state. The present Quality Control Orders being enforced in the state include quality control of LPG, Petrol & Diesel, Cement and other Essential commodities etc.

### Physical achievements of Legal Metrology (2016-17)

- i) Verification & inspection:  
No. of weighing machines (cast iron weights/beam scales/water meters/electronic weighing machines/length measures/ bullion wts/dispensing pumps/weight bridges etc) verified – 20897 nos.  
No. of inspection conducted in premises : 5781 nos.  
No. of cases booked under Legal Metrology Act:
- ii) No. of LPG carrying truck inspected - 1520 trucks  
No. of LPG carrying trucks seized and case booked - 25 nos.
- iii) No. of Dispensing pump checked and verified - 329 nos.
- iv) No. of MS/HSD tank lorries inspected - 2665 tank lorries  
No. of MS/HSD tank lorries seized and case booked - 13 nos.
- v) No. of contraband packaged items seized - 2360 cigarettes boxes

### Revenue receipts (2017-18):

- i) Verification and licence fees: ₹ 7,28,005/-
  - ii) Compounding fine: ₹ 3,49,550/-
- Total revenue receipts: ₹ 10,77,555/-

### Outcome of the Department's activities and expected outcome

- a) The Legal Metrology safeguards the interests of the Consumer rights. This has indirect impact on the economy of the State. It enforces various acts and rules enacted to regulate trade and commerce in weights and measures and matters connected or incidental thereto.
- a) The inspection and enforcement of Quality Control as Petrol / Diesel / LPG / Cement etc. have indirect impact on the economy of the State.

*Source - Legal Metrology Department*

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## 23. FINANCE (FISCAL MANAGEMENT UNIT)

### Overview of the Mizoram IFMIS Project

#### I. Vision & Objectives:

##### 1. Vision:

The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram, envisages the creation of an Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) including an effective monitoring system for an effective and efficient management of the entire State Finance System of Mizoram.

##### 2. Objectives:

- Engagement of the services of a suitable firm of specialists to serve as MIS Consultants for the Mizoram IFMIS Project.
- Selection and Engagement of the services of a suitable firm of specialists to serve as System Integrators for design, development, implementation, and management of the IFMIS System to be thus designed under the advice of the afore-mentioned MIS Consultants.
- To develop a reliable Integrated System of Financial Management and computerization of Treasuries in Mizoram.
- To monitor and oversee the activities of the thus engaged Professionals during the course of the timeframe for the Project and/ or their respective engagements within the Project.

##### 3. Policy:

The primary focus of the current project is to enable the State of Mizoram to have a reliable integrated system for Treasury Management in Mizoram including an effective monitoring system for the Finance Department. Subsequent to the completion of the project and implementation of IFMIS, the Finance Department and the Treasuries will be able to execute its functions in a more effective and efficient manner, with both adherence to the existing norms and best practices across India as well

as considerable automation of processes. This should also increase the productivity of personnel and transparency in processes. Among the visible benefits would be its ability to do more extensive, transparent and efficient monitoring of schemes/ projects with focus on compliance to all applicable norms. The project would also aim at establishing seamless information flow between the Government Departments and Treasuries across the State of Mizoram.

#### II. Targets & Expected Outcomes:

##### 1. Targets:

- Consolidation of all Financial Management operations under a single system
- Efficient recording of financial transactions and operations
- Reduced turn-around time for managerial and budgetary decision making
- Adoption of new technologies in order to enhance IFMIS implementation

##### 2. Expected Outcomes

###### i) Integration Benefits

- Integration with different departments, all of which use different systems for Financial Analysis and Documentation, and external stakeholders
- Real time availability of information for all Stakeholders via an online Format
- Integration of Departmental sub-processes into a single holistic system- from budgeting process to Bill reparation to receipts to payments to accounting and reporting

###### ii) Information Management Benefits

- Improved Financial Reporting, Monitoring, and Audit facilities for the Finance Department

- Real time MIS Dashboards as part of the Single System E-Platform
- Effective Decision support system

### iii) Institutional Benefits

- Extensive training would be provided to all concerned employees of Finance Department as part of a capacity building exercise, which will be aligned with utilizing the new system against the objectives set out within the Agreement

### iv) Activities of the Department:

- The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram has selected the firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Pvt. Ltd in order to act as MIS Consultants.
- The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram has released an RFP for the selection of System Integrator for Design, Development, Implementation, and Maintenance of an IFMIS System as per the recommendations and prevalent norms in context of such projects.
- The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram, has selected the Consortium of ITI India Limited and Interlace India Private Ltd for the position of System Integrator after an extensive Bid Management Period lasting three months.

### v) Sustainable Development Goals in context of IFMIS:

The Finance Department, Government of Mizoram, is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as part of its continuous initiatives to improve wellbeing of the citizens as well as enhance the quality of life for all. The IFMIS Project is

similarly part of the Finance Department's efforts to demonstrate its commitment to the SDG agenda in service of the Government and People of Mizoram.

- By facilitation of Financial decisions, record-keeping, and information management at all levels of the State
- By ensuring effective mobilization of resources including time and digitization of records, IFMIS will ensure timely and effective implementation and monitoring of Government Programs at all levels, enhance Citizen Outreach, and facilitate long-term review and management of State Accounts.
- Implementation of IFMIS will aid in control and design of the State Budget, ensuring predictable and sustainable budgeting as well as long-term debt sustainability.
- Mizoram IFMIS will aid in the advancement of the Digital India Initiative to build a digitally empowered society by focusing on digitization and database management of government records, reducing the time-effort requirements for tasks via digitization of Systems, bringing all State organs into one financial platform as well as general e-Governance.

### vi) Milestones:

- Rollout of Phase I of Mizoram IFMIS by February 2020.
- Rollout of Phase II of Mizoram IFMIS by August 2020.
- Preparation of 2020 Mizoram State Budget with end to end Mizoram IFMIS support.



### III. Achievements (Physical and Financial):

#### 1. Physical Progress:

- 1- Documentation of end-to-end Systems on common Financial Management Processes followed by the Departments of the Government of Mizoram.
- 2- Identification and Description of the necessary requirements for the implementation of an IFMIS System.
- 3- Vendor Selection Process after preparation and release of RFP, discussions with various stakeholders, Bid Process Management, and subsequent final selection of System Integrator for the Project. Letter of Intent for System Integrator for Design, Development, Implementation, and Operations of Mizoram IFMIS was released on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

#### 2. Financial Progress:

The project is financed from the State's own fund under the New Economic Development Program (NEDP). Details of Fund are as follows:

1. Estimated Project Cost:
  - 1) Consultancy fee - ₹19835800
  - 2) System Integration - ₹36,27,30,276
  - Total : ₹ 38,25,66,076
2. Allocation of fund during 2018-19 - ₹ 800,00,000
3. Expenditure as on 3/Dec/2018: ₹ 41,86,102

### IV. Outcomes/Impacts/Results (till date):

Owing to the early stage of implementation of the Mizoram IFMIS Project, no documentation or publications or public information material has been released with respect to the Mizoram

IFMIS Project outside the Finance Department. All documentation prepared to date by the Finance Department and/ or its advisors and associates in the context to the Mizoram IFMIS Project are, thus far, confidential and not meant for public release or review.

The System Integrator selected for the Mizoram IFMIS Project, responsible for the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the Mizoram IFMIS Project, was informed of their responsibilities in the first week of October 2018. Thus, as of date of creation of this report (19<sup>th</sup> November 2018), they have not yet been required to submit any deliverables- either in the form of documentation, hardware, or software- till date.

### V. Problems and Challenges in the Stage of Implementation:

The primary challenge to be expected for the Mizoram IFMIS Project are overruns in proposed Timelines on account of the complex IT Systems- in case of both Hardware and Software- are to be integrated all across the State.

### VI. Opportunity/Endowments concerning the Sector:

- Real time Reporting and Effective Decision Support
- Real time MIS Dashboards as part of the Single System E-Platform
- Real time availability of information for all Stakeholders via an online Format

### VII. Future Perspective:

A mature Mizoram IFMIS System will feature end-to-end computerization of all Financial Systems within the State with in-built Business Intelligence and Analytics System- including Accounts, Budgets, Receipts, etc.

**VIII. Facts and figures to support the Targets and Outcomes:****Scope of Work**

| No. | Scope of Work  | Details   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1   | IFMIS Application Software Development                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing System Requirement Study.</li> <li>• Developing Solution Design.</li> <li>• Performing Software Development / Customisation / Configuration.</li> <li>• Developing MIS.</li> <li>• Performing Software Testing.</li> <li>• Performing Change Management.</li> <li>• Preparing Documentation.</li> <li>• Integrating with Payment Gateways.</li> <li>• Developing Automated Reconciliation Modules.</li> <li>• Conducting Pilot.</li> <li>• Conducting Rollout.</li> <li>• Defining Ownership &amp; Licenses.</li> </ul>   |
| 2   | Hardware /Software Deployment & System Integration                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of Hardware at Treasury Offices.</li> <li>• Procurement of Infrastructure components at Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Site.</li> <li>• Installation of Hardware devices at DC, DR,BCP and Treasury.</li> <li>• Structured cable laying in Treasuries.</li> <li>• Structured network cable laying in DC for Racks, provisioned for IFMIS.</li> <li>• Installation of UPS in DC and laying power cable with Industrial Socket for Racks, provisioned for IFMIS.</li> <li>• Installation and Configuration of Software.</li> <li>• Providing Warranties / Support.</li> </ul> |
| 3   | Migration of current Compact services along with data to the new system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing Data Digitization &amp; Migration.</li> <li>• Performing Transition Management.</li> </ul>  |
| 4   | Supporting User Acceptance Testing                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Functional &amp; Non-Functional Testing of Application System.</li> <li>• Supporting Hardware Acceptance Testing &amp; Certification.</li> <li>• SI will have to assist the Finance Department in application security testing by CERT-In empanelled agency before each phase of Go Live of IFMIS application.</li> </ul>   |
| 5   | Infrastructure Maintenance and Facility Management                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Application Support &amp; Maintenance.</li> <li>• Providing Infrastructure Maintenance.</li> <li>• Performing User Profiles and Account Management.</li> <li>• Performing IT Infrastructure Asset Management.</li> <li>• Providing Information Security Services.</li> <li>• Performing Project Management.</li> <li>• Providing Insurance for the IT Infrastructure &amp; personnel.</li> <li>• Provisioning, deploying and supervising personnel.</li> <li>• Supplying of consumables.</li> </ul>  |
| 6   | Training   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performing Training needs analysis.</li> <li>• Preparing Curriculum, Schedule, Strategy and Manuals.</li> <li>• Providing Training on the IFMIS Application to the Treasury Users, Other State Government department users, Policy Makers, IFMIS Champions, Core Team, etc.</li> </ul>   |
| 7   | Helpdesk Operations  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating and Managing helpdesk.</li> <li>• Providing Reports on Helpdesk performance.</li> </ul>   |
| 8   | SLA Monitoring   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing SLA measurement and monitoring system.</li> </ul>   |

**Project Deliverables & Timelines**

(Wherein T refers to date of acceptance of LoA)

| #  | Project Milestone                    | Deliverables by SI   | Timelines       |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1  | Award of Contract                    | Performance Bank Guarantee for 10 % of total contract value.   | Before T+15days |
| 2  | Inception Report                     | 1. Inception Report<br>2. Detailed Project Plan  | T+1 month       |
| 3  | Design finalization                  | 1. HLD & LLD submission & approval<br>2. SRS,SDD submission & approval<br>3. Change Management & Capacity Building plan<br>4. Data Digitization & Migration Strategy   | T+2months       |
| 4  | Delivery of ICT Components           | 1. Delivery of Hardware's as per final BOM<br>2. Delivery of Software's as per final BOM<br>3. Delivery signed off by authorized official GOM.   | T+7months       |
| 5  | Application Development              | 1. Demonstration of prototype & approval.<br>2. Design, development/customization & configuration of solution proposed in IFMIS<br>3. Test strategy, test plans, test cases & test results to be submitted.  | T+8months       |
| 6  | Installation                         | 1. Racking & Stacking of IT Hardware devices.<br>2. Development & testing instances, training instance, production &DR/BCP instances for :<br>a. Power on Self-Test (POST)<br>b. IT Infra delivery reports<br>c. IT Infra installation reports   | T+9months       |
| 7  | Phase 1, Pilot                       | 1. Fully tested error free version of IFMIS software.<br>2. Successfully demonstrate all application functionalities at selected pilot locations.<br>3. Change Management Workshops<br>4. Assistance in Security certification of IFMIS application by CERT-In empanelled agencies.  | T+12months      |
| 8  | Phase 1 Go-Live (For All Locations)  | 1. Successfully incorporate all the changes, enhancements etc., observed during Phase 1 Pilot & get sign off for Phase 1 Pilot from authorized official GOM.<br>2. Completion of Training programs for pilot phase stakeholders along with all training materials.<br>3. Successful User Acceptance Test report.   | T1=T+15months   |
| 9  | Phase 2, Pilot                       | 1. Successfully demonstrate all application functionalities at selected locations by authorized official GOM.<br>2. Initiation of Data Digitization.<br>3. Assistance in Security certification of IFMIS application by CERT-In empanelled agencies.   | T+19months      |
| 10 | Phase 2, Go-Live (For All Locations) | 1. Successfully incorporate all the changes, enhancements etc., observed during Phase 2 Pilot & get sign off for Phase 2 Pilot from authorized official GOM.<br>2. Assistance in Security certification of IFMIS application by CERT-In empanelled agencies.<br>3. Completion of Training programs for roll out phase stakeholders along with all training materials.<br>4. Successful User Acceptance Test report.<br>5. Entire O&M team on boarded.<br>6. Establishment & Management of Helpdesk operations. | T+21months      |
| 11 | Operations & Maintenance Phase       | 1. Hardware AMC + Software ATS certificates from OEM<br>2. Daily, weekly & monthly performance monitoring reports along with SLA signed by authorized official GoM<br>3. Manuals provided & Knowledge Transfers completed  | T1+60months     |

**IX. Recent Publications etc.:**

Owing to the early stage of implementation of the Mizoram IFMIS Project, no documentation or publications or public information material has been released with respect to the Mizoram IFMIS Project outside the Finance Department. All documentation prepared to date by the Finance Department and/or its advisors and associates in the context to the Mizoram IFMIS Project are, thus far,

confidential and not meant for public release or review. However, the Vision, Objectives, Targets, Requirements, and other necessary data, both in the Technical as well as the Operational aspects, has been communicated by the Finance Department to the Public via its RFP released on the relevant Portals as well as the website of the Finance Department, Government of Mizoram, and advertised on prominent National and State Papers.

*Source - Finance (Fiscal Management Unit) Department*

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## 24. 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 1870.75 sq.kms with a population of 72578 as per census of 201

1 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 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 Ngepuichhuah.

### 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 Financial Year 2017- 18. The approved Plan Fund mainly goes to the salary and Administrative cost of the Department.

### 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 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 Financial Year 208 -19. The approved Plan Fund mainly goes to the salary and Administrative cost of the Department.

### 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 2017 -18. However, some targets had been achieved during the financial year 2017-18.

**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.
- iii) **Activities :** Some targets of the Department had been achieved in the previous Financial Years. But no fresh provisions and projects had been made during the Financial Year 2017-18. due to limited fund.

**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.

**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 achieved.
- iii) **Activities :** Some targets of the Department had been achieved in the previous Financial Years. But no works and activities had been done and achieved during the Financial Year 2017-18 due to limited fund.

**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 2017-18.

**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) **Activities :** No fresh activities and works had been taken up during 2017-18 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.

**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, physically handicapped, 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.



### **Land Resources, 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 2017-18 due to non availability of fund.

### **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.

### **Urban Development:**

Due to non receipt of earmarked fund, no work can be taken up during 2017-18 and only Administrative Cost for Chairman (TC) can be provided.

### **Minor Works:**

Due to limited fund, no work can be taken up during 2017-18.

### **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 2017-18.

### **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) **Activitie:** Due to limited fund, only road side avenue plantation could be done. No other new works or activities could be taken up.

### **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.
- iii) **Activities :** The target could not be achieved due to limited fund. No other major activities except maintenance and administrative cost of existing vehicles.

