



Government of Mizoram

ECONOMIC SURVEY

2019-2020



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT
(Research & Development Branch)



MIZORAM
ECONOMIC SURVEY
2019 – 20

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

Psalm 20:7 (NIV)

Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department
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A. ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AA Y = 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
 RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
 RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
 RE = Revised Estimates
 REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
 RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen
 Vidyutikaran Yojana
 RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
 RMIS = Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation
 Statistics
 RMSA= Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha
 Abhiyan
 RNTCP= Revised National TB Control
 Programme
 RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
 RSBY = Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
 RSVY = Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
 RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road
 Development Programme for North East
 SCA = Special Central Assistance
 SEDP = Socio-Economic Development Policy
 SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar
 Yojana
 SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar
 Yojana
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme
 Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SIDBI=Small Industrial Development Bank of
 India
 SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell
 & Internal Audit Cell
 SMS = State Matching Share
 SPA = Special Plan Assistance
 SPO = Sub-Post Office

SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 STEP-UP= Skill Training for Promotion
 among Urban Poor
 TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
 TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign
 TSECL = Tripura State Electricity
 Corporation Ltd.
 TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
 UCDN= Urban Community Development
 Network
 UIDSSMT = Urban Infrastructure
 Development Scheme for Small and Medium
 Town
 UIG = Urban Infrastructure and Governance
 ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
 UPS = Upper Primary School/Uninterruptible
 Power Supply
 USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme
 UWEP= Urban Wage Employment
 Programme
 UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme
 VAT = Value Added Tax
 VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation
 Committee
 WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy
 Services Ltd.
 WDPSA = Watershed Development
 Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
 WOMENFED = Mizoram Women
 Cooperative Federation
 WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
 WSS = Water Supply Scheme
 YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
 ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency

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I. MIZORAM AT A GLANCE

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Unit | Statistic |
|---------|--|------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Geographical Area | Sq. Km | 21,081 |
| 2. | Geographical Location | | |
| | Longitude | Degree | 92°.15'E to 93°29'E |
| | Latitude | Degree | 21°.58' N to 24°.35' N |
| 3. | Length | | |
| | North to South | Kms | 277 |
| | East to West | Kms | 121 |
| 4. | International Borders | | |
| | With Myanmar | Kms | 404 |
| | With Bangladesh | Kms | 318 |
| 5. | Inter State Borders | | |
| | With Assam | Kms | 123 |
| | With Tripura | Kms | 66 |
| | With Manipur | Kms | 95 |
| 6. | Administrative Set Up | | |
| | 1. No. of District | No. | 11 |
| | 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 |
| 7. | Total Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Persons | No. | 10,97,206 |
| | Males | No. | 5,55,339 |
| | Females | No. | 5,41,867 |
| 8. | Decadal Population Growth (2001 – 2011) | | |
| | Absolute | No. | 2,08,633 |
| | Percentage | % | 23.48% |
| 9. | Population Density | Per Sq. Km | 52 |
| 10. | No. of females per 1000 males | No. | 976 |
| 11. | 0 – 6 Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Persons | No. | 1,68,531 |
| | Males | No. | 85,561 |
| | Females | No. | 82,970 |
| 12. | Literacy (2011 Census) | | |
| | Persons | No. | 8,48,175 |
| | Males | No. | 4,38,529 |
| | Females | No. | 4,09,646 |
| | Rate | % | 91.33 |
| 13. | Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Rural | No. | 5,25,435 |
| | Urban | No. | 5,71,771 |
| 14. | Total Workers (2011 Census) | | |
| | Main workers | No. | 4,15,030 |
| | Marginal workers | No. | 71,675 |