### **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 Playgrounds.
- iii) **Activities:** No new activities during 2017-18 due to fund constraints except some indispensable items for the Department.

### **Cooperative:**

- 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 2017-18.

### **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 Department which comprises mainly of maintenance of Office buildings.
- iii) **Activities:** Some infrastructural schemes were taken up during 2017-18.

#### **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 during 2017-18 received from the Government of Mizoram. MDC's Area Development Fund were taken up for various developmental works.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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 2017-18.

Besides, this Central Assistance under RKVY amounting to Rs. 78.00 lakhs in respect of LADC has also been received. And the grant has been utilized only for implementation of the specific schemes indicated in the years plan schemes 2017-18.

*Source - Lai Autonomous District Council*

## 25. MARA AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

### Introduction:

The Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC) is one of the three ADCs in Mizoram and is situated in the southern part of the state. It is covering an area of 1445 sq.kms with a population of 62953 as per LAD, MADC Census 2017. Its headquarters is located at Siaha which is also the headquarters of Siaha Administrative District. The Mara Autonomous District Council has a strength of 25 elected members and 3 nominated members in the Council. It has a chairman to conduct session of the Council and the Chief Executive Members (CEM) and Executive Members to exercise the executive functions.

Development activities undertaken in the Mara Autonomous District Council area are as follows: -

### I. Agriculture & Horticulture

#### 1) Vision

As Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy, it is the principal economic factor in the MADC areas. Therefore, the department of Agriculture and Horticulture MADC have visionary to achieve more growth rate in Agriculture for attaining self-sufficiency in food production through many activities such as works area expansion for WRC, distribution of certified seeds, seedling to the farmers, developing of area connectivity, construction of Irrigation channels with distribution of pipes.

#### Objectives: -

- 1) Eradicate practice of Jhum/slash-burn method of cultivation to usher in permanent cultivation.
- 2) Maximum use of Agriculture Potential area.
- 3) Improved in fruit and crop production quality and increase their productivity through latest scientific technology.

**Targets:** To give all the village farmers self-sufficiency in rice, vegetables etc. pursue a permanent means of livelihood under Agriculture sector.

About 6 ha. are targeted for expansion of WRC cultivation in 2018-19, under annual plan. It is targeted to increased cultivation of Amla, Arecanut and Betel Leaves in their suitable zones, to renovate the standing crops of Mango Kaochao Theihia and Mandarin Orange through proper management of pest and diseases. For achieving maximum return from crops, a member of water tanks has been constructed with distribution of pipes.

### Activities:

1. Distributing certified seed, seedling to the selected farmers for increase in crop and fruit production in the area.
2. Crops grown in rain fed are developed to grow under irrigated condition to involve in construct of Kutch type minor irrigation channels, construction of water harvesting tank, distributing Watering Pipe for increasing productivity.
3. To address the agriculture and allied sector in an integrated manner.
4. Transferring latest agriculture technology to the farmers through training in field.

### 2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The RKVY (National Agriculture Development Programme) aims at achieving 4% annual growth in agriculture sector. The department of Agri. & Horti. Deptt. MADC had work component for increase in production with their productivity of crops grown in the area.

- a) **Vision:** Attain self-sufficiency in rice, vegetables and fruit crops. Have Sustainable rural livelihood by accelerating agriculture growth through diversified farming.
- b) **Targets:** During 2018-19, mainly it is targeted to construct store house, pack house, collection centre mainly at Zyhno Village where large part of Chilies are produced, with a hope that the income of Chilies

growers may definitely increases and lift economic and level in eastern zone of the MADC area.

- c) **Abstract:** Abstract of Physical and financial target of projects proposal under RKVY, 2018-19.

### Demand for 1<sup>st</sup> Installment RKVY-RAFTAR, MADC during 2018-19

| Sl. No  | PROGRAMMES  | Name of Department | Name of Location       | Approved for 2017-18 |           | Demand for 1 <sup>st</sup> Installment (Govt. of India Share) |              | Balance       |             |              |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
|   |   |                    |                        | Phy                  | Fin.      | Phy   | Fin.         | Central share | State share | Total        |
| 1   | 2   | 3                  | 4                      | 5                    | 6         | 7   | 8            | 9             | 10          | 11           |
| <b>A. Infrastructure &amp; Asset</b>                |   |                    |                        |                      |           |   |              |               |             |              |
| <i>Pre-harvest</i>                                  |   |                    |                        |                      |           |   |              |               |             |              |
| 1   | Construction of Store house for Agricultural inputs etc. @ ₹ 5/- lakh per No.   | Agri. & Horti.     | Zyhno                  | 1                    | 5.00      | 1   | 2.25         | 2.75          | -           | 2.75         |
| <i>Post-harvest</i>                                 |   |                    |                        |                      |           |   |              |               |             |              |
| 1   | Construction of Collection Centre of Agricultural produces @ ₹ 7/- lakh per No. | Agri. & Horti.     | Zyhno                  | 1                    | 7.00      | 1   | 3.15         | 3.85          | -           | 3.85         |
| <b>B. Value Addition Linked Production Projects</b> |   |                    |                        |                      |           |   |              |               |             |              |
| 1   | Construction of Integrated Pack House @ ₹ 5.25/- lakh per No.                   | Agri. & Horti.     | Zyhno                  | 2                    | 10.50     | 1   | 5.25         | 4.25          | 1.00        | 5.25         |
| 2   | Installation of Chilli drying tunnel in Solar System @ ₹ 1.125/- lakh per No.   | Agri. & Horti.     | Zyhno & Lotai          | 4                    | 4.50      | 2   | 1.50         | 3.00          | -           | 3.00         |
| <b>C. Flexi Fund.</b>                               |   |                    |                        |                      |           |   |              |               |             |              |
| 1   | Distribution of Poly Pipe (HDPE) @ ₹ 0.10/- lakh per ha.                        | Agri. & Horti.     | Chilli Grown MADC Area | 60                   | 6.00      | 27  | 2.70         | -             | 3.30        | 3.30         |
| <b>Grand total of A B&amp; C</b>                    |   |                    |                        |                      | <b>33</b> |   | <b>14.85</b> | <b>13.85</b>  | <b>4.3</b>  | <b>18.15</b> |

- d) **Socio-economic impacts/ results:** -  
The RKVY project carried out in the MADC area has greatly positive grow economic growth impact in the community especially in the rural areas.
- e) **Problems and challenge in the stage of implementation:**

1. Lack of perennial water for irrigation.
2. Unavailability of HYV from local market.
3. High soil erosion, with poor soil fertility.
4. Poor transport communication.
5. Lack of technology modern agriculture equipment.

- f) **Opportunities:**
- i) Land and labour available.
  - ii) High interest of farmers.
  - iii) Cultural practice.
  - iv) Easy-export to neighbouring State.
- g) **Future perspective:** In addition to the above, construction of collection centre, store house, with installation of chilli drying tunnel using solar panels will definitely boost farmers income thereby one of the stepping stone to bridge the gap to attain self-sufficiency in MADC areas.

## II. Education:

### Brief Description of Vision, Objectives, Policy, Targets and Activities

#### 1) People Awareness

Education department, MADC has hard pressed to make our Education system so that the people in the Society could involve in a massive way. In our endeavor to achieve goals in education, participation of Parents, Churches, NGOs and the Society in general is utmost important as for Education Awareness Campaign was launched and is continuing in a bigger way till today.

#### 2) Infrastructure Development

Education Department, MADC has ambitiously resolved to construct all Middle Schools and Primary Schools buildings by RCC. Over 15 such buildings were already constructed last year (2018-19). Infrastructure development in Education is of an important development as such we are trying hard to construct and repair more School buildings. Over 30 School buildings are repaired last year 2018-2019. Moreover, other than buildings, teaching aids materials like new Black/White Boards are being procured and distributed to Schools along with new desks and benches.

#### 3) New Policy

In order to make awareness for competitive mind amongst the students and to reduce Private Schools goes as well as to shift students from Private Schools to Govt. Schools all efforts are being taken to the extent of launching of MADC Model Students' Scholarship to ensure and encourage Students and Parents.

#### 4) Teachers' Training

All the Teachers in the Middle Schools and Primary Schools Teachers including Teachers on contract basis have been already trained during 2018-2019 and subject –wise Short Course training and New Syllabus Trainings were also conducted every three to four months and NIOS training for Teachers is being conducted this year.

## III. Social Welfare Department:

Brief Description of the vision, Objectives, policy, Target, activities of the Department in the context of Sustainable Development Goals.

- 1) (a) Assistance to Motherless Babies.
- (b) Assistance to Handicapped
- (c) Assistance to Poor Patients
- (d) Assistance to Poor Widow &
- (e) Assistance to Poor Students:-

The Social Welfare Department caters and aims for special needs in bringing tranquillity and equality for physical & mental Health, Social and economic Development of small/orphanage children's poor-Handicapped who could not earn their livings, poor-sick people who are suffering from serious illness, Cancer, HIV +ve/ AIDS etc. family bread earner of the poor widow and a poor-students who could not support themselves.

The Department aims for supporting them by providing basic Financial needs, Guidance, counselling and training to uplift them physically mentally, emotionally and economically.



- 2) (a) Assistance to M.T.P  
(b) Assistance to M.CH.P  
(c) Assistance to M.S.O  
(d) Other NGO's  
(e) Procurement of Socially needed Materials

The voluntary working Group and the Local Church are the main Agencies in most of our each and every activities of the Department – regarding surveying, selection of beneficiaries, monitoring, Implementing and evaluation etc.

Therefore, the Department felt necessary for their co-operation and aims to provide them at least their basic needs Financially and materially in order to attain the fullest support of our society and attain our goal in uplifting the Society as a whole.

- 3) Awareness Campaign on Drugs:

Being in the Borderline area as well as in a rapid proliferation of drugs among new Generation, the department felt necessary to organize a programme in giving Guidance and counselling Awareness etc. to protect the society and youth who are the future generation from the misuse of different drugs.

The Department Targeted to go-on this programme for providing the youth

by building their capacity, providing them a platform to learn of share their ideas to build up their confidence to produce a better future generation for our society as well as our nation.

- 4) (a) Leadership Training for all Women  
(b) Awareness Campaign on Women-Empowerment Gender- equality, Violence Against all Women etc.

As the adage goes “the little knowledge is a dangerous thing” the Department felt Important to have an Awareness Campaign on these Programme in order to provide the opportunity to all women without any discrimination and to struggle for promoting girl's quality education.

The department Aims to establish a peaceful well- educated and sensitized society where everyone knows about their right where they can contribute in the area of development process- and avail the opportunity with respect and dignity.

As well as to accomplish a passionate commitment to the social obligations towards communities fostering sustainable and integrated development, thus providing the equality of life.

- 5) Sustainable Development Goals 2030:

| Sl. No. | Head of Expenditure  | Proposed for Sustainable Development 2030 (₹ in lakhs) |
|---------|--|--|
| 1.      |  |  |
| (a)     | Assistance to Motherless Babies  | 5.00   |
| (b)     | Assistance to Handicapped  | 5.00   |
| (c)     | Assistance to Poor Patients  | 7.00   |
| (d)     | Assistance to Poor Widow   | 5.00   |
| (e)     | Assistance to Poor Students  | 5.00   |
| 2.      |  |  |
| (a)     | Assistance to MTP  | 6.00   |
| (b)     | Assistance to MCHP   | 3.00   |
| (c)     | Assistance to MSO  | 3.00   |
| (d)     | Assistance to others NGOs  | 7.00   |
| (e)     | Assistance to Procurement of Socially needed Materials                                   | 5.00   |
| 3.      | Awareness campaign on Drugs  | 3.00   |
| 4.      | Leadership Training for all women  | 3.00   |
| 5.      | Awareness campaign on women empowerment, gender equality violence against all women etc. | 3.00   |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>60.00</b>   |



**IV. Fisheries:****1. Fishery Pond (Rearing Pond):****Vision & objective:-**

- 1) Once the site has been Identified, surveyed and the produces has made decisions on the number and sizes of pond that will be needed.
- 2) It's time to make decisions on the design of the pond.
- 3) To spots / measures the farm is fully operation.
- 4) Total area of the pond water surface.
- 5) The length and width of the pond water surface.
- 6) The water depth and the total pond depth at the deep
- 7) The width of dykes.

**Policy Target: -**

- 1) Clearing vegetation from the pond site
- 2) Remove the top soil and keep it in a good location dose to the site by theMachinery / manpower.
- 3) It will be used to cover the pond bottom and the dyke tops to pond.
- 4) Replace to lay aside practice of shifting cultivation by modern technique / permanent system of Agriculture/ Fisheries.
- 5) Consume good Fish Flesh for the people of the MADC area.
- 6) To Construct pond outlet and inlet respectively
- 7) Conduct extension of fisheries and new techniques for benefit of the people.

**Target:-**

- 1) To Cover 7 Hac @ ₹ 5.00 lakh, so, estimate total amount ₹ 20.00 lakh.
- 2) Self-sufficiency in fish production.
- 3) Utilization of Fish pond by introducing variety of valuable table size species: India major carp (IMC) Exotic carp etc.

**Expected outcome: -**

- 1) As a control measures of bad fishes and gaining of its good fishes
- 2) Introduction of Fast growing species i.e. Grass carp, Common carp, Silver Carp, Rahu, catlacatla, silver carp etc.

- 3) Solving a problem of reliable Fish farmers in the activity.

**2. Approach Road:****Vision & objective:-**

- 1) Construction of approach road by easily transportation of materials and Fish Seeds.
- 2) Easy to collect Fishes and seeds by manage any vehicles.
- 3) To treat well the farm and harvesting of species.

**Policy & Target**

- 2) Construction of (2KMS) approach road distance between BRTF and Farm near at Theiva Village.
- 3) To Construct side drain to ruin rainwater.
- 4) Jungle clearance of road site.

**3. Farm House: -****Vision & Objective:**

- 1) Construction of Labour Quarter in front of stock pond. proposal: 1 no.
- 2) Construction of 1 (one) RCC Quarter is proposed stocking of Laboratory & Fishing Gears and dwelling place/comfortable of Fish farmers etc.

**Policy &Target :-**

- 1) Proposed to construct 1no of Quarter near at the farm.
- 2) For Stocking of Pelleted feet and Fishing Equipment etc.
- 3) To construct arrest for a time to stop for a time by official/ visitors.
- 4) Total Estimate is proposed ₹ 10.00 Lakh.

**4. Eco-Chinese Hatchery:****Vision & Objective:**

- 1) To construct circulated tanks for carp's hatchery in shape and can be made concrete, plastic, fibre grass or even material.
- 2) To get quality and quantity of Fish Seed products for artificial propagation of the table size of seeds.
- 3) The tank should be 1-6m diameter and a water of 0.5-1 m.

- 4) Stock 100-200gm brooder at density of 3-5m<sup>2</sup> at the sex ratio of 1male to 2-7 females.

**Policy & Target:**

- 1) To construct breeding pool or spawning pool or incubation pool & spawn collection pool.
- 2) Constructs of overhead storage tank.
- 3) All the four components were meant for different operation like breeding hatching spawns collection and supply of water respectively.
- 4) To be constructed near at Kaochao river.

**The Hapa Method**

- 1) A Hapa is a cage like, rectangular or square net impoundment placed in a pond for holding Fish for various purpose.
- 2) Hapas are made of fine mesh netting materials.
- 3) Hapa size vary but the ideal size measures 3<sup>m</sup> long 2<sup>m</sup> wide, and 1.5m deep.

**5. Over Head Tank/ Reservoir (Vision & Objective):**

- 1) To construct RCC reservoir or water tank to supply water in to the ponds and/Hatching pool etc.
- 2) To influence riverine /Flesh water supply into the pond regularly
- 3) Its required, Cements, Balu etc. for construction of overhead tank

**Policy & Target :-**

- 1) To supply Fresh water resources into the ponds and breeding pool etc.
- 2) To stock fresh water in reservoir during the scarcity of summer and filtered dirty water from the raining season.
- 3) To avoid from floods and heaving rainfall.
- 4) Proposal for total amount is ₹ 11.00 lakh.

**6. Fish Fingerling (60mm-80mm size):**

**Vision & Objective:**

- 1) Input of Fish Fingerlings (60mm-80mm size) is needed before the completion of Hatchery.
- 2) To issue Fish Seeds to reliable fish farmers for rear in their fish farm.
- 3) To be achieved self-sufficiency in production of a good fish flesh and a quantity fish for domestic consumption and export to another part of the District.

**Policy & Target :-**

- 1) To get sources of animal protein food for human population and potential of Fish culture production from Fishery pond.
- 2) The supply of quality of Fish seed is key factor to the Expansion of farming
- 3) Fish seed management and seed quality.

**Expected & Outcomes:-**

- 1) Fresh Water Fish flesh and Fish Seed resources in private sector.
- 2) Influence of India major carps and Exotic carps (Foreign Carps) brood stock size on fingerlings growth rate.
- 3) Total Estimate is proposed ₹ 20.00 lakh for supply of fingerlings.

**7. Pelleted Feeds:**

**Vision & Objective:**

- 1) Artificial food feeding is essential for Fish fats and more productivity of Fish seeds.
- 2) To Produces fish foods (Planktons) in the fishery ponds and fast growing of fish/seeds.
- 3) Some of another species (Common carp) is on omnivorous feeding organisms in mud at pond Bottom, makes the pond water muddy.

**Policy & Target**

- 1) Ready acceptability
- 2) High conversion value.
- 3) Abundance availability.
- 4) Easy transportation.
- 5) Proposed Budget estimate is ₹ 10.50 lakh for foods.

**Sustainable Development Goals 2030:**

| Sl. No. | Item/ Head   | Unit | Rate in Rupee | Quantity | Budget (₹ in Lakh) |
|---------|--|------|---------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1.      | Construction of rearing pond / tank @ ₹ 5.00 lakhs per no                | No   | 5.00          | 4        | 20.00              |
| 2.      | Renovation of approach road between BRTF to Fish farm                    | KM   | 5.00          | 2        | 10.00              |
| 3.      | Construction of farm House (Labour Quarter )                             | No   | 10.00         | 1        | 10.00              |
| 4.      | Construction of ECO-Chinese Hatchery(Breeding, Hatching, spawning pools) | No   | 10.00         | 2        | 20.00              |
| 5.      | Construction of Overhead tank(500 capacity )                             | No   | 11.00         | 1        | 11.00              |
| 6.      | Supply of Fish Fingerling (60mm-800mm Size)                              | No   | 2.00          | 2.00     | 20.00              |
| 7.      | Supply of Pelted floating feed   | Bag  | Q.035         | 300      | 10.50              |
|         | G. Total   |      |               |          | 101.50             |

**V. Sports & Youth Department  
Vision & Objective:**1) Civil Works:

- Constructions of 2 Indoor Stadium at Siaha&Tipa Town
- Construction of 20 Pavillion for 20 Play Ground within the District
- Construction of 10 Basket Ball Court in the selected Village
- Construction of 10 Volley Ball Court in the selected site.

- To conduct Tournaments in various disciplines at District, Block & village level.
- To conduct Training/Coaching in Football & Taekwondo etc.
- To provide Incentive Cash Award to talented Sports persons.

5) To conduct Skill Development Training.

6) Free distribution of Sports Materials.

7) To provide financial assistance to Sporting Club.

8) Increasing outreach Programme of Sports to Rural Areas.

9) To implements excellent Policies of Promotion of Sports and Games.

**Target:**

- To achieve excellence in sports at National and International level.
- To get employment opportunities and also improve entrepreneurship.
- To promote various discipline of Sports and its talented persons.
- To Promote Youths development skills in the District.

**VI. Water Way Department:Proposed For Sustainable Development Goals 2030 –**

| Sl. No. | Head of Expenditure  | Proposed for Sustainable development Goal 2030 (₹ in lakh) | Central Share |
|---------|--|--|---------------|
| 1       | Construction of River obstrucle course/Clearance of Water way from Kaochao 'E' to Lomasu at R.Kolodyne.              | 500.00   | Central       |
| 2       | Construction of River obstruclecourse/Clearance of Water way from Lopu to Salyutlana via Khaikhy Village at R Salyu. | 450.00   | Central       |
| 3       | Construction of Rest House/Hut at different places for boat and passenger resting places ata port/ Harbour           | 250.00   |               |
| 4       | Purchase of Boats with an engine speed boat 10.Nos   | 40.00  | Central       |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>1240.00</b>   |               |

## VII. Soil & Water Conservation Department:

### 1. Hill Side Terracing (At Degraded Jhumland):

#### Vision & Objectives:

1. Construction of terrace at degraded jhumland
2. Utilization of terrace by introducing variety of valuable species, Tea, Coffee, Rubber etc.
3. Construction of bench & moon terrace
4. Engagement of local labours in the activities
5. Introduction of fast growing species - potato, ginger, chillies and carbage during the 1<sup>st</sup> period

#### Policy & Targets.

- a) Replace the age-old practice of shifting cultivation by modern system/permanent system of agriculture.
- b) Refill the abandoned jhum land and waste land by introduction of valuable species.
- c) As a control measures for soil erosion and thereby gaining of its fertility.
- d) Boost the economic livelihood of the villagers.

Targets: To cover 200 ha. @ ₹ 0.50 lakh. So, estimated total amount = ₹100 lakh.

#### Expected outcomes :

- a) Green covering of the wasteland
- b) About 200 ha of the said hill side wasteland turned into an area of plantation side.
- c) Expected products per ha/year is ₹ 2.00 lakh in terms of economy.

## VIII. Stream Bank Erosion Control:

### Vision & Objective :

1. Construction of gab ionic check dam along the course of stream/river during summer (dry season).
2. Proper filling & refilling of the eroded bank with boulder stones.

3. Construction of check dam at appropriate place by vegetative hedge.

#### Policy & Targets :

- a) Construction of 200 ha nos. of Check dam along the eroded river/stream bank.
- b) About 20 nos. of river/stream has been selected so far for this purpose.
- c) The construction works is proposed to cover 20 nos. of stream 2-5 construction point in each course @ ₹ 1/no.

#### Targets (Expected outcomes) :

- a) Reduction of stream bank erosion at least by 70%
- b) Reduction of floods havoc during rainy season.
- c) Boost the increase of aquatic population.

### 3. Construction Of Checkdam At Affected Area:- Vision & Objectives –

- a) Construction of Check dam near/at landslide prone area in the town ; proposal 20 nos.
- b) Construction of check dam at affected areas like drainage and side drain in the village.
- c) Construction of gabionic/stone dressed check dam at affected area of house site and road site in the village.

#### Policy & targets :-

- a) Proposed to construct 100 nos. at different location.
- b) It would ensure reduction of floods and landslides.
- c) Damages would be considerably lessened/prevent in the affected area.

### 4. Gully Control Measures: - Vision & Objectives

- a) To construct gully control structure by vegetative & permanent type wherever applicable.

- b) The structure is primarily designed for safe disposal of excess run off generated from the watershed.
- c) To reduce the effective slope of the channel, thereby reducing the velocity of flowing water, and allowing sediment to settle and reduce the channel erosion.
- d) Design/construct protective cover so as to prevent erosion of the degraded head cut.

**Policy & Target:**

- a) Proposed to construct both vegetative and permanent structures for stabilizing the gully.
- b) The permanent structures may consist of - Drop spillways, Chute spillway or Drop-in let spillway

The structure aim to achieve the following targets:-

1. Soil erosion control
2. Sediment control
3. Water Harvesting.
4. Flood control and
5. Drainage of land

The activities focus to cover about 120 nos/points spreading at different locations @ ₹ 0.5/no.

**5. Plantation Of Tea & Coffee:**

**Vision & Objectives:-**

- a) To provide a regular wage employment to the villagers throughout the year by engaging them in the plantation and other work items.
- b) Self-sufficiency in production of fresh and healthy Coffee for domestic consumption and export to other parts of the State.
- c) Conversion of barren land and jhum waste land into evergreen area by raising Coffee plantation.
- d) To reduce climate change in the area.

**Policy & Target :**

- a) Achieve green coverage of the said wasteland/abandoned jhumland by about 100 ha within 5 years.

- b) Engagement of local labour (man & women) in the ratio of 50:50 throughout all the activities. From the beginning to the end (harvesting) thereby enhancing the economic livelihood of the poor.
- c) The expected outcome (estimated products) per ha. per year is 120 qtls.
- d) It was expected to attain maturity & harvesting stage within a period of four-six years.

**6. Plantation of Rubber Plants:**

**Vision & objectives:-**

- a) Eradication of shifting cultivation
- b) Control of Soil erosion with plantation of evergreen *Haveabradiensis*.
- c) Utilize abandoned jhumland & grassland and improvement of climatic condition and utilize for livelihood of the jhume and improve the economic condition of the people.

**Policy & Target :**

- a) Achieve green coverage of the said wasteland/abandoned jhumland by about 100 ha within 5 years.
- b) Engagement of local labour (man & women) in the ratio of 50:50 throughout all the activities. From the beginning to the end (harvesting) thereby enhancing the economic livelihood of the poor.
- c) The expected outcome (estimated products) per ha. per year is 11,000 kgs.
- d) It was expected to attain maturity & harvesting stage within a period of four-six years.

**Public Health Engineering:**

The following works has been successfully completed under Public Health Engineering Department, Mara Autonomous District Council during 2018-19.

- a) **Construction of RCC Water Reservoir:** Under the scheme of NEDP, 2 nos. of RCC Water Reservoir (50000 litre capacity

each) has been completed and 2 nos. of Water Reservoir (230000 lit. & 50000 lit. capacity) has been completed from Normal Grant-in-Aid, Mara Autonomous District Council.

- b) **Construction of RCC Water Tanks:** Under the scheme of NEDP, 17 nos. of RCC Water Tank has been successfully completed and 9 nos. of RCC Water Tank has been completed from Normal Grant-in-Aid, Mara Autonomous District Council.

**Vision 2030 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals**

Mara Autonomous District Council is laying in the southern

corner of Mizoram state having international boundary with Myanmar.

The Mara Autonomous District Council area has been faced scarcity of Water Supply. At the present, the existing water supply by Gravity and RCC Water Tanks/Reservoir are old in structure and utilized for the period of time. The existing water supply (Pipe line) and RCC water Tanks/Reservoir are target to upgrade/Reconstruct or New construction under the scheme of NLCPR/NEC/SEDP.

**IX. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary: Sustainable Development Goals**

| Sl. No. | Vision  | Target      | Achievement |       | Outcome/output/Socio-economic impacts/result   | Problems/Challenges                              | Opportunity  | Future perspective   | Facts & Figure to support targets and outcomes             | Recent publication/handout/leaflets brought out by the department to support the report |
|---------|---|-------------|-------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|         |   |             | Phy         | Fin.  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 1       | <b><u>Public Health:</u></b><br><u>Distribution of pure milk</u>                        | 60 HH       | 60          | 5.00  | Improved health  | Fund Constraint                                  | Goof for generating revenue                        | High Potential for large scale revenue generation if undertaken seriously            | Over ₹ 2.80 lakh earned up till now                        | Office Order attached   |
| 2       | <b><u>Proverty Reduction:</u></b><br>Construction of labour-sheds for poor farm labours | 7           | 7           | 5.00  | Time and energy wasted for continuous repairs of sheds are now saved for socio-economic activities | Abse nce of land & fund for creating such assets | Skill and hard-work for socio-economic activities  | Existing skill & hard-work very conducive for successful education of their children | Some of their sons & daughters have passed Cl-XII standard | NA  |
| 3       | <b><u>Sanitation:</u></b><br>Sweeping of Office and its compound for public helath      | Every Month | 8           | 0.032 | Clean environment and health   | Wasted easily manageable if handled properly     | Installation of more dustbins at suitable location | Verifiable   | Office Order attached                                      | Office Order attached   |



**(a) Co-operation:**1. Vision & Objectives :

Upliftment and strengthening of Co-operative Forming in Agriculture, Horticulture and allied activities like Piggery, Dairy, Poultry, Fishery and Sericulture.

2. To Strengthen the Multipurpose, Consumer Co-operative as would enable them to run Co-operative stores successfully to maintain reasonable price of commodities for the common interest of the consumers particularly in the rural areas.

3. Strengthening and upgrade the handloom Co-operative as would help the handloom weavers to generate income through productions and marketing.

4. Providing co-operative Education and training to Co-operators within Siaha District through Siaha District Co-operative Union Ltd (SDCU) MADC Siaha.

5. Providing on Co-operative Auditing & Inspection training for staff at Co-operative Training Centre like Aizawl Mizoram, Guwahati, etc.

6. Practicing of Audit & Inspections to all kind of Co-operative Societies within Siaha district.

7. Strengthening the organizational set up and infrastructure of the department as would boost up the co-operative movement.

For co-operators, enable to stand at self-support by co-operative movement.

*Source - Mara Autonomous District Council*

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## 26. CHAKMA AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Additional fund for developmental works under GIA amounting ₹ 1020.60 lakhs is under utilization for creation of capital assets like School infrastructure, road for inter-village connectivity, widening of roads, Playground and land development for enhancement of crop production. The NEDP fund amounting to ₹ 103.70 lakhs is mostly under utilization for Rural housing to provide shelter to 100 families of remote rural villages. The aim of the initiative is to increase the living standard of the rural people. Many villagers still live without proper housing and this need to be addressed through a larger scheme.

### a. Industry Department

The aim of the department is to address industrial development of Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC) and generation of local revenue. The department executed the project “Commercialization and bottling of Dawchuanani at Kamalanagar” under One Time Assistance of NITI Aayog during 2016-17. This project is near about completion for revenue generation. The department has planned to undertake small scale village industries/handloom, weaving, Handicrafts development and creation of Industrial Estate.

### b. Agriculture Department

The main aim of the department is to do away with Jhum (shifting) Cultivation and concentration on modern agricultural practices and more production. The department has vast scope of work as 90% of the people still practice shifting cultivation though it is low productive and harmful for environment.

They may be brought to the fields of WRC and bring more production through irrigation and other alternative measures

The department initiated WRC land development with the fund allotted to it

from the pool of the GIA additional fund during this financial year. The land so developed will be brought under cultivation in the next Kharif Season. Paddy production will be enhanced to a certain extent in these developed lands.

The department has further plan to introduce mixed farming that is Poultry and animal farming along with land cultivation. The Farmers in this area are in the habit of rearing animal in their farmlands for their domestic use. This habit can be brought to produce commercially through technical Knowledge from the department. Any short of work needs the participation of the people and the department is dedicated to encourage people through Farmers Field Schools (FFS). The department further projected to work on these schemes.

- a) Improvement of farmland through construction of Field channel for irrigation.
- b) Development of Poultry farming.
- c) Enhancement of crop production and productivity.
- d) Capacity building of the farmer through Farmers Field School

### c. Fishery Department

The main aim of the Fishery department is to bridge the gap between the requirement of table size at a scale of eleven kg per capita thereby reach to self sufficiency. The Chakma Autonomous District Council has a vast potential low lying area which could be used for fish – culture. The temperature, soil and the average annual rainfall all are congenial for fish-culture. Fish culture provides/offers self employment to certain percentage of population conducive for the growth of CADC economy. The department has further aim to enhance fish production through renovation of existing fish ponds and providing fish seeds.

#### **d. Primary Education Department**

The vision of the department is to end illiteracy and ignorance of the people of CADC. It ensures universal access to quality education of the Children at Primary level including pre-primary stage and lay good foundation for their higher studies. The department looks after 101 primary schools with a team of experienced primary teachers. The department initiated to construct Gondasora primary School building and 1(one) additional class room at Rengkhasya Primary School with fund allocated to it from the pool of GIA additional fund during this financial year. This department has further plan to construct 30 nos. of new primary school buildings and maintain 83 Primary school buildings if fund is made available to it.

#### **e. Middle School Education Department**

The department looks after the Middle schools of CADC with class structure from class-V to Class –VIII. The Education and Human Resource Development department was bi-furcated into Primary School Education and Middle School Education department in 2011. Since then, this department is equipped with separate identity. The vision of the department is the same with the primary School Education department. It provides free and compulsory quality education at elementary level.

Its objectives include improvement of standard of education at elementary level and lay foundation for higher studies. It formulates policy and carries out institutional reforms.