II. BASIC PARAMETERS AND INDICATORS

| 1 | State Income (2011-12 series) | Unit | 2017-18 (Provisional) | 2018-19 (Projected) |
|---|---|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | a) GSDP at current price | ₹ in lakh | 1932864.00 | 2224057.00 |
| | b) Per Capita Income at current price | ₹ | 146765.00 | 168626.00 |
| | c) GSDP at constant (2011-12) price | ₹ in lakh | 1466913.00 | 1603613.00 |
| | d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price | ₹ | 104661.00 | 111786.00 |
| 2 | Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure | | (2009-10) | (2011-12) |
| | (Consumer Expenditure) | | NSS 66th Round | NSS 68th Round |
| | a) Rural | ₹ | 1,127.90 | 1,346.35 |
| | b) Urban | ₹ | 1,778.94 | 2,218.67 |
| 3 | Agriculture | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
| | a) Gross Cropped Area | '000 ha | 188.75 | 177.00 |
| | b) Net Area Sown | '000 ha | 186.00 | 174.00 |
| | c) Gross Irrigated Area | '000 ha | 19.77 | 20.44 |
| | d) Area under Principal Crops | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | i) Rice | ha | 36,114 | 35,090 |
| | ii) Maize | ha | 5,978 | 6,163 |
| | iii) Pulses | ha | 3,922 | 3,769 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | ha | 2,191 | 2,311 |
| | e) Production of Principal Crops | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | i) Rice | M. Tonnes | 59,606 | 59,050 |
| | ii) Maize | M. Tonnes | 9,469.80 | 10,970 |
| | iii) Pulses | M. Tonnes | 6,682 | 5,889 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | M. Tonnes | 2,437.2 | 2,757 |
| | f) Agricultural Census | | 2010-11 | 2015-16 |
| | i) No. of operational holdings | Nos. | 91,880 | 89,774 |
| | ii) Total operated area | ha | 1,04,789.34 | 1,12,464.71 |
| | iii) Average size of holdings | ha | 1.14 | 1.25 |
| 4 | Livestock Census | | 2007 | 2012 |
| | a) Total Livestock | '000 | 364 | 384.604 |
| | b) Total poultry | '000 | 1,241.814 | 1,260.298 |
| 5 | Forest (FSI Report) | | 2017 | 2019 |
| | a) Area under dense forest | Sq. Km | 5,992 | 5,958 |
| | b) Area under open forest | Sq. Km | 12,194 | 12,048 |
| 6 | Electricity | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) Installed Capacity | MW | 52.77 | 52.77 |
| | b) Total Generation (Generation + Import) | MW | 668.40 | 663.60 |
| | c) Power Purchased * | MU | 565.55 | 623.24 |
| | d) Total Consumption | MW | 395.78 | 387.76 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 7 | Industries | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) Registered SSI Units during | No. | 507 | 504 |
| | b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture | Family | 5,135 | 5,651 |
| | 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% | |
| 8 | Cooperation | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
| | a) No. of Coop. Societies | No. | 1292 | 1306 |
| | b) Membership | No. | 48816 | 51761 |
| | c) Working Capital | ₹ crore | 519.37 | 1265.82 |
| 9 | Banking | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) No. of Banks/Branches | No. | 205 | 228 |
| | b) Total Deposits | ₹ crores | 9902.13 | 10532.17 |
| | c) Total Advances | ₹ crores | 4579.88 | 4084.26 |
| | d) Credit Deposit Ratio | % | 41.72 | 38.78 |
| 10 | Education | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) No. of Primary Schools | No. | 1,969 | 1,956 |
| | b) Enrolment in Primary Schools | No. | 1,45,189 | 1,50,675 |
| | c) No. of Middle Schools | No. | 1,580 | 1,552 |
| | d) Enrolment in Middle Schools | No. | 88,711 | 90,567 |
| | e) No. of High Schools | No. | 669 | 689 |
| | f) Enrolment in High Schools | No. | 37,407 | 41,198 |
| | g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 175 | 186 |
| | h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 21,863 | 24,378 |
| | i) No. of Colleges | No. | 28 | 29 |
| | a) Enrolment in Colleges | No. | 15,368 | 16,000 |
| | b) No. of Universities | No. | 2 | 2 |
| | c) Enrolment in Universities | No. | 3,787 | 3,708 |
| 11 | Health | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) No. of Hospitals (incl. Non-Government) | No. | 34 | 37 |
| | b) Community Health Centres | No. | 9 | 9 |
| | c) Primary Health Centres | No. | 57 | 57 |
| | d) Sub-Centres | No. | 372 | 371 |
| | | | 2017 | 2018 |
| | e) Birth Rate (CRS) | Per '000 | 19.53 | 16.33 |
| | f) Death Rate (CRS) | Per '000 | 5.64 | 4.29 |
| | g) Infant Mortality Rate (CRS) | Per '000 | 17.35 | 14.48 |
| 12 | Roads | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) Total Road Length under State PWD | Kms | | |
| | b) National Highway | Kms | 1414.32 | 1410.50 |
| | c) State Highway | Kms | 170.20 | 175.20 |
| | d) District Road | Kms | 1267.03 | 1713.72 |
| | e) Village Road | Kms | 1442.84 | 2249.50 |
| | f) Town Road | Kms | 1214.44 | 1186.32 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 13 | Transport | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | Total Motor Vehicles | No. | 2,12,241 | 2,38,706 |
| 14 | Communication | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | a) No. of Post Offices | No. | 383 | 383 |
| | b) No. of Mobile Connections (excluding Vodafone) | No. | 10,76,319 | 1,60,088 |
| 15 | Water Supply | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| | 1) Rural Water Scheme | | | |
| | a) No. of villages fully covered (above 55 lpcd) | No. | 193 | 200 |
| | b) No. of villages partially covered (0 lpcd to 55 lpcd) | No. | 527 | 520 |
| | 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 |
| | 16 | Public Finance | | 2018-19 (Actuals) |
| a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) | | ₹ Crore | 1533.9 | -594.73 |
| b) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) | | ₹ Crore | -352.93 | -2215.09 |
| c) Internal Debt | | ₹ Crore | 122.86 | 772.03 |
| d) % of GFD to GSDP | | % | -1.59 | -8.34 |
| e) Accumulated Debt | | ₹ Crore | 7315.55 | 22240.57 |
| f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP | | % | 32.89 | 29.25 |

Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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II. OVERVIEW & PRIORITIES OF MIZORAM ECONOMY

The year 2019 was a difficult year for the global economy with world output growth estimated to grow at its slowest pace of 2.9 per cent since the global financial crisis of 2009. Uncertainties are still elevated and the Indian economy slowed down with GDP growth moderating to 4.8 per cent in first half of 2019-20, lower than 6.2 per cent in second half of 2018-19. In spite of the ominous global economic prospects, Mizoram economy continue to record an impressive growth with the total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State at current prices estimated at ₹ 22240.57 crore in 2018-19 as against ₹ 19328.64 crore in 2017-18, thereby registering an increase of 13.04 percent. Moreover, the economy is expected to growth continuously at double digit rate. It is projected to growth during the current fiscal year (advance estimate) at 12.25 percent.

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2018-2019 is projected at ₹ 1,68,626 as against the previous year's estimate of ₹ 1,46,765.

Sectoral contribution of GSDP indicates the remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector with a share of about 46% of the total GSVA. The industry sector contributed 26% while the agriculture & allied sector contributed 28% to the GSVA.

Agriculture and allied sector growth indicated that horticulture and floriculture are gaining momentum in productions. The Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture improved from a negative 3.84 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.64 per cent in 2014-15 only to decelerate to 2.57 per cent in 2018-19. While the crops, livestock and forestry sector showed fluctuating growth rates over the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18, the fisheries sector has shown a growth hovering around 5.90 per cent since 2013-14 but 2018-19 recorded the lowest growth

rate at 5.01 percent during the past 6 (six) years.

Services Sector makes an important contribution to GSDP by providing jobs, inputs and public services for the economy. The development of the sector also promotes and adds value to the agricultural and industrial sector creating important forward and backward linkages, thus playing a major role in reducing inequalities in the distribution of income in the economy.