The department repaired Billosora Comprehensive Middle School building with the fund allocated to it from the additional development fund under GIA during 2018-19. The department also initiated to construct Futsury Middle School building from the same fund. This department has plan to expand Schools and Teachers capacity building. There is also plan to construct 20 new Middle School buildings and maintain 40 nos. of Middle School buildings in future.

#### **f. Public Work Department**

The Public work department of CADC is headed by Executive Engineer and supported by 2 (two) Assistant Engineers (AE) and other supporting staff. It is responsible for construction and maintenance of infrastructures like roads, bridges and buildings. It also makes plan, design and estimate for construction works of other departments of the Council.

Various activities are being carried out under the different departments as entrusted by the Government of Mizoram. However, the works could not be completed properly. An amount of ₹ 182.74270 lakh had to be deposited to Deputy Commissioner, Lawngtlai once the General Election to CADC 2018 was notified. Subsequently the Government of Mizoram approved a new action plan against the said amount for carrying out various developmental works in CADC. The amount had been released in full to CADC and the works are under execution based on the new action plan.

Break-up of fund of ₹ 182.74270 lakhs against Developmental Works during 2017-18.

| Sl. No.            | Name of Schemes/works   | Physical    | Financial        | Implementing department. |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.                 | Const. of retaining wall behind old quarter of Chakma Rest House, Aizawl  | 1 no.       | 10.00            | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 2.                 | Const. of approach road to Chakma Rest house Aizawl(Cement concrete pavement)   | 1 no.       | 8.00             | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 3.                 | Renovation of Chakma Rest House, Lunglei  | 1 no.       | 2.00             | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 4.                 | Const. of guard wall at Chakma Rest House, Lunglei  | 1 no.       | 15.00            | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 5.                 | Renovation of Chakma Rest House, Lawngtlai  | 1 no.       | 8.00             | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 6.                 | Renovation of Chakma Rest House, Aizawl   | 1 no.       | 6.00             | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 7.                 | Purchase of Computer, Television, CC Tv Camera etc.   | LS          | 5.34270          | <b>GAD</b>               |
| 8.                 | Const. of Urinal Shed at Chakma Rest House, Aizawl  | 1 no.       | 0.50             | <b>LAD</b>               |
| 9.                 | Black Topping of Kamalanagar Town Road from Anup Kumar Chakma Residence to Dinesh Moy Chakma Residence at Kamalanagar | 0.516 km    | 29.81997         | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 10.                | Const of Guard wall near the foot step of Shanti Vihar(Residence of Dinesh Moy Chakma) at Kamalanagar-IV              | 15 mtr.     | 3.00             | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 11.                | Maint. of Road from Dinesh Moy Chakma Residence to RCM Middle School Kamalanagar                                      | 0.320 km    | 1.00             | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 12.                | Black Topping of road from Dibyendu Chakma residence to RCM Middle School Kamalanagar-IV                              | 0.350 km    | 9.9502           | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 13.                | Maint. of Town road   | 0.320 km    | 19.05888         | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 14.                | Black Topping of road from the junction near RCM Middle School to Krishna Kumar Chakma Residence at Kamalanagar-IV    | 0.230km     | 5.654370         | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 15.                | Black Topping of road from Krishna Kumar Chakma Residence to Prity Moy Chakma residence at Kamalanagar-IV             | 0.253KM     | 6.218290         | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 17                 | Black Topping of approach road from PMGSY road to Purba Ram Vihar at Kamalanagar-IV                                   | 0.270 km    | 6.92781          | <b>PWD</b>               |
| 18.                | Black Topping of CADC Rest House Court Yard at Kamalanagar  | 1209.5 sq/m | 15.23048         | <b>PWD</b>               |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |   |             | <b>182.74270</b> |                          |

(Rupees one crore eighty two lakh seventy four thousand two hundred seventy) only

*Source - Chakma Autonomous District Council*

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## XVII. NEC, NLCPR & NESIDS

### North Eastern Council (NEC)

The North Eastern Council was established in August 1972 under the North Eastern Council Act No. 84 of 1971. The Council was set up as an advisory body with the main objective of 'ensuring balance and economic development of the north eastern part of India'. The formation of NEC was mainly to identify the problems and potentials of the North East region in a wider perspective and address them in a coordinated manner among the regional states. As indicated in the Act, its role is mainly of an advisory with limited scope for taking up projects and programmes of economic importance. However, its role of confining to a limited advisory body has been widened in the course of time by evolving as a major player in the socio-economic development of the region and by becoming a regional planning body.

The role of NEC can be seen in generating and streamlining of power, transport and communication, health, water supply, agriculture & allied activities, science & technology, development & promotion of industries, tourism sectors etc. The NEC General Guidelines, 2018 approved by the 67<sup>th</sup> Plenary 2018 mentioned that the focus sectors would now be – Bamboo, Piggery,

Regional Tourism, Higher Education and Tertiary Healthcare, Livelihood Projects, Science & Technology interventions in the North East Region, Surveys & Investigations for infrastructure projects including hydro-electric power, flood management, irrigation, soil erosion, etc and promotion of north eastern region in respect of setting up of Centres for Awareness Generation, advocacy etc. The Scheme of NEC will become a Central Sector Scheme on 100% funding by the Government of India. However, the on-going projects under the scheme of NEC – Special Development Projects with existing funding pattern of 90:10 will continue till March 2020.

In the State of Mizoram, NEC has reckonable contribution by developing infrastructural assets in various sectors. Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the nodal Department for NEC. This Department coordinates and monitors projects funded under NEC by organizing Quarterly Review Meeting and by carrying out site inspections. There are 45 nos. of ongoing projects, 14 events funded by NEC and Financial support for higher Professional course for 40 students in March 2018. The sector-wise fund released by NEC during 2018-19 (for which sanction order is received) is as below:

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Sector                                      | No. of Projects | Fund Released   |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Agriculture & Allied                                | 3               | 416.44          |
| 2       | Power   | 3               | 525.51          |
| 3       | Irrigation, Flood Control & Water Supply Management | 1               | 10.00           |
| 4       | Industries  | 1               | 528.36          |
| 5       | Transport & Communication                           | 5               | 4,235.65        |
| 6       | Medical & Health                                    | 5               | 552.20          |
| 7       | Human Resource Development & Employment (HRD&E)     | 8               | 2,453.23        |
| 8       | Science & Technology                                | 5               | 302.07          |
| 9       | Information & Public Relations                      | 1               | 33.98           |
| 10      | Tourism   | 9               | 86.00           |
| 11      | Events under HRD&E                                  | 5               | 50.13           |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>46</b>       | <b>9,193.57</b> |

Keeping in view Mizoram has huge potential in tapping resources and the State's crucial need to fill the gap in development of infrastructure, the role of NEC is likely to be increasing. Besides, reflecting the special features of the region

becoming strategically more important, it is imperative that NEC must play deeper role in bringing high level of socio-economic development and modernization of the region.

### **Non-Lapseable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)**

NLCPR is a scheme implemented by the Ministry of DoNER for infrastructure development of Northeast States in various sectors such as Roads and bridges, Power Supply, Water Supply, Health, Education, and other social sectors. Planning Department acts as the Nodal Department for all NLCPR Projects implemented by the State. All projects funded under NLCPR are prioritised and proposed for funding by the Planning Department, with due consultation with concerned Minister and approved by the Chief Minister. The Department acts as a channel through which all correspondences relating to the projects are conveyed to and from the Ministry. It also monitors all NLCPR projects of the

State and collects Quarterly Progress Reports periodically, and conducts site inspection of the projects from time to time.

At present, the State has 45 nos. of ongoing NLCPR projects, with total approved cost of ₹54,142.54 lakh, out of which ₹34,981.03 lakh has been released. Total fund released under NLCPR during the past 5 years are as follows:

|         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| 2012-13 | - ₹ 8,585.29 lakh |
| 2013-14 | - ₹ 7,667.24 lakh |
| 2014-15 | - ₹ 4,935.20 lakh |
| 2015-16 | - ₹ 6,305.00 lakh |
| 2016-17 | - ₹ 3,443.91 lakh |
| 2017-18 | - ₹ 5,201.51 lakh |
| 2018-19 | - ₹ 4,946.81 lakh |

Sector-wise distribution of ongoing NLCPR projects as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Sector            | No. of project | Approved cost (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | Education         | 8              | 10,233.60                 |
| 2       | Health            | 2              | 2,784.03                  |
| 3       | Power             | 4              | 6,402.07                  |
| 4       | Roads and Bridges | 4              | 4,064.79                  |
| 5       | Water Supply      | 8              | 4,228.28                  |
| 6       | Sports            | 3              | 3,602.38                  |
| 7       | Miscellaneous     | 14             | 22,827.39                 |
|         | <b>Total</b>      | <b>43</b>      | <b>54,142.54</b>          |

### **NORTH EAST SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (NESIDS) :**

The new Central Scheme of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), fully funded by Government of India is taken up to fill up gaps of infrastructure in certain identified sectors of the Region. The NESIDS will accord focus on exploitation of the huge Tourism potential of the area by way of strengthening related infrastructure and will also give emphasis of creation of infrastructure of social sector like Health & Education.

The NESIDS will be implemented in 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 at a total outlay of ₹ 1600.00 crore. The funds under NESIDS will be allocated to States on the basis of normative allocation in the beginning of the Financial Year. However, funds will be provided for the ongoing projects under NLCPR so that they are completed by 2019-20.

The broad objective of NESIDS is to ensure focus Development of North East Region by providing Financial Assistance for projects of a) Physical Infrastructure relating to Water Supply, Power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting Tourism and b) Social



Sector for creation of infrastructure in the areas of Primary and Secondary Sectors of Education & Health.

**No. of retained projects - 3**  
**No. of sanctioned projects - 3**  
**Approved cost of 3 Sanctioned projects**  
**- ₹ 181.96 crore**

All NESIDS Schemes are 100% funded by Government of India. Under NESIDS Scheme, Ministry of DoNER had retained 3 projects and sanctioned with a released of First instalment (First) of ₹10.00 lakh for each projects as Token Money (For Tendering process). Whenever the Work Order is submitted to Ministry of DoNER, the remaining balance fund of first instalment should be released.

1. Construction of 2×6.3 MVA, 132/33kV Sub-Station at Mamit with associated 33kV Tower line upto Zawlnuam via Zamuang.

Approved cost - ₹ 4,033.84 lakh  
 Instalment released - ₹ 10.00 lakh

2. Alternate Gravity Water Supply Scheme of Aizawl in Mizoram during 2018-19.

Approved cost - ₹ 11,419.65 lakh  
 Instalment released - ₹ 10.00 lakh

3. Improvement & upgradation of Lawngtlai to Tuipui Ferry road.

Approved cost - ₹ 2,742.63 lakh  
 Instalment released - ₹ 10.00 lakh

*Source – Planning & Programme Implementation Department (RDB)*

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**XVIII. LIST OF ANNEXURES**

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**Annexure I****MIZORAM AT A GLANCE**

| Sl. No. | Particulars                           | Unit   |                        |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1.      | <b>Geographical Area</b>              | Sq. Km | 21,081                 |
| 2.      | <b>Geographical Location</b>          |        |                        |
|         | Longitude                             | Degree | 92°.15'E to 93°29'E    |
|         | Latitude                              | Degree | 21°.58' N to 24°.35' N |
| 3.      | <b>Length</b>                         |        |                        |
|         | North to South                        | Kms    | 277                    |
|         | East to West                          | Kms    | 121                    |
| 4.      | <b>International Borders</b>          |        |                        |
|         | With Myanmar                          | Kms    | 404                    |
|         | With Bangladesh                       | Kms    | 318                    |
| 5.      | <b>Inter State Borders</b>            |        |                        |
|         | With Assam                            | Kms    | 123                    |
|         | With Tripura                          | Kms    | 66                     |
|         | With Manipur                          | Kms    | 95                     |
| 6.      | <b>Administrative Set Up</b>          |        |                        |
|         | 1. No. of District                    | No.    | 8                      |
|         | 2. No. of Autonomous District Council | No.    | 3                      |
|         | 3. No. of Sub-Division                | No.    | 23                     |
|         | 4. No. of R.D. Block                  | No.    | 26                     |
|         | 5. No. of Municipal Corporation       | No.    | 1                      |
|         | 6. No. of villages (2011 census)      | No.    | 830                    |

| Sl. No. | Particulars                                    | Unit       |           |
|---------|--|------------|-----------|
| 7.      | <b>Total Population (2011 Census)</b>          |            |           |
|         | Persons  | No.        | 10,97,206 |
|         | Males  | No.        | 5,55,339  |
|         | Females  | No.        | 5,41,867  |
| 8.      | <b>Decadal Population Growth (2001 – 2011)</b> |            |           |
|         | Absolute                                       | No.        | 2,08,633  |
|         | Percentage                                     | %          | 23.48%    |
| 9.      | <b>Population Density</b>                      | Per Sq. Km | 52        |
| 10.     | <b>No. of females per 1000 males</b>           | No.        | 976       |
| 11.     | <b>0 – 6 Population (2011 Census)</b>          |            |           |
|         | Persons  | No.        | 1,68,531  |
|         | Males  | No.        | 85,561    |
|         | Females  | No.        | 82,970    |

| Sl. No. | Particulars                        | Unit |          |
|---------|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| 12.     | <b>Literacy (2011 Census)</b>      |      |          |
|         | Persons                            | No.  | 8,48,175 |
|         | Males                              | No.  | 4,38,529 |
|         | Females                            | No.  | 4,09,646 |
|         | Rate                               | %    | 91.33    |
| 13.     | <b>Population (2011 Census)</b>    |      |          |
|         | Rural                              | No.  | 5,25,435 |
|         | Urban                              | No.  | 5,71,771 |
| 14.     | <b>Total Workers (2011 Census)</b> |      |          |
|         |                                    | No.  | 4,86,705 |
|         | Main workers                       | No.  | 4,15,030 |
|         | Marginal workers                   | No.  | 71,675   |

**Annexure II****BASIC PARAMETERS AND INDICATORS**

| Sl. No.  | Particulars                                   | Unit      | Year                   |                        |
|----------|---|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
|          |   |           | 2017-18<br>(Projected) | 2018-19<br>(Projected) |
| <b>1</b> | <b>State Income (2011-12 series)</b>          |           |                        |                        |
|          | a) GSDP at current price                      | ₹ in lakh | 1917434.00             | 2227159.00             |
|          | b) Per Capita Income at current price         | ₹         | 133951.00              | 151682.00              |
|          | c) GSDP at constant (2011-12) price           | ₹ in lakh | 1461615.00             | 1632956.00             |
|          | d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price        | ₹         | 100312.00              | 109025.00              |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b> |           | <b>(2009-10)</b>       | <b>(2011-12)</b>       |
|          | (Consumer Expenditure)                        |           | NSS 66th Round         | NSS 68th Round         |
|          | a) Rural                                      | ₹         | 1,127.90               | 1,346.35               |
|          | b) Urban                                      | ₹         | 1,778.94               | 2,218.67               |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Agriculture</b>                            |           | <b>2015-16</b>         | <b>2016-17</b>         |
|          | a) Gross Cropped Area                         | '000 ha   | 221.43                 | 188.75                 |
|          | b) Net Area Sown                              | '000 ha   | 218.608                | 186.00                 |
|          | c) Gross Irrigated Area                       | '000 ha   | 19.77                  | 19.77                  |
|          | d) Area under Principal Crops                 |           | <b>2016-17</b>         | <b>2017-18</b>         |
|          | i) Rice                                       | ha        | 36,858                 | 36,114                 |
|          | ii) Maize                                     | ha        | 5,779                  | 5,978                  |
|          | iii) Pulses                                   | ha        | 3,529                  | 3,922                  |
|          | iv) Oilseeds                                  | ha        | 2,195                  | 2,191                  |
|          | e) Production of Principal Crops              |           | <b>2016-17</b>         | <b>2017-18</b>         |
|          | i) Rice                                       | M. Tonnes | 61,516                 | 59,606                 |
|          | ii) Maize                                     | M. Tonnes | 8,911                  | 9,469.80               |
|          | iii) Pulses                                   | M. Tonnes | 4,774                  | 6,682                  |
|          | iv) Oilseeds                                  | M. Tonnes | 2,503                  | 2,437.2                |
|          | f) Agricultural Census                        |           | <b>2005-06</b>         | <b>2010-11</b>         |
|          | i) No. of operational holdings                | Nos.      | 97,223                 | 91,880                 |
|          | ii) Total operated area                       | ha        | 116,645                | 104,789.34             |
|          | iii) Average size of holdings                 | ha        | 1.2                    | 1.14                   |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Livestock Census</b>                       |           | <b>2007</b>            | <b>2012</b>            |
|          | a) Total Livestock                            | '000      | 364                    | 384.604                |
|          | b) Total poultry                              | '000      | 1,241.814              | 1,260.298              |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Forest (FSI Report)</b>                    |           | <b>2015</b>            | <b>2017</b>            |
|          | a) Area under dense forest                    | Sq. Km    | 5,996                  | 5,992                  |
|          | b) Area under open forest                     | Sq. Km    | 12,752                 | 12,194                 |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Electricity</b>                            |           | <b>2016-17</b>         | <b>2017-18</b>         |
|          | a) Installed Capacity                         | MW        | 29.35                  | 29.35                  |
|          | b) Gross Generation                           | MW        | 697.95                 | 668.40                 |
|          | c) Power Purchased *                          | MU        | 645.73                 | 565.55                 |
|          | d) Total Consumption                          | MW        | 353.54                 | 395.78                 |

| <b>7</b>  | <b>Industries</b>  |          | <b>2016-17</b> | <b>2017-18</b> |
|-----------|--|----------|----------------|----------------|
|           | a) Registered SSI Units during                             | No.      | 65             | 507            |
|           | b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture                | Family   | 3,880          | 5,135          |
|           | c) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)        | No.      | 47,730         |                |
|           | d) No. of enterprises (as per 2005 economic census)        | No.      | 57,486         |                |
|           | e) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005) |          | 20.44%         |                |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Cooperation</b>   |          | <b>2015-16</b> | <b>2016-17</b> |
|           | a) No. of Coop. Societies                                  | No.      | 1325           | 1292           |
|           | b) Membership  | No.      | 47750          | 48816          |
|           | c) Working Capital   | ₹ crore  | 528.98         | 519.37         |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Banking</b>   |          | <b>2016-17</b> | <b>2017-18</b> |
|           | a) No. of Banks/Branches                                   | No.      | 200            | 205            |
|           | b) Total Deposits  | ₹ crores | 7902.44        | 9902.13        |
|           | c) Total Advances  | ₹ crores | 3129.99        | 4579.88        |
|           | d) Credit Deposit Ratio                                    | %        | 39.88          | 41.72          |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Education</b>   |          | <b>2016-17</b> | <b>2017-18</b> |
|           | a) No. of Primary Schools                                  | No.      | 1,968          | 1,969          |
|           | b) Enrolment in Primary Schools                            | No.      | 1,49,612       | 1,45,189       |
|           | c) No. of Middle Schools                                   | No.      | 1,542          | 1,580          |
|           | d) Enrolment in Middle Schools                             | No.      | 88,655         | 88,711         |
|           | e) No. of High Schools                                     | No.      | 640            | 669            |
|           | f) Enrolment in High Schools                               | No.      | 36,529         | 37,407         |
|           | g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools                         | No.      | 163            | 175            |
|           | h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools                   | No.      | 22,540         | 21,863         |
|           | i) No. of Colleges   | No.      | 26             | 28             |
|           | a) Enrolment in Colleges                                   | No.      | 13,152         | 15,368         |
|           | b) No. of Universities                                     | No.      | 2              | 2              |
|           | c) Enrolment in Universities                               | No.      | 5,301          | 3,787          |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Health</b>  |          | <b>2016-17</b> | <b>2017-18</b> |
|           | a) No. of Hospitals (incl. Non-Government)                 | No.      | 33             | 34             |
|           | b) Community Health Centres                                | No.      | 9              | 9              |
|           | c) Primary Health Centres                                  | No.      | 57             | 57             |
|           | d) Sub-Centres   | No.      | 372            | 372            |
|           |  |          | <b>2016</b>    | <b>2017</b>    |
|           | e) Birth Rate  | Per '000 | 20.05          | 19.53          |
|           | f) Death Rate  | Per '000 | 5.85           | 5.64           |
|           | g) Infant Mortality Rate (CRS)                             | Per '000 | 12.66          | 17.35          |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Roads</b>   |          | <b>2016-17</b> | <b>2017-18</b> |
|           | a) Total Road Length under State PWD                       | Kms      | 7223.90        | 7223.90        |
|           | b) National Highway  | Kms      | 1414.32        | 1414.32        |
|           | c) State Highway   | Kms      | 170            | 170.00         |
|           | d) District Road   | Kms      | 1579.7         | 1579.70        |
|           | e) Village Road  | Kms      | 1863.15        | 1863.15        |
|           | f) Town Road   | Kms      | 704.91         | 704.92         |
|           | g) Misc roads (unclassified)                               | Kms      | 1789.22        | 1491.721       |

| <b>13</b> | <b>Transport</b>   |         | <b>2016-17</b>               | <b>2017-18</b>               |
|-----------|--|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|           | Total Motor Vehicles   | No.     | 190,554                      | 212,241                      |
| <b>14</b> | <b>Communication</b>   |         | <b>2016-17</b>               | <b>2017-18</b>               |
|           | a) No. of Post Offices   | No.     | 383                          | 383                          |
|           | b) No. of Mobile Connections (excluding Vodafone)                      | No.     | 958,908                      | 1,076,319                    |
| <b>15</b> | <b>Water Supply</b>  |         | <b>2016-17</b>               | <b>2017-18</b>               |
|           | 1) Rural Water Scheme  |         |                              |                              |
|           | a) No. of villages fully covered (above 40 lpcd)                       | No.     | 466                          | 464                          |
|           | b) No. of villages partially covered (10 lpcd to 40 lpcd)              | No.     | 272                          | 256                          |
|           | c) No. of villages not covered   | No.     | 0                            | 0                            |
|           | 2) Urban Water Scheme  |         |                              |                              |
|           | a) No. of city/towns fully covered (70 lpcd)                           | No.     | 16                           | 16                           |
|           | b) No. of towns partially covered (above 10 lpcd but below to 70 lpcd) | No.     | 7                            | 7                            |
|           | c) No. of towns non-covered (less than 10 lpcd)                        | No.     | 0                            | 0                            |
| <b>16</b> | <b>Public Finance</b>  |         | <b>2016-17<br/>(Actuals)</b> | <b>2017-18<br/>(Actuals)</b> |
|           | a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)                                   | ₹ Crore | 1167.96                      | 1699.44                      |
|           | b) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)  | ₹ Crore | 251.95                       | -320.21                      |
|           | c) Internal Debt   | ₹ Crore | 748.67                       | 886.27                       |
|           | d) % of GFD to GSDP  | %       | 1.54                         | 1.81                         |
|           | e) Accumulated Debt  | ₹ Crore | 6725.02                      | 7300.31                      |
|           | f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP                                       | %       | 41.09                        | 41                           |

\* Revised number of habitations.

*Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

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## Annexure-III

## POPULATION OF MIZORAM THROUGH DECADAL CENSUS

| Sl. No.  | Year     | Population (in nos.) |          |           | Percentage decadal variation |
|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|
|          |          | Male                 | Female   | Total     |                              |
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i>             | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i>  | <i>6</i>                     |
| 1        | 1901     | 39,004               | 43,430   | 82,434    | -                            |
| 2        | 1911     | 43,028               | 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                    |

| <b>Annexure-IV</b>                         |                |              |                |               |                 |                 |                |                  |              |                |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF MIZORAM</b> |                |              |                |               |                 |                 |                |                  |              |                |
| <b>CENSUS YEAR</b>                         | <b>SEX</b>     | <b>MAMIT</b> | <b>KOLASIB</b> | <b>AIZAWL</b> | <b>CHAMPHAI</b> | <b>SERCHHIP</b> | <b>LUNGLEI</b> | <b>LAWNGTLAI</b> | <b>SIAHA</b> | <b>MIZORAM</b> |
| <b>1991</b>                                | <b>MALE</b>    | 34147        | 25425          | 122940        | 42347           | 23484           | 58331          | 28750            | 23554        | 358978         |
|  | <b>FEMALE</b>  | 30425        | 23344          | 112939        | 41109           | 22305           | 53084          | 25450            | 22122        | 330778         |
|  | <b>PERSONS</b> | 64572        | 48769          | 235879        | 83456           | 45789           | 111415         | 54200            | 45676        | 689756         |
| <b>2001</b>                                | <b>MALE</b>    | 33114        | 34562          | 166877        | 55756           | 27380           | 71402          | 38776            | 31242        | 459109         |
|  | <b>FEMALE</b>  | 29671        | 31398          | 158799        | 52636           | 26481           | 65821          | 34844            | 29814        | 429464         |
|  | <b>PERSONS</b> | 62785        | 65960          | 325676        | 108392          | 53861           | 137223         | 73620            | 61056        | 888573         |
| <b>2011</b>                                | <b>MALE</b>    | 44828        | 42918          | 199270        | 63388           | 32851           | 82891          | 60599            | 28594        | 555339         |
|  | <b>FEMALE</b>  | 41536        | 41037          | 201039        | 62357           | 32086           | 78537          | 57295            | 27980        | 541867         |
|  | <b>PERSONS</b> | 86364        | 83955          | 400309        | 125745          | 64937           | 161428         | 117894           | 56574        | 1097206        |

## Annexure-V

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (₹ in lakh)

| 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          |
|           | <b>Agri. and Allied</b>                                   | <b>34910</b>                       | <b>35037</b>  | <b>41469</b>  | <b>42817</b>  | <b>44324</b>  | <b>63025</b>                       | <b>64787</b>  | <b>68565</b>  | <b>80109</b>  | <b>94065</b>  | <b>107836</b> | <b>128206</b> |
| 4         | Mining & quarrying  | 776                                | 244           | 477           | 234           | 927           | 802                                | 610           | 1084          | 1683          | 2425          | 1674          | 1796          |
| <b>a</b>  | <b>Sub Total of Primary</b>                               | <b>35686</b>                       | <b>35281</b>  | <b>41946</b>  | <b>43051</b>  | <b>45251</b>  | <b>63827</b>                       | <b>65397</b>  | <b>69649</b>  | <b>81792</b>  | <b>96490</b>  | <b>109510</b> | <b>130002</b> |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Manufacturing</b>                                      | <b>2447</b>                        | <b>2617</b>   | <b>2667</b>   | <b>2745</b>   | <b>3073</b>   | <b>3767</b>                        | <b>3904</b>   | <b>4783</b>   | <b>5987</b>   | <b>6002</b>   | <b>6040</b>   | <b>6946</b>   |
| 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>b</b>  | <b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>                             | <b>24219</b>                       | <b>26962</b>  | <b>29861</b>  | <b>35118</b>  | <b>38123</b>  | <b>43727</b>                       | <b>59173</b>  | <b>63124</b>  | <b>74662</b>  | <b>92776</b>  | <b>101055</b> | <b>108635</b> |
|           | <b>Industry</b>   | <b>24995</b>                       | <b>27206</b>  | <b>30338</b>  | <b>35352</b>  | <b>39050</b>  | <b>44529</b>                       | <b>59783</b>  | <b>64208</b>  | <b>76345</b>  | <b>95201</b>  | <b>102729</b> | <b>110431</b> |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Transport, storage &amp; communication</b>             | <b>3147</b>                        | <b>3532</b>   | <b>3977</b>   | <b>4437</b>   | <b>4915</b>   | <b>7187</b>                        | <b>7806</b>   | <b>8836</b>   | <b>10073</b>  | <b>11142</b>  | <b>11632</b>  | <b>12735</b>  |
| 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         |
| <b>c.</b> | <b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>                              | <b>95101</b>                       | <b>111499</b> | <b>122846</b> | <b>138410</b> | <b>149124</b> | <b>160643</b>                      | <b>172545</b> | <b>196225</b> | <b>225097</b> | <b>268445</b> | <b>315420</b> | <b>400151</b> |
| 14        | State domestic product (₹ lacs)                           | 155006                             | 173742        | 194653        | 216579        | 232498        | 268197                             | 297115        | 328998        | 381551        | 457711        | 525985        | 638788        |
| <b>15</b> | <b>Calculated State domestic product (₹ lacs)</b>         | <b>155006</b>                      | <b>173742</b> | <b>194653</b> | <b>216579</b> | <b>232498</b> | <b>268197</b>                      | <b>297115</b> | <b>328998</b> | <b>381551</b> | <b>457711</b> | <b>525985</b> | <b>638788</b> |
| 16        | Population  | 857200                             | 879200        | 901700        | 924900        | 948600        | 972986                             | 997943        | 1023540       | 1049794       | 1076721       | 1104338       | 1132665       |
| <b>17</b> | <b>State Per Capita Income (₹)</b>                        | <b>18083</b>                       | <b>19761</b>  | <b>21587</b>  | <b>23416</b>  | <b>24510</b>  | <b>27564</b>                       | <b>29773</b>  | <b>32143</b>  | <b>36345</b>  | <b>42510</b>  | <b>47629</b>  | <b>56397</b>  |

| Annexure-VI   |   |                                     |               |               |               |               |                                     |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (₹ in lakh) |   |                                     |               |               |               |               |                                     |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Sl. No.   | Sector  | 1999-2000 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES |               |               |               |               | 2004-2005 SERIES AT CONSTANT 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          |
|   | <b>Agr and Allied</b>                                     | <b>34910</b>                        | <b>32368</b>  | <b>32607</b>  | <b>33923</b>  | <b>33470</b>  | <b>63025</b>                        | <b>64053</b>  | <b>64227</b>  | <b>73258</b>  | <b>82198</b>  | <b>89737</b>  | <b>104474</b> |
| 4   | Mining & quarrying  | 776                                 | 237           | 467           | 179           | 685           | 802                                 | 551           | 1046          | 1355          | 2028          | 1241          | 1287          |
| <b>a</b>  | <b>Sub Total of Primary</b>                               | <b>35686</b>                        | <b>32605</b>  | <b>33074</b>  | <b>34102</b>  | <b>34155</b>  | <b>63827</b>                        | <b>64604</b>  | <b>65273</b>  | <b>74613</b>  | <b>84226</b>  | <b>90978</b>  | <b>105761</b> |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Manufacturing</b>                                      | <b>2447</b>                         | <b>2560</b>   | <b>2632</b>   | <b>2635</b>   | <b>2902</b>   | <b>3767</b>                         | <b>3844</b>   | <b>4480</b>   | <b>5361</b>   | <b>5194</b>   | <b>5047</b>   | <b>5381</b>   |
| 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>b</b>  | <b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>                             | <b>24219</b>                        | <b>26647</b>  | <b>29570</b>  | <b>34266</b>  | <b>35753</b>  | <b>43727</b>                        | <b>56646</b>  | <b>56780</b>  | <b>63972</b>  | <b>74261</b>  | <b>77576</b>  | <b>80580</b>  |
|   | <b>Industry</b>   | <b>24995</b>                        | <b>26884</b>  | <b>30037</b>  | <b>34445</b>  | <b>36438</b>  | <b>44529</b>                        | <b>57197</b>  | <b>57826</b>  | <b>65327</b>  | <b>76289</b>  | <b>78817</b>  | <b>81867</b>  |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Transport, storage &amp; communication</b>             | <b>3147</b>                         | <b>3485</b>   | <b>3882</b>   | <b>4291</b>   | <b>4562</b>   | <b>7187</b>                         | <b>7804</b>   | <b>8850</b>   | <b>9965</b>   | <b>10616</b>  | <b>10595</b>  | <b>11232</b>  |
| 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         |
| <b>c.</b>   | <b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>                              | <b>95101</b>                        | <b>103466</b> | <b>110684</b> | <b>122895</b> | <b>127521</b> | <b>160643</b>                       | <b>165692</b> | <b>178534</b> | <b>195036</b> | <b>219650</b> | <b>256342</b> | <b>311591</b> |
| 14  | State domestic product (₹ lacs)                           | 155006                              | 162718        | 173328        | 191263        | 197429        | 268197                              | 286942        | 300587        | 333621        | 378137        | 424896        | 497932        |
| <b>15</b>   | <b>Calculated State domestic product (₹ lacs)</b>         | <b>155006</b>                       | <b>162718</b> | <b>173328</b> | <b>191263</b> | <b>197429</b> | <b>268197</b>                       | <b>286942</b> | <b>300587</b> | <b>333621</b> | <b>378137</b> | <b>424896</b> | <b>497932</b> |
| 16  | Population  | 857200                              | 879200        | 901700        | 924900        | 948600        | 972986                              | 997943        | 1023540       | 1049794       | 1076721       | 1104338       | 1132665       |
| 17  | State Per Capita Income (₹)                               | 18083                               | 18508         | 19222         | 20679         | 20813         | <b>27564</b>                        | <b>28753</b>  | <b>29367</b>  | <b>31780</b>  | <b>35119</b>  | <b>38475</b>  | <b>43961</b>  |