A strong synergy between industry, innovation and infrastructure is essential in producing economic growth and social development. It can be said that infrastructure is the bedrock on which industry, fueled by innovation, drives the economy towards prosperity.

The Industry sector has shown a steady growth since the past few years with a growth rate of 17.07% showing in 2018-19 compared to the previous year. For the same year, the sectoral share of Industry in the GSDP is 25.76% (Pr), which is only 2.72% lower than the contribution of Agriculture and Allied sector. Trend in sectoral share for the past three years indicate that Industry sector has been steadily contributing a greater portion to GSDP vis-à-vis the Agriculture sector and Services sector. Within the Industry sector, 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' account for 60.33%. On the other hand, 'Manufacturing' itself constitutes only 2.20%.

The State Government gives high priority to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals requires prioritizing targets and careful implementations of various schemes/ programmes in accordance with local challenges, capacities and available resources. The State flagship programme and Central

programmes have substantially contributed to Mizoram progress in this regard.

The State Government has taken several initiatives towards attaining the Goals. The Mizoram Vision 2030 conceives development as a multi-dimensional process with integrated approach to social, economic and environmental goals thereby achieving high sustained economic growth with shared prosperity. It highlighted the process of economic growth as well as the major macro-economic policies which depends largely on the key growth sectors in the economy.

The Government Strategy for development of Mizoram, and allocation of Public resources have been mostly directed towards implementation of SEDP which focuses on political and administrative reforms, social development and economic

development of the State. SEDP 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.

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’.

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IV. BRIEF NOTE ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The International Monetary Fund (WEO of October 2019) has estimated India's economy to become the fifth largest in the world, as measured using GDP at current US\$ prices, moving past United Kingdom and France. The size of the economy is estimated at US\$ 2.9 trillion in 2019.

As in other major economies, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth also correlates with the growth of global output, an observation earlier made in the Economic Survey of 2015-16. Not surprisingly, the deceleration in India's GDP growth since 2017 has tracked the decline in world output. The year 2019 was a difficult year for the global economy with world output growth estimated to grow at its slowest pace of 2.9 per cent since the global financial crisis of 2009, declining from a subdued 3.6 per cent in 2018 and 3.8 per cent in 2017

Amidst a weak environment for global manufacturing, trade and demand, the Indian economy slowed down with GDP growth moderating to 4.8 per cent in H1 of 2019-20, lower than 6.2 per cent in H2 of 2018-19. A sharp decline in real fixed investment induced by a sluggish growth of real consumption has weighed down GDP growth from H2 of 2018-19 to H1 of 2019-20. Real consumption growth, however, has recovered in Q2 of 2019-20, cushioned by a significant growth in government final consumption.

At the same time, India's external sector gained further stability in H1 of 2019-20, with a narrowing of Current Account Deficit (CAD) as percentage of GDP from 2.1 in 2018-19 to 1.5 in H1 of 2019-20, impressive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), rebounding of portfolio flows and accretion of foreign exchange reserves. Imports have contracted more sharply than exports in H1 of 2019-20, with easing of crude prices, which has mainly driven the narrowing of CAD.

On the supply side, agricultural growth, though weak, is moderately higher in H1 of 2019-20 than in H2 of 2018-19. Headline inflation rose from 3.3 per cent in H1 of 2019-20 to 7.4 per cent in December 2019 on the back of temporary increase in food inflation, which is expected to decline by year end. Rise in CPI-core and WPI inflation in December 2019 suggests building of demand pressure.

On the demand side, the deceleration in GDP growth was caused by a decline in the growth of real fixed investment in H1 of 2019-20 when compared to 2018-19 induced in part by a sluggish growth of real consumption. However, growth of real consumption started picking up in Q2 of 2019-20, mostly driven by a significant jump in government final consumption. Growth of private final consumption expenditure also picked up in the same quarter. The contribution of net exports to GDP in Q2 of 2019-20 became less negative as in real terms the contraction of exports was much smaller than contraction of imports. Lower growth of GDP and softer price of crude oil caused a large contraction of imports.

The deceleration in GDP growth can be understood within the framework of a slowing cycle of growth with the financial sector acting as a drag on the real sector. In an attempt to boost demand, 2019-20 has witnessed significant easing of monetary policy with the repo rate having been cut by RBI by 110 basis points.

Having duly recognized the financial stresses built up in the economy, the government has taken significant steps this year towards speeding up the insolvency resolution process under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and easing of credit, particularly for the stressed real estate and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) sectors. At

the same time, impact of critical measures taken to boost investment, particularly under the National Infrastructure Pipeline, present green shoots for growth in H2 of 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Based on first Advance Estimates of India's GDP growth for 2019-20 recorded at 5 per cent, an uptick in GDP growth is expected in H2 of 2019-20. The government must use its strong mandate to deliver expeditiously on reforms, which will enable the economy to strongly rebound in 2020-21.

Share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the country has declined from 2009-14 to 2014-19 mainly on account of relatively higher growth performance of tertiary sectors. The contribution of industrial activities to GVA has also declined from 2009-14 to 2014-19. Manufacturing sector, which contributes more than 50 per cent of industrial GVA, has driven the decline while the share of construction sector has also moderated. Services sector has moved ahead faster, distancing itself further from agriculture and industry. Financial, real estate and professional services has driven the increase in the contribution of service sector followed by public administration. Even globally, the services sector has

supported global growth partly offsetting the decline in manufacturing activity.

As per the latest available data on employment, there has been an increase in the share of formal employment, as captured by 'Regular wage/salaried', from 17.9 per cent in 2011-12 to 22.8 per cent in 2017-18. This 5 percentage points increase in the share of 'Regular wage/salaried' group has been on account of 5 percentage points decrease in the share of casual workers, which reflects formalization in the economy. As a result, in absolute terms, there was a significant jump of around 2.62 crore new jobs over this period in the usual status category with 1.21 crore in rural areas and 1.39 crore in urban areas. Remarkably, the proportion of women workers in 'Regular wage/salaried' employees category has increased by 8 percentage points (from 13 per cent in 2011-12 to 21 per cent in 2017-18) with addition of 0.7 crore new jobs for female workers in this category. The drop in casual labour has mainly originated from the rural sector where rural labourers have shifted from agricultural to industrial and services activity. In urban region, there has been a shift of employment from self-employed to salaried jobs.