| Annexure-VII  |  |                   |               |               |               |                |                 |                    |               |               |               |                |                 |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series) |  |                   |               |               |               |                |                 |                    |               |               |               |                |                 |
| S.No.   | Item   | At Current Prices |               |               |               |                |                 | At Constant Prices |               |               |               |                |                 |
|   |  | 2012-13           | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16       | 2016-17<br>(P) | 2017-18<br>(Pr) | 2012-13            | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16       | 2016-17<br>(P) | 2017-18<br>(Pr) |
| 1.  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing                                    | 161353            | 189886        | 420218        | 470639        | 505422         | 553283          | 145937             | 157013        | 329058        | 341300        | 344248         | 357767          |
| 1.1   | Crops  | 83792             | 101131        | 116034        | 133843        | 147854         | 168509          | 72965              | 82864         | 86943         | 88741         | 87517          | 86172           |
| 1.2   | Livestock  | 30843             | 36832         | 45847         | 53508         | 65723          | 84700           | 29562              | 30774         | 34018         | 37883         | 42763          | 51502           |
| 1.3   | Forestry and logging   | 40972             | 45742         | 251289        | 275478        | 292845         | 300074          | 38111              | 37987         | 202275        | 208545        | 213969         | 220093          |
| 1.4   | Fishing and aquaculture  | 5746              | 6181          | 7048          | 7810          | 9073           | 9548            | 5299               | 5387          | 5822          | 6131          | 6787           | 6820            |
| 2.  | Mining and quarrying   | 4009              | 12491         | 8718          | 16993         | 4983           | 6665            | 3815               | 11745         | 7661          | 14983         | 3940           | 4836            |
|   | <b>Primary</b>   | <b>165362</b>     | <b>202376</b> | <b>428936</b> | <b>487632</b> | <b>510405</b>  | <b>559948</b>   | <b>149752</b>      | <b>168758</b> | <b>336719</b> | <b>356283</b> | <b>348188</b>  | <b>362603</b>   |
| 3.  | Manufacturing  | 7358              | 8329          | 8111          | 8780          | 11155          | 12625           | 6609               | 7007          | 7133          | 7851          | 10578          | 12218           |
| 4.  | Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services              | 61109             | 101365        | 136540        | 172901        | 194818         | 265328          | 57066              | 88657         | 109787        | 134366        | 145420         | 186307          |
| 5.  | Construction   | 88507             | 113326        | 125175        | 165998        | 152392         | 178425          | 81645              | 99986         | 106858        | 142994        | 131217         | 150081          |
|   | <b>Secondary</b>   | <b>156974</b>     | <b>223020</b> | <b>269826</b> | <b>347679</b> | <b>358365</b>  | <b>456378</b>   | <b>145320</b>      | <b>195650</b> | <b>223778</b> | <b>285211</b> | <b>287215</b>  | <b>348606</b>   |
|   | Industry   | 160983            | 235511        | 278544        | 307308        | 363347         | 463043          | 149135             | 201395        | 231439        | 253760        | 291155         | 353442          |
| 6.  | Trade, hotels and restaurants  | 96173             | 103080        | 119745        | 117695        | 138866         | 158223          | 91962              | 95240         | 104821        | 107142        | 124244         | 139505          |
| 6.1   | Trade & repair services  | 93698             | 100399        | 116944        | 114625        | 135560         | 154682          | 89595              | 92764         | 102373        | 104348        | 121289         | 136387          |
| 6.2   | Hotels & restaurants   | 2475              | 2681          | 2801          | 3070          | 3305           | 3541            | 2367               | 2476          | 2448          | 2794          | 2955           | 3118            |
| 7.  | Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting | 38990             | 46410         | 49714         | 56373         | 58455          | 69454           | 36135              | 41073         | 43982         | 48885         | 52656          | 60682           |
| 7.1   | Railways   | 35                | 33            | 34            | 37            | 38             | 34              | 33                 | 31            | 29            | 31            | 26             | 26              |
| 7.2   | Transport by means other than Railways                               | 26880             | 31102         | 31567         | 34430         | 35756          | 41860           | 24872              | 27759         | 28468         | 30618         | 34020          | 38815           |
| 7.2.1   | Road transport   | 25853             | 30356         | 31180         | 34020         | 33636          | 36400           | 23956              | 27085         | 28136         | 30167         | 32287          | 34472           |
| 7.2.2   | Water transport  | 836               | 580           | 122           | 98            | 285            | 281             | 739                | 530           | 105           | 84            | 233            | 226             |
| 7.2.3   | Air transport  | 191               | 166           | 265           | 463           | 1834           | 5180            | 177                | 144           | 227           | 385           | 1500           | 4117            |

| Annexure-VII  |  |                   |                |                |                |                |                 |                    |               |                |                |                |                 |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series) |  |                   |                |                |                |                |                 |                    |               |                |                |                |                 |
| S.No.   | Item   | At Current Prices |                |                |                |                |                 | At Constant Prices |               |                |                |                |                 |
|   |  | 2012-13           | 2013-14        | 2014-15        | 2015-16        | 2016-17<br>(P) | 2017-18<br>(Pr) | 2012-13            | 2013-14       | 2014-15        | 2015-16        | 2016-17<br>(P) | 2017-18<br>(Pr) |
| 7.2.4   | Services incidental to transport                           | 0                 | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0               | 0                  | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0               |
| 7.3   | Storage  | 0                 | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0               | 0                  | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0               |
| 7.4   | Communication & services related to broadcasting           | 12075             | 15275          | 18113          | 21755          | 22666          | 27559           | 11230              | 13283         | 15485          | 18218          | 18610          | 21841           |
| 8.  | Financial services   | 19581             | 21502          | 23671          | 22632          | 28747          | 34808           | 19192              | 19683         | 25607          | 23859          | 26711          | 31651           |
| 9.  | Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 46544             | 51036          | 52747          | 54631          | 56546          | 59494           | 42396              | 43829         | 44658          | 45647          | 46490          | 47546           |
| 10.   | Public administration                                      | 170816            | 189585         | 197043         | 229778         | 227212         | 243942          | 163517             | 175239        | 174368         | 209375         | 203595         | 215178          |
| 11.   | Other services   | 156875            | 176398         | 192708         | 193737         | 241184         | 266501          | 143738             | 149694        | 156265         | 149745         | 177613         | 185342          |
|   | Tertiary   | 528979            | 588011         | 635628         | 674846         | 751010         | 832422          | 496940             | 524757        | 549701         | 584653         | 631310         | 679904          |
| <b>12.</b>  | <b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>                          | <b>851315</b>     | <b>1013407</b> | <b>1334390</b> | <b>1510157</b> | <b>1619779</b> | <b>2E+06</b>    | <b>792012</b>      | <b>889165</b> | <b>1110198</b> | <b>1226147</b> | <b>1266714</b> | <b>1E+06</b>    |
| 13  | Taxes on Product   | 27434             | 35819          | 36560          | 52268          | 63937          | 80049           | 25262              | 32999         | 35137          | 52268          | 63937          | 82236           |
| 14  | Subsidies on Product                                       | 42556             | 19889          | 20010          | 19804          | 13840          | 11363           | 39477              | 18323         | 19231          | 19804          | 13840          | 11734           |
| 15.   | Gross State Domestic Product                               | 836193            | 1029337        | 1350940        | 1533925        | 1669876        | 1917434         | 777797             | 903841        | 1126104        | 1248773        | 1316811        | 1461615         |
| 16.   | Population ('00)   | 11345             | 11586          | 11710          | 11920          | 12140          | 12360           | 11345              | 11586         | 11710          | 11920          | 12140          | 12360           |
| 17.   | Per Capita (₹)   | 73708             | 88843          | 115366         | 128685         | 137552         | 155132          | 68561              | 78012         | 96166          | 104763         | 108469         | 118254          |





## Annexure-VIII

## Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl. No.    | Item   | At Current Prices |               |                |                |                |                | At Constant Prices |               |               |                |                |                |
|------------|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|            |  | 2012-13           | 2013-14       | 2014-15        | 2015-16        | 2016-17 (P)    | 2017-18 (Pr)   | 2012-13            | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16        | 2016-17 (P)    | 2017-18 (Pr)   |
| 7.4        | Communication & services related to broadcasting           | 9949              | 11507         | 14279          | 17797          | 17242          | 20573          | 9154               | 9603          | 11853         | 14482          | 13981          | 16179          |
| 8.         | Financial services   | 19248             | 21143         | 23249          | 22161          | 27901          | 33740          | 18870              | 19341         | 25215         | 23422          | 25983          | 30765          |
| 9.         | Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 37497             | 40721         | 41691          | 43309          | 45236          | 47456          | 34018              | 34723         | 35227         | 36015          | 36960          | 37638          |
| 10.        | Public administration                                      | 135009            | 148275        | 155643         | 184292         | 183649         | 198069         | 129109             | 136710        | 136649        | 167996         | 164021         | 174299         |
| 11.        | Other services   | 146832            | 165301        | 180946         | 181941         | 228211         | 252976         | 134149             | 139386        | 145645        | 139072         | 166227         | 173682         |
|            | Tertiary   | 464960            | 513238        | 558959         | 592847         | 664730         | 739012         | 435825             | 455500        | 480512        | 510753         | 554580         | 598572         |
| <b>12.</b> | <b>TOTAL NSVA at basic prices</b>                          | <b>752671</b>     | <b>882960</b> | <b>1190155</b> | <b>1341357</b> | <b>1428139</b> | <b>1619901</b> | <b>697859</b>      | <b>768469</b> | <b>980096</b> | <b>1073833</b> | <b>1097291</b> | <b>1194034</b> |
| 13.        | Taxes on Products  | 27434             | 35819         | 36560          | 52268          | 63937          | 80049          | 25262              | 32999         | 35137         | 52268          | 63937          | 82236          |
| 14.        | Subsidies on Products                                      | 42556             | 19889         | 20010          | 19804          | 13840          | 11363          | 39477              | 18323         | 19231         | 19804          | 13840          | 11734          |
| 15.        | Net State Domestic Product                                 | 737549            | 898890        | 1206705        | 1365125        | 1478236        | 1688586        | 683644             | 783145        | 996002        | 1096459        | 1147388        | 1264536        |
| 16.        | Population ('00)   | 11345             | 11586         | 11710          | 11920          | 12140          | 12360          | 11345              | 11586         | 11710         | 11920          | 12140          | 12360          |
| 17.        | Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)                                      | 65013             | 77584         | 103049         | 114524         | 121766         | 136617         | 60261              | 37594         | 85056         | 91985          | 94513          | 102309         |

(P): Provisional Estimates, (Pr): Projected Figures

| <b>Annexure-IX</b>  |               |                     |                   |               |                     |                   |               |                     |                   |
|---|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>AREA, PRODUCTION &amp; AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS</b> |               |                     |                   |               |                     |                   |               |                     |                   |
| Year / District   | Paddy         |                     |                   | Maize         |                     |                   | Pulses        |                     |                   |
|   | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) |
| <i>1</i>  | <i>2</i>      | <i>3</i>            | <i>4</i>          | <i>5</i>      | <i>6</i>            | <i>7</i>          | <i>8</i>      | <i>9</i>            | <i>10</i>         |
| 2000 - 01   | 51,839        | 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             |
| 2016 - 17   | 36,858        | 61,516              | 1,669             | 5,779         | 8,911               | 1,542             | 3,529         | 4,774               | 1,353             |
| 2017 - 18   | 36114.2       | 59606               | 1650              | 5978          | 9469.8              | 1583.9            | 3922          | 6682                | 1703              |

## Annexure-X

## AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

| Sl. No. | Year      | Orange      |                   |               | Banana      |                   |               | Passion Fruit |                   |               | Tomato      |                   |               |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
|         |           | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha.   | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. |
| 1       | 2         | 3           | 4                 | 5             | 6           | 7                 | 8             | 9             | 10                | 11            | 12          | 13                | 14            |
| 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          |
| 16      | 2016 - 17 | 16030       | 41340             | 2.58          | 11000       | 141040            | 12.82         | 980           | 2110              | 2.14          | 1290        | 12850             | 9.96          |
| 17      | 2017-18   | 16070       | 41420             | 2.57          | 11210       | 143840            | 12.83         | 980           | 2110              | 2.14          | 1340        | 13230             | 9.87          |

| Sl. No. | Year      | Birdeye Chilly |                   |               | Chow Chow   |                   |               | Turmeric    |                   |               | Ginger      |                   |               |
|---------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
|         |           | Area in Ha.    | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. | Area in Ha. | Production in M.T | Yield M.T/Ha. |
|         |           | 15             | 16                | 17            | 18          | 19                | 20            | 21          | 22                | 23            | 24          | 25                | 26            |
| 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          |
| 16      | 2016 - 17 | 11168          | 10727             | 1.02          | 4796        | 81930             | 17.08         | 7482        | 28890             | 3.86          | 8553        | 62743             | 7.34          |
| 17      | 2017-18   | 11196          | 10918             | .97           | 4805        | 82350             | 17.13         | 7738        | 29820             | 3.85          | 8553        | 62744             | 7.32          |

## Annexure-XI

NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2018

| Sl. No.        | Category                         | 2004-2005    | 2005-2006    | 2006-2007    | 2007-2008    | 2008-2009    | 2009-2010    | 2010-2011     | 2011-2012     | 2012-2013     | 2013-2014     | 2014-2015     | 2015-2016     | 2016-2017     | 2017-2018     |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1              | 2                                | 3            | 4            | 5            | 6            | 7            | 8            | 9             | 10            | 11            | 12            | 13            | 14            | 15            | 16            |
| <b>PRIVATE</b> |                                  |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1              | Two Wheeler                      | 22283        | 25604        | 28363        | 30884        | 35933        | 43983        | 52057         | 61447         | 71602         | 81790         | 91091         | 100963        | 112081        | 126738        |
| 2              | Three Wheeler (passenger)        | 1387         | 1623         | 1841         | 2026         | 2190         | 2327         | 2585          | 3064          | 3702          | 4453          | 4727          | 4985          | 5484          | 5774          |
| 3              | Three Wheeler (Goods)            | 8            | 22           | 36           | 39           | 47           | 56           | 63            | 68            | 68            | 73            | 73            | 73            | 74            | 74            |
| 4              | Motor Cab                        | 1883         | 2203         | 2517         | 2705         | 2927         | 3274         | 3792          | 4398          | 5091          | 5885          | 6044          | 6211          | 6735          | 7341          |
| 5              | Maxi Cab                         | 708          | 913          | 1095         | 1251         | 1412         | 1545         | 1783          | 2079          | 2388          | 2771          | 2915          | 3106          | 3270          | 3444          |
| 6              | Motor Cars                       | 14235        | 16407        | 18586        | 20199        | 21969        | 23806        | 25748         | 28046         | 30269         | 32373         | 34315         | 36121         | 38178         | 41379         |
| 7              | Bus                              | 566          | 627          | 686          | 722          | 758          | 786          | 806           | 849           | 884           | 899           | 916           | 949           | 988           | 1017          |
| 8              | Ambulance                        | 0            | 0            | 1            | 3            | 4            | 8            | 9             | 14            | 17            | 20            | 24            | 31            | 38            | 43            |
| 9              | Fire Figher                      | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| 10             | Recovery Vehicle                 | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12           | 12           | 13           | 14            | 17            | 17            | 18            | 18            | 18            | 19            | 19            |
| 11             | Goods Carrier                    | 4364         | 5062         | 5802         | 6479         | 7226         | 7926         | 8953          | 10171         | 11311         | 12743         | 13814         | 14771         | 16068         | 17817         |
| 12             | Tractor                          | 139          | 153          | 172          | 185          | 190          | 197          | 220           | 242           | 254           | 262           | 267           | 285           | 294           | 308           |
| 13             | Trailer                          | 55           | 57           | 57           | 58           | 59           | 62           | 64            | 64            | 64            | 65            | 65            | 65            | 65            | 72            |
| 14             | Camper Van/Trailer(Pvt)          | 5            | 6            | 6            | 6            | 6            | 8            | 8             | 8             | 8             | 9             | 9             | 9             | 9             | 9             |
| 15             | Constr. Equipt.Vehicle           | 8            | 10           | 14           | 16           | 26           | 38           | 65            | 98            | 119           | 147           | 156           | 166           | 176           | 184           |
| 16             | Excavator/Earth moving Equipment | 153          | 229          | 296          | 366          | 427          | 501          | 600           | 709           | 785           | 915           | 1042          | 1138          | 1261          | 1437          |
| 17             | Road Roller                      | 1            | 1            | 1            | 2            | 4            | 7            | 11            | 12            | 12            | 14            | 14            | 14            | 14            | 18            |
| 18             | Others                           | 24           | 41           | 52           | 61           | 74           | 145          | 219           | 292           | 335           | 460           | 641           | 821           | 1042          | 1257          |
| 19             | <b>TOTAL (PRIVATE)</b>           | <b>45828</b> | <b>52968</b> | <b>59536</b> | <b>65014</b> | <b>73264</b> | <b>84682</b> | <b>96997</b>  | <b>111578</b> | <b>126934</b> | <b>142897</b> | <b>156131</b> | <b>169726</b> | <b>185796</b> | <b>206935</b> |
| 20             | <b>GOVERNMENT TOTAL</b>          | <b>2501</b>  | <b>2676</b>  | <b>2777</b>  | <b>2954</b>  | <b>3125</b>  | <b>3425</b>  | <b>3678</b>   | <b>3871</b>   | <b>4046</b>   | <b>4212</b>   | <b>4437</b>   | <b>4591</b>   | <b>4758</b>   | <b>5310</b>   |
| 21             | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>               | <b>48329</b> | <b>55644</b> | <b>62313</b> | <b>67968</b> | <b>76389</b> | <b>88107</b> | <b>100675</b> | <b>115449</b> | <b>130972</b> | <b>147109</b> | <b>160568</b> | <b>174317</b> | <b>190554</b> | <b>212241</b> |



| Annexure-XII                                  |                               |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES |                               |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| (Price in Rupees)                             |                               |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sl. No.                                       | Name of Commodities           | Unit  | 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 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| 1   | 2                             | 3     | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14        | 15        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20        |
| <b>I</b>                                      | <b>CEREALS</b>                |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1   | Rice                          | Kg    | 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     | 50.00     | 46.00     |
| 2   | Atta                          | Kg    | 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     | 35.00     | 36.00     |
| 3   | Maida                         | Kg    | 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     | 38.00     | 40.00     |
| 4   | Suji                          | Kg    | 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     | 56.00     | 63.00     |
| 5   | Bread (400g)                  | No.   | 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     | 30.00     | 32.00     |
| 6   | Biscuit (Good Day) 100g       | No.   | 10.33   | 1067.00 | 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     | 15.00     | 11.00     |
| <b>II</b>                                     | <b>PULSES</b>                 |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 7   | Masur dal (small)             | Kg    | 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    | 118.00    | 109.00    |
| 8   | Black Gram                    | Kg    | 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     | 89.00     | 106.00    |
| 9   | Local Pulse (Bete)            | Kg    | 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     | 84.00     | 85.00     |
| 10  | Motor Chana (Dry peas)        | Kg    | 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     | 54.00     | 51.00     |
| 11  | Soyabean                      | Kg    | 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     | 94.00     | 83.00     |
| <b>III</b>                                    | <b>OILS &amp; FATS</b>        |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 12  | Mastard Oil (refined veg.oil) | Litr. | 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    | 128.00    | 129.00    |
| 13  | Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy)     | Kg.   | 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    | 115.00    | 108.00    |
| <b>IV</b>                                     | <b>MEAT, FISH &amp; EGG</b>   |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 14  | Pork                          | Kg.   | 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    | 251.00    | 263.00    |
| 15  | Beef                          | Kg.   | 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    | 314.00    | 325.00    |
| 16  | Mutton                        | Kg.   | 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    | 342.00    | 369.00    |
| 17  | Chicken (Broiler)             | Kg.   | 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    | 222.00    | 213.00    |
| 18  | Fish                          | Kg.   | 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    | 339.00    | 293.00    |

| Annexure-XII                                  |                                  |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES |                                  |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| (Price in Rupees)                             |                                  |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sl. No.                                       | Name of Commodities              | Unit  | 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 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| 1   | 2                                | 3     | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14        | 15        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20        |
| 19  | Egg (Farm)                       | Dozen | 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    | 134.00    | 120.00    |
| <b>V</b>                                      | <b>MILK &amp; ITS PRODUCTION</b> |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 20  | Milk (Private)                   | Lit.  | 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     | 59.00     | 58.00     |
| 21  | Everyday (milk powder)           | Kg    | 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    | 176.00    | 176.00    |
| 22  | Amul Butter (100g.)              | No.   | 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     | 42.00     | 45.00     |
| <b>VI</b>                                     | <b>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>   |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 23  | Salt (Tata)                      | Kg    | 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     | 21.00     | 20.00     |
| 24  | Turmeric (100g)                  | Gram  | 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     | 25.00     | 24.00     |
| 25  | Garlic                           | Kg    | 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    | 192.00    | 185.00    |
| 26  | Ginger                           | Kg    | 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     | 50.00     | 46.00     |
| 27  | Chilly Powder (100g.)            | Gram  | 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     | 33.00     | 35.00     |
| <b>VII</b>                                    | <b>VEGETABLES</b>                |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 28  | Potato                           | Kg    | 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     | 33.00     | 28.00     |
| 29  | Onion                            | Kg    | 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     | 51.00     | 41.00     |
| 30  | Brinjal                          | Kg    | 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     | 48.00     | 60.00     |
| 31  | Tomato                           | Kg    | 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     | 64.00     | 71.00     |
| 32  | French Bean                      | Kg    | 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     | 78.00     | 83.00     |
| 33  | Bitter Guard                     | Kg    | 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     | 78.00     | 78.00     |
| 34  | Chilly Green                     | Kg    | 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    | 212.00    | 226.00    |
| 35  | Squash                           | Kg    | 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     | 34.00     | 35.00     |
| 36  | Mustard Leaf                     | Kg    | 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     | 53.00     | 75.00     |
| 37  | Pumpkin Leaf                     | Kg    | 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     | 54.00     | 66.00     |
| 38  | Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)            | Kg    | 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     | 51.00     | 59.00     |

| Annexure-XII                                  |                             |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES |                             |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| (Price in Rupees)                             |                             |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sl. No.                                       | Name of Commodities         | Unit     | 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 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| 1   | 2                           | 3        | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14        | 15        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20        |
| <b>VIII</b>                                   | <b>FRUITS</b>               |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 39  | Banana                      | Dozen    | 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     | 90.00     | 84.00     |
| 40  | Pineapple                   | Kg       | 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     | 37.00     | 50.00     |
| <b>IX</b>                                     | <b>BEVERAGE</b>             |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 41  | Sugar                       | Kg       | 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     | 49.00     | 50.00     |
| 42  | Tea Leaf (Uphaar Red) 250g. | Gram     | 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    | 100.00    | 101.00    |
| 43  | Gur                         | Kg       | 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    | 114.00    | 95.00     |
| <b>X</b>                                      | <b>INTOXICATES</b>          |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 44  | Finished Pan                | No.      | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 2.00      | 2.00      | 2.00      | 2.00      | 2.00      | 2.00      | 3.00      |
| 45  | Tobacco Leaf                | Kg       | 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    | 392.00    | 456.00    |
| 46  | Mizo zial (10 Sticks)       | No.      | 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      | 7.00      | 8.00      |
| 47  | Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks)  | No.      | 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     | 80.00     | 84.00     |
| <b>XI</b>                                     | <b>FUEL &amp; LIGHTING</b>  |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 48  | L.P.G. Gas (14.20 Kg)       | Cylinder | 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    | 447.00    | 457.00    |
| 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      | 2.35      |
| <b>XII</b>                                    | <b>SOAP</b>                 |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 50  | Washing Soap (Ball)         | Per Ball | 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     | 29.00     | 30.00     |
| 51  | Cinthol (Bathing Soap)      | No.      | 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     | 40.00     | 35.00     |

| Annexure-XII                                  |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| (Price in Rupees)                             |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sl. No.                                       | Name of Commodities         | Unit      | 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 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 |
| 1   | 2                           | 3         | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14        | 15        | 16        | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20        |
| <b>XIII EDUCATION</b>                         |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 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    | 661.00    | 719.00    |
| 53  | School Tution Fee (Pvt.)    | Month     | 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    | 572.00    | 613.00    |
| <b>XIV MEDICAL CARE</b>                       |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 54  | Doctor Consultation Fee     | Per Visit | 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    | 200.00    | 200.00    |
| 55  | Paracetamol                 | Per Strip | 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     | 11.00     | 11.00     |
| <b>XV BEDDING &amp; CLOTHING</b>              |                             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 56  | Secondhand Shirt            | No.       | 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    | 286.00    | 306.00    |
| 57  | Secondhand Pant             | No.       | 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    | 333.00    | 306.00    |
| 58  | Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton     | No.       | 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    | 987.00    | 1013.00   |
| 59  | Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton         | No.       | 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    | 851.00    | 816.00    |
| 60  | Mosquito Net (Double)       | No.       | 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    | 958.00    | 954.00    |

| Annexure-XIII  |                                |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES</b> |                                |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sl. No.  | Name of Commodities            | Unit     | 2004-05  | 2005-06  | 2006-07  | 2007-08  | 2008-09  | 2009-10  | 2010-11   | 2011-12   | 2012-13   | 2013-14   | 2014-15   | 2015-16   | 2016-17   | 2017-18   |
| <i>1</i>   | <i>2</i>                       | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>13</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>17</i> |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>CEREALS</b>                 |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1  | Rice (Local)                   | Qtls.    | 1220     | 1158     | 1387     | 1825     | 1800     | 2506     | 3050      | 3035      | 3102      | 3444      | 4199      | 4461      | 4314      | 4114      |
| 2  | Atta                           | Qtls.    | 988      | 1282     | 1367     | 1280     | 1380     | 1485     | 1490      | 1574      | 1837      | 2374      | 2545      | 2700      | 2703      | 2770      |
| 3  | Maida                          | Qtls.    | 1418     | 1379     | 1635     | 1775     | 1840     | 1636     | 1773      | 1601      | 1997      | 2670      | 2597      | 2900      | 2967      | 2920      |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>PULSES</b>                  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 4  | Masur Dal (Small)              | Qtls.    | 3270     | 3280     | 3334     | 5256     | 6837     | 7063     | 6517      | 5982      | 6312      | 7214      | 7604      | 9986      | 10152     | 9538      |
| 5  | Local Pulses (Bete)            | Qtls.    | 2600     | 2800     | 3200     | 2920     | 3700     | 2833     | 3956      | 3910      | 5018      | 6441      | 6379      | 7359      | 7471      | 8000      |
| <b>III</b>   | <b>BEVERAGE</b>                |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 6  | Sugar                          | Qtls.    | 2123     | 2261     | 2272     | 2139     | 2456     | 4058     | 3671      | 3608      | 3949      | 4531      | 4294      | 3817      | 3782      | 4475      |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b> |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 7  | Salt                           | 50       | 280      | 279      | 327      | 339      | 350      | 323      | 388       | 425       | 391       | 444       | 539       | 718       | 772       | 870       |
| 8  | Turmeric                       | Qtls.    | 5000     | 5200     | 5200     | 600      | 775      | 860      | 3517      | 4982      | 2917      | 3267      | 3681      | 4074      | 4314      | 4829      |
| 9  | Garlic                         | Qtls.    | 4000     | 4300     | 4000     | 6100     | 5250     | 10111    | 14792     | 13444     | 10160     | 9880      | 12182     | 14791     | 15119     | 14357     |
| 10   | Ginger                         | Qtls.    | 780      | 780      | 800      | 950      | 1687     | 1556     | 2376      | 2889      | 2032      | 2732      | 5654      | 2793      | 2611      | 3621      |
| 11   | Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies) | Qtls.    | 6000     | 6200     | 6200     | 8000     | 12571    | 14000    | 12500     | 14125     | 16306     | 16005     | 14375     | 19446     | 17748     | 23333     |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>MEAT</b>                    |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 12   | Pork                           | Qtls.    | 8000     | 8200     | 8200     | 12250    | 14000    | 15800    | 16200     | 16750     | 18625     | 20825     | 24400     | 25050     | 23500     | 28000     |
| 13   | Beef                           | Qtls.    | 8000     | 8500     | 8500     | 13500    | 13800    | 17100    | 18000     | 18500     | 20100     | 23650     | 26280     | 30650     | 29000     | 32000     |
| 14   | Chicken (Broiler)              | Qtls.    | 6000     | 6500     | 7200     | 10000    | 14500    | 16200    | 16800     | 18000     | 18500     | 19100     | 18975     | 22200     | 23000     | 20000     |
| 15   | Fish                           | Qtls.    | 7800     | 8000     | 8000     | 10000    | 10000    | 13200    | 14900     | 12750     | 19225     | 16750     | 29575     | 33100     | 32000     | 52000     |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>VEGETABLES</b>              |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 16   | Potato                         | Qtls.    | 852      | 972      | 1008     | 900      | 1126     | 1046     | 1326      | 1158      | 1760      | 1801      | 2318      | 2680      | 2505      | 1450      |
| 17   | Onion                          | Qtls.    | 1334     | 1266     | 1468     | 1200     | 2175     | 2734     | 3486      | 2210      | 2262      | 4709      | 2761      | 3531      | 3280      | 3338      |
| 18   | Brinjal                        | Qtls.    | 1000     | 1100     | 1300     | 2000     | 2437     | 1567     | 3384      | 2250      | 2649      | 2836      | 3773      | 3466      | 3119      | 4113      |
| <b>VII</b>   | <b>FRUITS</b>                  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 19   | Banana                         | Qtls.    | 650      | 700      | 800      | 900      | 1100     | 1100     | 804       | 1600      | 1170      | 1775      | 3785      | 3984      | 1009      | 1450      |