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III. BRIEF NOTE ON MIZORAM ECONOMY

Economic Growth

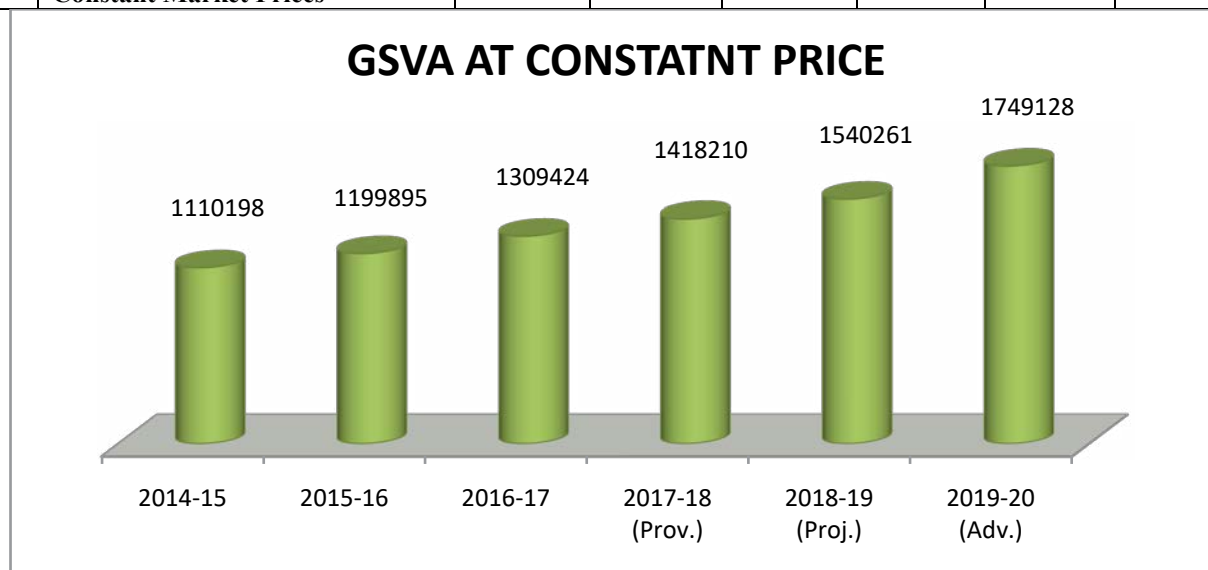
The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram has been continuously growing over the years with impressive rate. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of ₹16036.13 crore in 2018-2019 against the estimates of ₹ 14669.13 crore for the year 2017-2018 showing a growth of about 9%

over the previous year. The GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 12.35% average annual growth rate during the financial years 2012-13 to 2018-19.

The total Gross State Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at ₹ 22240.57 crore in 2018-19 as against ₹ 19328.64 crore in 2017-18, thereby registering an increase of 13.04 percent.

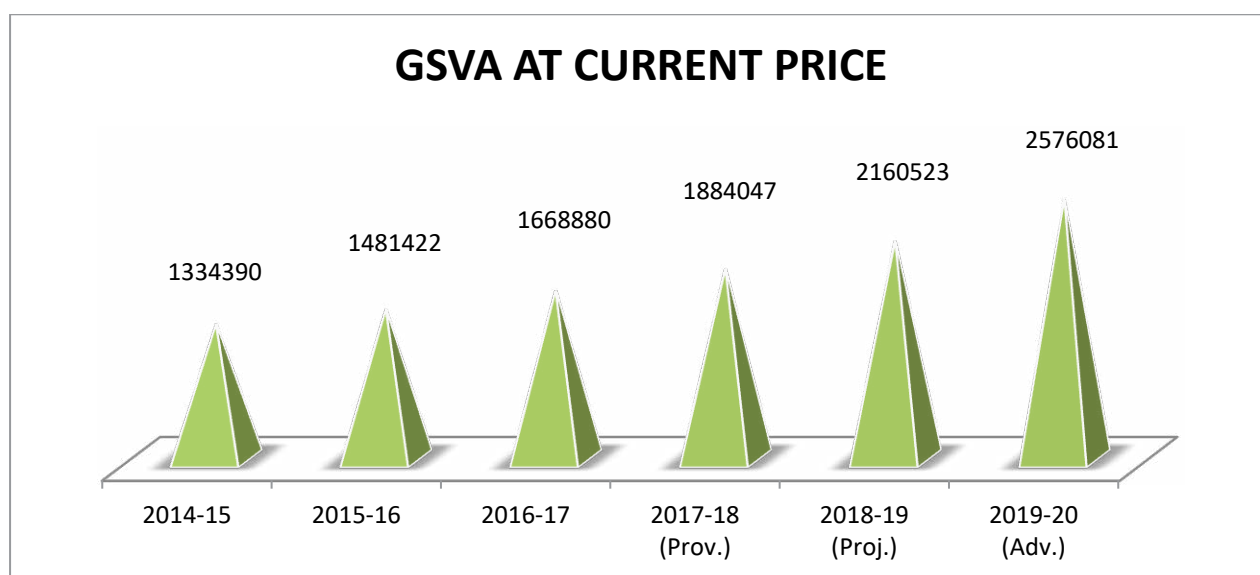
**GSVA at Factor Cost by Economic Activity : Mizoram
(At constant 2011-2012 prices): ₹ in lakh**

| Sl. No | INDUSTRY | 2014-15 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 (Prov.) | 2018-2019 (Proj.) | 2019-20 (Adv.) |
|--------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 329058 | 335566 | 351946 | 366149 | 361508 | 429741 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 7661 | 6822 | 3940 | 4836 | 6371 | 6582 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 7133 | 9892 | 10578 | 9917 | 10619 | 11371 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 109787 | 115450 | 145337 | 184603 | 228726 | 283396 |
| 5 | Construction | 106858 | 121596 | 133065 | 147290 | 160092 | 174007 |
| 6 | Trade & Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 148803 | 177946 | 211360 | 238849 | 274078 | 315177 |
| 7 | Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 70265 | 76799 | 73265 | 74672 | 77152 | 79725 |
| 8 | Public Administration, Defence & Other Services | 330633 | 355825 | 379933 | 391894 | 421713 | 449129 |
| 9 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 1110198 | 1199895 | 1309424 | 1418210 | 1540261 | 1749128 |
| 10 | Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices | 1126104 | 1232359 | 1359521 | 1466913 | 1603613 | 1829152 |



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

| Sl. No. | INDUSTRY | 2014-15 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 (Prov.) | 2018-2019 (Proj.) | 2019-20 (Adv.) |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 420218 | 465297 | 515112 | 562783 | 615323 | 773501 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 8718 | 8247 | 4983 | 6665 | 8788 | 9506 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 8111 | 10460 | 11155 | 11208 | 12249 | 13386 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 136540 | 147465 | 194817 | 256585 | 335847 | 439593 |
| 5 | Construction | 125175 | 141137 | 151505 | 178064 | 199759 | 224098 |
| 6 | Trade & Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 169459 | 197984 | 239340 | 277325 | 325944 | 383992 |
| 7 | Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 76418 | 88072 | 85373 | 89691 | 95519 | 101730 |
| 8 | Public Administration, Defence & Other Services | 389751 | 422760 | 466596 | 501727 | 567094 | 630275 |
| 9 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 1334390 | 1481422 | 1668880 | 1884047 | 2160523 | 2576081 |
| 10 | Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices | 1350940 | 1513886 | 1719191 | 1932864 | 2224057 | 2656378 |



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 46% of the total GSVA clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 26% while the agriculture & allied sector contributed 28% to the GSVA.

Sectoral Share to GSVA (2018-2019) Projected Figure

| Sl. No. | Sector | Percentage share to GSVA |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) | 7.89 |
| 2 | Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) | 5.67 |
| 3 | Forestry & Logging | 14.48 |
| 4 | Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.44 |
| 5 | Mining & Quarrying | 0.41 |
| 6 | Manufacturing | 0.57 |
| 7 | Construction | 9.25 |
| 8 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 15.54 |
| 9 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services Related to Broadcasting | 3.29 |
| 10 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 11.80 |
| 11 | Financial services | 1.53 |
| 12 | Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 2.89 |
| 13 | Public Administration | 12.47 |
| 14 | Other Services | 13.78 |

Agriculture & Allied Sector

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 28.48% (2018-19) 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.

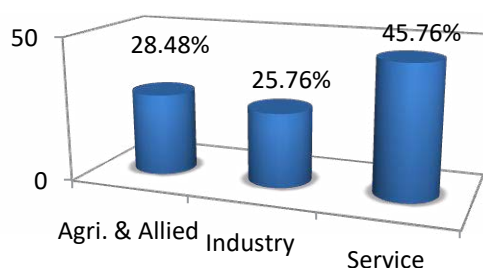
Industry Sector

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

Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed ₹ 5,56,643.00 lakh during 2018-19. Its percentage share to GSVA being 25.76%. The main determinant of this sector being Electricity, Gas Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector. It alone contributed 15.54% to the GSVA in 2018-19.

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 8 years.

Sectoral Share in GSVA (2018-2019)

Sectoral Contribution to GSVA (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 | 515112 | 351946 | 362459 | 292920 | 791309 | 664558 |
| 2017-2018 (P) | 562783 | 366149 | 452522 | 346646 | 868743 | 705415 |
| 2018-2019 (Pr) | 615323 | 361508 | 556643 | 405809 | 988557 | 772944 |

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 | 30.87 | 26.88 | 21.72 | 22.37 | 47.42 | 50.75 |
| 2017-2018 (P) | 29.87 | 25.82 | 24.02 | 24.44 | 46.11 | 49.74 |
| 2018-2019 (Pr) | 28.48 | 23.47 | 25.76 | 26.35 | 45.76 | 50.18 |

Per capita income

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2018-2019 is projected at ₹ 1,68,626/- as against the previous year's estimate of ₹ 1,46,765/-.

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 | 94797 3 rd (RE) |
| 2016-17 | 127107 | 104659 2 nd (RE) |
| 2017-2018 (P) | 146765 | 114958 (P) |
| 2018-2019 (Pr) | 168626 | 126406 |

P= Provisional Estimate. Pr=Projected Estimates
RE = Revised Estimate.

Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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VI. 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

1. 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: -

- a) *Settlement of boundary conflicts*
- b) *Protection of Mizoram and its people*
- c) *Review of Peace Accord between MNF and Govt. of India*
- d) *Cultural unification of the Mizos*
- e) *Setting balanced growth and development of Mizoram*
- f) *Exploration and preservation of heritage*
- g) *Inculcating moral responsibility in prosperity or in hardship*
- h) *Promote border trade (land and water) & peaceful international relations*

2. 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: -

- a) *Ensure continued Free and Fair Election*
- b) *Decentralization of Powers through a modified regulation of Panchayati Raj*
- c) *Development of various Districts and ADC through District Development Councils*
- d) *Administrative Reform*
- e) *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”.