## Annexure-XIV

## Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers &amp; Main workers by broad industrial categories

| Sl. No.                     | Year / District |         | Total workers<br>(% to total population) | Marginal workers<br>(% to total population) | Main workers<br>(% 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         |
| <b>District-wise (2011)</b> |                 |         |  |   |   |                         |                        |                            |               |
| 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-XV  |                     |                 |                      |                     |                 |                      |                          |                 |                      |                                |                 |                      |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| <b>NUMBER OF PRIMARY, MIDDLE, HIGH &amp; HIGHER SECONDARY AND ENROLMENT THERE IN MIZORAM</b> |                     |                 |                      |                     |                 |                      |                          |                 |                      |                                |                 |                      |
| 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                   |
| 1989   | 1084                | 98023           | 46042                | 522                 | 42925           | 20693                | 192                      | 23166           | 11466                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1990   | 1109                | 103686          | 49130                | 545                 | 44138           | 21436                | 202                      | 27287           | 13550                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1991   | 1118                | 96602           | 45694                | 546                 | 42278           | 20075                | 227                      | 27944           | 14032                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1992   | 1066                | 98771           | 47346                | 553                 | 42028           | 19380                | 273                      | 31828           | 15848                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1993   | 1082                | 97740           | 46562                | 609                 | 44969           | 20858                | 281                      | 27834           | 13915                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1994   | 1145                | 97993           | 46477                | 656                 | 48177           | 23747                | 289                      | 2916            | 14820                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1995   | 1254                | 99730           | 47130                | 694                 | 47408           | 22950                | 313                      | 30983           | 15428                |                                |                 |                      |
| 1996   | 1263                | 106167          | 49842                | 702                 | 48676           | 23873                | 300                      | 33833           | 16863                | 16                             | 22312           | 957                  |
| 1997   | 1318                | 115652          | 53992                | 733                 | 51746           | 25131                | 302                      | 36864           | 18157                | 18                             | 4836            | 2089                 |
| 1998   | 1244                | 115845          | 54914                | 726                 | 50457           | 24401                | 339                      | 36231           | 18026                | 18                             | 6174            | 2798                 |
| 1999   | 1226                | 106165          | 50152                | 748                 | 50971           | 24585                | 352                      | 37690           | 19102                | 20                             | 9344            | 4358                 |
| 2000   | 1209                | 103269          | 98713                | 676                 | 48793           | 23602                | 386                      | 37197           | 18769                | 30                             | 9671            | 4712                 |
| 2001   | 1377                | 116226          | 56276                | 851                 | 53130           | 26309                | 370                      | 43030           | 23157                | 33                             | 9076            | 4421                 |
| 2002   | 1504                | 116303          | 55683                | 911                 | 56490           | 27215                | 409                      | 39875           | 20093                | 47                             | 12555           | 6213                 |
| 2003   | 1504                | 120217          | 57817                | 908                 | 58623           | 27958                | 443                      | 45200           | 22873                | 69                             | 16890           | 8295                 |
| 2004   | 1481                | 102807          | 48827                | 939                 | 56038           | 27124                | 445                      | 43161           | 21658                | 70                             | 10283           | 5004                 |
| 2005   | 1688                | 132046          | 63950                | 1121                | 88044           | 43090                | 484                      | 41610           | 20787                | 76                             | 10555           | 5068                 |
| 2006   | 1700                | 130342          | 63050                | 1081                | 58533           | 28460                | 500                      | 44322           | 21885                | 80                             | 11762           | 5664                 |
| 2007   | 1752                | 134656          | 64159                | 1090                | 57399           | 27733                | 508                      | 43675           | 21725                | 82                             | 12816           | 6161                 |
| 2008   | 1783                | 151899          | 72907                | 1253                | 64887           | 31024                | 502                      | 44576           | 21943                | 86                             | 14649           | 7167                 |

| ANNEXURE-XV   |                     |                 |                      |                     |                 |                      |                          |                 |                      |                                |                 |                      |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 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                   |
| 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  | 1950                | 159334          | 76861                | 1511                | 93277           | 44912                | 614                      | 41534           | 20710                | 138                            | 22986           | 11749                |
| 2016  | 1968                | 149612          | 72129                | 1542                | 88655           | 42685                | 640                      | 36529           | 18313                | 163                            | 22540           | 11504                |
| 2017  | 1969                | 145189          | 70295                | 1580                | 88711           | 43064                | 669                      | 37407           | 18905                | 175                            | 21863           | 11352                |

| Annexure-XVI                 |                 |                |        |       |               |       |       |             |       |       |                         |       |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 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 |
| 17                           | 2016-2017       | 8510           | 149619 | 01:18 | 10206         | 88655 | 01:09 | 4513        | 36529 | 01:08 | 1661                    | 22540 | 01:14 |
| 18                           | 2017-2018       | 8459           | 145189 | 01:17 | 9218          | 88711 | 01:09 | 4274        | 37407 | 01:08 | 1714                    | 21863 | 01:13 |
| <b>District-wise 2017-18</b> |                 |                |        |       |               |       |       |             |       |       |                         |       |       |
| 1                            | Mamit           | 550            | 11661  | 01:21 | 685           | 6487  | 01:09 | 258         | 2146  | 01:08 | 37                      | 342   | 01:09 |
| 2                            | Kolasib         | 600            | 12999  | 01:22 | 714           | 7154  | 01:10 | 297         | 2681  | 01:09 | 80                      | 1170  | 01:15 |
| 3                            | Aizawl          | 2483           | 49644  | 01:20 | 2874          | 31426 | 01:11 | 1621        | 14922 | 01:09 | 868                     | 12628 | 01:15 |
| 4                            | Champhai        | 915            | 17392  | 01:19 | 1124          | 11048 | 01:10 | 527         | 4541  | 01:07 | 154                     | 1639  | 01:11 |
| 5                            | Serchhip        | 467            | 7154   | 01:15 | 555           | 5434  | 01:10 | 280         | 2411  | 01:08 | 123                     | 1098  | 01:09 |

| Annexure-XVI        |                 |                |        |       |               |       |       |             |       |       |                         |       |       |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 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    |
| 6                   | Lunglei         | 1307           | 19543  | 01:15 | 1456          | 12736 | 01:09 | 711         | 5312  | 01:07 | 264                     | 2573  | 01:10 |
| 7                   | Lawngtlai       | 1309           | 18517  | 01:14 | 1255          | 9610  | 01:08 | 346         | 3333  | 01:10 | 108                     | 1177  | 01:10 |
| 8                   | Saiha           | 828            | 8279   | 01:10 | 555           | 4816  | 01:09 | 234         | 2061  | 01:08 | 80                      | 1236  | 01:15 |
|                     | <b>Total</b>    | 8459           | 145189 | 01:17 | 9218          | 88711 | 01:10 | 4274        | 37407 | 01:09 | 1714                    | 21863 | 01:13 |

## ANNEXURE-XVII

**Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio of Mizoram in the FY2017-18 (as on date 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018)  
Deposits, Advances & Credit-Deposit (C:D) Ratio (₹in lakh)**

| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | Year      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         |              | 2017-18   |           |           | 2016-17   |           |           | 2015-16   |           |           |
|         |              | Deposits  | Advances  | C:D Ratio | Deposits  | Advances  | C:D Ratio | Deposits  | Advances  | C:D Ratio |
| 1       | BOB          | 4756.00   | 1036.00   | 21.78     | 1837.00   | 552.00    | 30.05     | 2324.00   | 398.00    | 17.13     |
| 2       | BOI          | 3264.00   | 1975.00   | 60.51     | 2876.00   | 1461.00   | 50.80     | 2516.00   | 1218.00   | 48.41     |
| 3       | BOM          | 532.90    | 676.35    | 126.92    | 427.83    | 434.63    | 101.59    | 385.57    | 404.20    | 104.83    |
| 4       | CAN          | 2257.00   | 5247.00   | 232.48    | 2011.95   | 4247.29   | 211.10    | 1590.89   | 3187.33   | 200.35    |
| 5       | CBI          | 11636.64  | 2219.59   | 19.07     | 5421.49   | 1539.31   | 28.39     | 3461.99   | 1527.26   | 44.12     |
| 6       | IDBI         | 13770.00  | 4559.90   | 33.11     | 17245.00  | 5687.00   | 32.98     | 4530.00   | 1889.89   | 41.72     |
| 7       | IND          | 104.37    | 119.38    | 114.38    | 13.03     | 5.80      | 44.51     |           |           |           |
| 8       | IOB          | 787.82    | 927.10    | 117.68    | 623.80    | 488.41    | 78.30     | 329.37    | 461.25    | 140.04    |
| 9       | PNB          | 4854.22   | 5046.15   | 103.95    | 2900.00   | 4100.00   | 141.38    | 3490.63   | 2334.37   | 66.88     |
| 10      | PSB          | 330.00    | 235.00    | 71.21     | 142.00    | 155.45    | 109.47    | 182.00    | 166.00    | 91.21     |
| 11      | SBI          | 421900.00 | 128000.00 | 30.34     | 373900.00 | 115500.00 | 30.89     | 300904.00 | 106999.00 | 35.56     |
| 12      | SYN          | 3117.14   | 1537.02   | 49.31     | 3569.00   | 1253.00   | 35.11     | 3351.21   | 1273.55   | 38.00     |
| 13      | UBI          | 15848.00  | 7201.00   | 45.44     | 11255.60  | 4944.79   | 43.93     | 9125.40   | 3394.25   | 37.20     |
| 14      | UCO          | 20225.00  | 6717.00   | 33.21     | 9746.55   | 5603.14   | 57.49     | 8954.15   | 5210.32   | 58.19     |
| 15      | UNI          | 2285.01   | 516.86    | 22.62     | 1353.95   | 497.18    | 36.72     | 571.79    | 445.09    | 77.84     |
| 16      | VJB          | 22533.00  | 8371.00   | 37.15     | 24696.91  | 7455.96   | 30.19     | 21987.00  | 6900.00   | 31.38     |
| 17      | HDFC         | 35576.39  | 9103.01   | 25.59     | 30432.45  | 6887.84   | 22.63     | 23689.81  | 5821.10   | 24.57     |
| 18      | FED          | 2609.29   | 299.26    | 11.47     | 3265.52   | 288.32    | 8.83      | 1653.29   | 93.80     | 5.67      |
| 19      | ICICI        | 6115.77   | 285.95    | 4.68      | 3562.24   | 91.38     | 2.57      | 3679.00   | 130.06    | 3.54      |
| 20      | INDUS        | 65889.00  | 104975.00 | 159.32    | 2225.00   | 4733.00   | 212.72    | 1450.00   | 7477.00   | 515.66    |
| 21      | AXIS         | 26100.29  | 6183.87   | 23.69     | 25180.23  | 4854.84   | 19.28     | 28827.89  | 4843.89   | 16.80     |
| 22      | YES          | 5831.18   | 856.75    | 14.69     | 2722.06   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 2645.00   | 3.00      | 0.11      |

| Sl. No.      | Name of Bank | Year             |                  |              |                  |                  |              |                  |                  |              |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
|              |              | 2017-18          |                  |              | 2016-17          |                  |              | 2015-16          |                  |              |
|              |              | Deposits         | Advances         | C:D Ratio    | Deposits         | Advances         | C:D Ratio    | Deposits         | Advances         | C:D Ratio    |
| 23           | SIB          | 6209.56          | 363.04           | 5.85         | 1590.14          | 155.47           | 9.78         | 1409.26          | 173.60           | 12.32        |
| 24           | BAND         | 5692.62          | 2086.95          | 36.66        | 3345.36          | 1084.00          | 32.40        |                  |                  |              |
| 25           | MZRB         | 214794.58        | 108933.37        | 50.72        | 182443.75        | 95443.28         | 52.31        | 151711.66        | 86535.80         | 57.04        |
| 26           | MCAB         | 87374.66         | 47341.95         | 54.18        | 72406.25         | 42308.16         | 58.43        | 59202.46         | 40038.95         | 67.63        |
| 27           | MUCO         | 5818.60          | 3174.68          | 54.56        | 5050.82          | 3227.59          | 63.90        | 4346.18          | 2935.33          | 67.54        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |              | <b>990213.04</b> | <b>457988.18</b> | <b>46.25</b> | <b>790243.93</b> | <b>312998.84</b> | <b>39.88</b> | <b>642318.55</b> | <b>283861.04</b> | <b>44.19</b> |



| Annexure-XVIII                                    |                |                |                |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                     |                  |                  |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| TAXES BY TYPE                                     |                |                |                |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                     |                  |                  |
| (₹ in lakh)                                       |                |                |                |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                     |                  |                  |
| 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         | 2014-15         | 2015-16         | 2016-17<br>(Actual) | 2017-18<br>(RE)  | 2018-19<br>(BE)  |
| 1   | 2              | 3              | 4              | 5             | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              | 10             | 11             | 12              | 13              | 14              | 15                  | 16               | 17               |
| <b>A. STATE TAXES</b>                             | <b>3385.19</b> | <b>3956.14</b> | <b>5505.57</b> | <b>6762.2</b> | <b>7751.54</b> | <b>9461.61</b> | <b>10757.5</b> | <b>13007.6</b> | <b>17866.8</b> | <b>22314.6</b> | <b>26653.09</b> | <b>35840.60</b> | <b>35840.60</b> | <b>44180.74</b>     | <b>48389.71</b>  | <b>48333.69</b>  |
| 1. State Goods & Service Tax                      | -              | -              | -              | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -               | -               | -               | -                   | 8270.00          | 5000.00          |
| 2. 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         | 1539.67         | 1542.13             | 1500.00          | 1620.00          |
| 3. 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         | 887.82          | 858.21              | 1001.00          | 1081.08          |
| 4. Stamps & Registration                          | 13.25          | 10.43          | 16.78          | 20.83         | 22.95          | 46.16          | 38.65          | 34.32          | 69.09          | 64.29          | 152.16          | 372.30          | 356.76          | 326.05              | 915.71           | 988.97           |
| 5. 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          | 6060.48         | 7226.22             | 5500.00          | 5940.00          |
| 6. Sales Tax                                      | 2331.69        | 2808.21        | 4159.06        | 5371.81       | 6204.09        | 7750.91        | 8593.59        | 10469.9        | 14215.8        | 17587.3        | 18333.59        | 21194.81        | 24703.99        | 30781.03            | 28500.00         | 30780.00         |
| 7. 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         | 1944.01         | 2575.47             | 2383.00          | 2573.64          |
| 8. 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          | 270.73          | 790.01              | 320.00           | 350.00           |
| 9. Taxes & Duties on Electricity                  | 0.76           | -              | -              | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -               | -               | -               | 81.54               | -                | -                |
| 10. 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          | 77.14           | 1.00                | -9459            | -                |
| <b>B. CENTRAL TAXES &amp; DUTIES (Devolution)</b> | <b>9459</b>    | <b>13033</b>   | <b>15578</b>   | <b>22583</b>  | <b>28805</b>   | <b>36336</b>   | <b>38339</b>   | <b>39453.5</b> | <b>59078</b>   | <b>82778.2</b> | <b>78596</b>    | <b>85808.00</b> | <b>91066.33</b> | <b>234811.00</b>    | <b>280063.00</b> | <b>310726.00</b> |
| 1. Corporation tax                                | 2431           | 3535           | 4433           | 6235          | 8991           | 11532          | 12568          | 16235          | 23094          | 31868          | 28236           | 28862.00        | 31805.00        | 74421.00            | 85343.00         | 91720.00         |
| 2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax)   | 141            | 2107           | 2854           | 4396          | 5460           | 7740           | 7891           | 9050.44        | 12204          | 17213.2        | 16904           | 19005.00        | 22712.33        | 52228.00            | 64811.00         | 80187.00         |
| 3. Other taxes on Income & Expenditure            | 18             | -              | -1             | -1            | -1             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -               | -               | -               | -                   | -                | -                |
| 4. Taxes on Wealth                                | 189            | 3              | 10             | 12            | 11             | 13             | 11             | 37             | 47             | 111            | 48              | 79.00           | 86.00           | 10.00               | -3.00            | -3.00            |
| 5. Customs  | 2380           | 2781           | 3128           | 4403          | 5618           | 6868           | 7330           | 5521           | 10331          | 14706          | 13062           | 14003.00        | 14730.00        | 37423.00            | 39930.00         | 43777.00         |

| <b>Annexure-XVIII</b>                          |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |              |              |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>TAXES BY TYPE</b>                           |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |              |              |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>(₹ in lakh)</b>                             |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |              |              |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 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         | 2014-15          | 2015-16          | 2016-17          | 2017-18<br>(RE)  | 2018-19<br>(BE)  |
| 1  | 2              | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9            | 10           | 11            | 12              | 13               | 14               | 15               | 16               | 17               |
| 6. Union Excise Duties                         | 3944           | 4065           | 4333           | 5876           | 5966           | 6557           | 6399           | 4447         | 7516         | 9383          | 8877            | 9890.00          | 8318.00          | 30657.00         | 44289.00         | 45760.00         |
| 7. Service Tax                                 | 297            | 492            | 829            | 1664           | 2762           | 3626           | 1140           | 4163.02      | 5886         | 9497          | 11469           | 13969.00         | 13415.00         | 39966.00         | 45693.00         | 49285.00         |
| 8. Other taxes on<br>Commodities &<br>Services | 59             | 50             | -8             | -2             | -2             | -              | -              | -            | -            | -             | -               | -                | -                | 106.00           | -                | -                |
| <b>Total of Tax Revenue</b>                    | <b>12256.1</b> | <b>16418.2</b> | <b>19534.1</b> | <b>28088.6</b> | <b>35567.2</b> | <b>44087.5</b> | <b>47800.6</b> | <b>50211</b> | <b>72085</b> | <b>100645</b> | <b>100910.6</b> | <b>112461.09</b> | <b>126906.93</b> | <b>270651.60</b> | <b>324243.74</b> | <b>359115.71</b> |