1. 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: -

- a) *Self-sufficiency in Agriculture – Horticulture & Allied sectors*

- b) *Bamboo cultivation and processing*
- c) *Rubber plantation development*
- d) *Cultivation and processing of Broomgrass*
- e) *Promotion of Sericulture*
- f) *Self sufficiency in Animal husbandry and Fishery products*
- g) *Agro & Forest Based Industrial development*
- h) *Employment Creation & Welfare Aids*
- i) *Infrastructure Development (incl. Urban & Rural Connectivity, Green Urban Infrastructure, Aizawl City Improvement Planetc.)*
- j) *Power and Electricity Infrastructure for self sufficiency by 2030*
- k) *Infrastructure Management System and Implementation of Convergence Principle/ Integrated Approach*
- l) *Environment Conservation*
- m) *Establishment of Construction Company/ Corporation*
- n) *Introduction of a new PWD Manual*
- o) *Creation of Trade & Investment Environment for Outside Investors*

2. 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: -

- a) *Formulation of Man Power Development Policy (MDP)*
- b) *MDP Strategy for Infrastructure Development through setting up of Technical Institutions*
- c) *Formulation of Mizoram New Education Policy (MNEP)*
- d) *Social Security encompassing Relief, Rehabilitation and Other Welfare Schemes*
- e) *Promotion of Sports And Youth Services.*

VII. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The emergence of economic, social and environmental threats to development has led to a growing focus worldwide on Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations General Assembly has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which focuses on three core elements; Economic Growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection. Countries are moving forward in achieving these goals and aims to integrate all efforts towards inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. Understanding the interlinkages among the goals and between the targets are crucial for integrated governance and policy coherence in implementing the SDGs. India continues to target and achieve by introducing and implementing various policies and programmes and has been progressing rapidly towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The State Government of Mizoram has also taken much initiative towards attaining the Goals. The Mizoram Vision 2030 conceives development as a multi-dimensional process with integrated approach to social, economic and environmental goals thereby achieving high sustained economic growth with shared prosperity. It highlighted the process of economic growth as well as the major macro-economic policies which depends largely on the key growth sectors in the economy. Local governments being closest to the local community are the best place to communicate the role and importance of Sustainable Development Goals. The State Government recognizes mere focusing on economic growth is no longer enough but on fairer and more equitable distribution and a safer and prosperous society.

Introduction

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 169 targets and 304 indicators, on 25th September, 2015 under the official agenda "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

India being a signatory to the resolution, it is the obligation on the part of the State Government to adopt these 17 SDGs for its Vision Plan. The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice. 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. In view of India committing to the 2030 Agenda, Mizoram has committed itself to the attainment of the SDGs in the State. The State aims to align its flagship programme and existing schemes with the SDGs targets in the Vision 2030 document with an action plan for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Implementation framework of SDGs in Mizoram

As a first step towards achieving the Vision, baseline scenarios (current status) of the parameters relevant to the SDGs are being consolidated. Further, all line departments of the State Government have been instructed to immediately 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 CSS, NEC, NLCPR, NABARD, State-Owned Programme and any other relevant action. A High Level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram and Secretary, Planning and Programme Implementation Department as a Member Secretary to review progress and to suggest corrective measures. Technical Committee on Sustainable Development Goals is also formed under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics &

Statistics Department to identify the achievable indicators clearly specifying the baseline data and targets. The State Government has identified 147 State Indicators Framework (SIF) for the outlined Goals and Targets to be achieved in 2030. Baseline survey has been done for selected indicators and timeline for achieving targets for each indicator and action plan will be taken accordingly. In addition to SIF, a uniform District Indicators Framework (DIF) for all districts are identified. District Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioner will review and monitor the progress and implementation of SDGs in a district. SDGs Cell has been established in the Research & Development Branch of Planning & Programme Implementation Department to monitor and compile the progress report of all districts.

Sectoral strategy for implementation of SDG in Mizoram

Identification of key growth sectors/ key growth drivers: The process of economic growth as well as the major macro-economic policies depends largely on the key growth sectors or high linkage sectors in the economy. The interlinkages of sectors are particularly important as policy impetus for the growth of a high linked sector can automatically impact the interlinked sectors through both forward and backward linkages and can improve the growth prospectus manifolds. Identifying the sectoral linkages is an essential pre-requisite for the policy makers in order to formulate appropriate policies for boosting the key high linked sectors, as these in turn propel the growth in other sectors.

Strategy for Reviving Agriculture and Allied Sector: The importance of agriculture in economic development is borne out by the fact that it is the primary sector of the economy, which provides the basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind and also provides

most of the raw materials which, when transformed into finished products, serve as basic necessities of the human race. In Mizoram, Agriculture and Allied Sector provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a very large proportion of the population as majority of the population are still depending on Agriculture and Allied Sector. In other words, growth in agriculture sector improves the incomes of poor household groups substantially, as it is the most pro-poor and rural oriented sector in terms of growth. Moreover, being the dominant sector the improvement or changes in economic conditions of the State Economy depend to a large extent on agriculture.

Strategy for Developing Industry/ Manufacturing Sector: The Perspective plan for developing industry sector seeks maximum utilization of Mizoram's natural endowments in forest based products particularly bamboo. As such, promoting forest/ bamboo based industry and manufacturing activities would definitely provide comparative advantage in the State. In order to attain economies of scale and both domestic and international competitiveness the Government plans to take up cluster based approach in a more comprehensive way in the production and utilization of forest products. The overall Industry-Manufacturing sector goal is to increase growth rate of at least 3-4 percent per year over the next 5 years to a longer period. Therefore, the overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in the following two strategic thrusts: (i) To take advantage of endowments in the State and opportunities presented by modern technology; (ii) Implementing a series of reinforcing policies to address the business, labour, and financial challenges that create obstacles for doing business particularly manufacturing activities in the State.

Strategy for Infrastructure Development: Infrastructure is essential for sustained economic growth, competitiveness and social progress. The

success or otherwise of economic development process depends largely on the available resources and an enabling environment. Resources such as capital, manpower and technology are necessary inputs in the growth process. However, the efficiency of these inputs and the sources of economic growth largely depend on the available enabling environment as defined in part by the available infrastructure. Despite laudable efforts of the State Government, Mizoram remains consistently behind the country averages in most infrastructure index. As such infrastructure development remains development priority of the State Government. The Strategy envisages mechanisms to encourage private sector participation in all aspect of infrastructure developments such as power plants, roads, bridges, social housing, and industrial estates on reasonable terms. However, the private sector at the moment is reluctant to invest in the State. These constraints have to be overcome through appropriate policy and technology intervention so that the vision and aspiration of the people of Mizoram is fulfilled.

Strategy for Sustaining Services Sector led Growth: In Mizoram, the services sector now accounts for about 57 per cent of the State gross domestic product. In order to sustain services sector led growth, State Government will have to address several interlinked issues: (i) infrastructure facilities are poor and cost of service deliveries is high – infrastructure development remain an important challenge; (ii) given the ever evolving nature of national and domestic economies, the strategy for strengthening the services sector demands new responses from policy makers. The first step is to undertake a detailed assessment of existing policies and regulations affecting the services sector, then identify the current gaps to gain an appropriate understanding of how to better support services sector growth; and (iii) although Mizoram has high literacy rate, there is no uniformity in the quality and standard of education and

formal education does not guarantee employability. Appropriate policy and reform measures that will enable the services sector to not only grow at a fast pace but also create quality employment and attract investment is needed. It is important for Mizoram with a large and young population to generate quality employment through appropriate skills development policy and move up the value chain to reap demographic dividend. If appropriate reforms are implemented and credible policy is in place, it will not only enhance the productivity and efficiency of the services sector but will also lead to overall growth of the economy through backward and forward linkages, and it will enhance the State's competitiveness.

Mizoram Progress towards SDGs

Sustainable Development requires prioritizing targets and carefully implements various schemes/ programmes in accordance with local challenges, capacities and available resources. The State flagship programme and Central programmes have substantially contributed Mizoram progress in this regard. Tracking progress on SDGs goals, NITI Aayog has released first single measurable index in 2018 to track the progress of all the States and UTs across 13 out of 17 SDGs (excluding Goal 12, 12, 14 and 17). This index helps in informed policy formulation as it captured status of both national and State level - social, economic and environmental parameters across a set of 62 selected indicators. The score varies from 0 to 100. State with a score equal to/ greater than 65 are considered as Front runner, Performer in the range of 50-64 and Aspirants if the score is less than 50. The SDGs index score for States and UTs is presented below:

Table-1

| States/Uts | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 | Composite SDG |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Andra Pradesh | 67 | 60 | 68 | 77 | 44 | 50 | 76 | 81 | 31 | 76 | 26 | 87 | 90 | 64 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 52 | 68 | 38 | 44 | 32 | 64 | 44 | 72 | 26 | 47 | 44 | 73 | 77 | 51 |
| Assam | 63 | 53 | 30 | 54 | 38 | 42 | 18 | 61 | 35 | 75 | 32 | 100 | 53 | 49 |
| Bihar | 45 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 24 | 31 | 67 | 56 | 38 | 82 | 43 | 66 | 60 | 48 |
| Chhatisgarh | 50 | 46 | 42 | 53 | 49 | 98 | 36 | 56 | 30 | 73 | 54 | 100 | 85 | 58 |
| Goa | 62 | 80 | 65 | 71 | 35 | 65 | 61 | 90 | 0 | 50 | 71 | 100 | 87 | 64 |
| Gujarat | 48 | 49 | 62 | 67 | 31 | 100 | 67 | 80 | 65 | 79 | 52 | 71 | 73 | 64 |
| Haryana | 50 | 52 | 57 | 65 | 31 | 80 | 50 | 72 | 60 | 55 | 30 | 43 | 78 | 55 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 60 | 68 | 82 | 82 | 42 | 95 | 52 | 71 | 43 | 98 | 41 | 93 | 91 | 69 |
| Jharkhand | 61 | 60 | 53 | 51 | 31 | 52 | 56 | 43 | 35 | 71 | 23 | 74 | 89 | 50 |
| Karnataka | 37 | 35 | 57 | 55 | 32 | 51 | 20 | 57 | 47 | 72 | 52 | 90 | 64 | 64 |
| Kerala | 52 | 54 | 69 | 70 | 43 | 62 | 77 | 72 | 57 | 68 | 36 | 88 | 74 | 64 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 68 | 72 | 92 | 87 | 50 | 62 | 80 | 61 | 68 | 72 | 46 | 75 | 82 | 52 |
| Maharashtra | 44 | 41 | 38 | 49 | 33 | 63 | 58 | 57 | 27 | 75 | 39 | 91 | 59 | 64 |
| Manipur | 47 | 47 | 60 | 74 | 43 | 81 | 69 | 74 | 53 | 76 | 34 | 86 | 82 | 59 |
| Meghalaya | 44 | 74 | 67 | 65 | 25 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 72 | 98 | 31 | 100 | 70 | 52 |
| Mizoram | 71 | 69 | 53 | 54 | 43 | 67 | 78 | 65 | 0 | 100 | 32 | 69 | 71 | 59 |
| Nagaland | 59 | 69 | 34 | 45 | 42 | 56 | 45 | 40 | 0 | 80 | 32 | 75 | 87 | 51 |
| Odhisa | 50 | 40 | 54 | 46 | 43 | 46 | 23 | 53 | 32 | 78 | 34 | 100 | 53 | 51 |
| Punjab | 56 | 71 | 71 | 63 | 43 | 60 | 61 | 57 | 48 | 62 | 36 | 37 | 84 | 60 |
| Rajasthan | 59 | 45 | 49 | 73 | 47 | 43 | 63 | 57 | 62 | 79 | 45 | 68 | 81 | 59 |
| Sikkim | 64 | 67 | 52 | 47 | 50 | 78 | 47 | 51 | 1 | 67 | 56 | 98 | 60 | 58 |
| Tamil Nadu | 71 | 66 | 77 | 75 | 38 | 66 | 89 | 71 | 46 | 85 | 33 | 74 | 61 | 66 |

Table 1 shows each State's and UT's score on SDGs goals. As can be seen from the table, Mizoram rank 6th position with average score of 59 in the overall ranking of states. Despite this remarkable achievement, challenges arise on Goal 3, 4, 11 and Goal 15 since our score for these particular goals are comparatively low. The Baseline Index does not cover Goals 12, 13 and 14.

District wise Ranking based on Village Profile & Department Inputs

District-wise composite score is also computed with the same methodology and normalization formula as applied by NITI Aayog. 35 indicators are identified from Village & Locality profile for District-wise Ranking. Data for each indicator is collected from Village & Locality Profile and concerned departments. The identified goals and indicators for district-wise ranking shown below:

| District-wise Performance on SDGs | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Rank | Name of Districts | Index Score |
| 1 | Aizawl | 63 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 62.5 |
| 3 | Serchhip | 61.9 |
| 4 | Champhai | 54.6 |
| 5 | Lunglei | 46.3 |
| 6 | Mamit | 46 |
| 7 | Siaha | 44.2 |
| 8 | Lawngtlai | 42.6 |

Table 2 : Source: Mizoram SDG Progress report 2019

Table 2 represents District wise performance on SDGs and Aizawl District ranked top with a score of 63.00 followed by Kolasib scoring 62.5. Siaha and Lawngtlai District ranked bottom with a score of 44.20 and 42.60 respectively.

Second edition of SDGs NITI Aayog Index has been released on 31st December 2019 to indicate the progress of all the States and UTs on the 17 SDGs using 100 indicators across 54 SDGs targets. The index score is based on the data on indicators for the first 15 goals while a qualitative assessment has also been made for goal 16 & 17. In SDGs index V.2, out of 100 indicators, 40 are common to SDGs index V.1. Out of these, for 22 indicators, updated values have been used compared to SDGs index V.1. Table 3 below shows the performance of Mizoram in SDG India Index Version.2.

Table 3 shows the score of each State and UT towards achieving SDGs goals. As can be seen from Table 3, Mizoram ranks 11th position with average score of 56 in overall ranking of states in India. Hence, progressive action needs to be taken in respect of gender equality, decent work & economic growth, industry & innovation and sustainable cities & communities and climate action. Kerala is the front runner amongst all states with a score of 70. Kerala's good performance is attributed to the provision of Zero hunger, good health, clean water, industry, innovation and life on land. Among the UTs, Chandigarh remains at the top with a score of 70.

Table-3

| States/ Uts | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 12 | SDG 13 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 | Composite SDG |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Andra Pradesh | 69 | 35 | 76 | 52 | 37 | 96 | 86 | 78 | 66 | 68 | 36 | 57 | 70 | 86 | 86 | 67 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 34 | 66 | 50 | 58 | 33 | 88 | 74 | 52 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 67 | 31 | 71 | 62 | 53 |
| Assam | 48 | 39 | 44 | 44 | 33 | 78 | 70 | 62 | 46 | 67 | 40 | 68 | 47 | 90 | 52 | 55 |
| Bihar | 33 | 26 | 44 | 19 | 40 | 81 | 62 | 64 | 47 | 74 | 50 | 47 | 43 | 54 | 54 | 50 |
| Chhatisgarh | 49 | 27 | 52 | 52 | 43 | 92 | 56 | 67 | 38 | 60 | 49 | 58 | 29 | 97 | 71 | 56 |
| Goa | 53 | 76 | 60 | 71 | 46 | 77 | 95 | 71 | 45 | 19 | 79 | 63 | 41 | 99 | 79 | 65 |
| Gujarat | 47 | 39 | 67 | 47 | 36 | 92 | 75 | 75 | 88 | 59 | 77 | 33 | 63 | 77 | 86 | 64 |
| Haryana | 47 | 43 | 65 | 68 | 36 | 81 | 77 | 71 | 73 | 54 | 49 | 39 | 34 | 40 | 76 | 57 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 60 | 44 | 67 | 81 | 52 | 82 | 64 | 76 | 70 | 78 | 79 | 52 | 61 | 2 | 84 | 69 |
| Jharkhand | 28 | 22 | 55 | 42 | 34 | 78 | 50 | 70 | 70 | 64 | 57 | 36 | 27 | 99 | 67 | 53 |
| Karnataka | 49 | 37 | 72 | 67 | 42 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 40 | 70 | 48 | 72 | 71 | 89 | 75 | 66 |
| Kerala | 64 | 74 | 82 | 74 | 51 | 77 | 70 | 61 | 88 | 75 | 51 | 57 | 56 | 98 | 77 | 70 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 40 | 24 | 50 | 54 | 45 | 92 | 62 | 67 | 44 | 68 | 55 | 58 | 47 | 94 | 63 | 58 |
| Maharashtra | 47 | 34 | 76 | 65 | 41 | 93 | 82 | 70 | 59 | 70 | 45 | 71 | 50 | 85 | 72 | 64 |
| Manipur | 42 | 69 | 62 | 70 | 34 | 87 | 72 | 27 | 43 | 81 | 28 | 85 | 37 | 100 | 70 | 60 |
| Meghalaya | 68 | 35 | 53 | 55 | 34 | 70 | 52 | 65 | 22 | 76 | 22 | 60 | 36 | 99 | 59 | 54 |
| Mizoram | 67 | 75 | 52 | 61 | 37 | 81 | 81 | 42 | 8 | 66 | 33 | 50 | 45 | 75 | 63 | 56 |
| Nagaland | 56 | 70 | 29 | 47 | 42 | 75 | 70 | 28 | 23 | 61 | 23 | 100 | 51 | 94 | 84 | 57 |
| Odhisa | 47 | 34 | 61 | 40 | 35 | 85 | 50 | 59 | 72 | 69 | 51 | 44 | 69 | 99 | 61 | 58 |
| Punjab | 48 | 61 | 71 | 67 | 46 | 74 | 89 | 65 | 69 | 50 | 61 | 35 | 57 | 59 | 83 | 62 |
| Rajasthan | 56 | 35 | 58 | 51 | 39 | 76 | 61 | 65 | 38 | 70 | 61 | 30 | 60 | 75 | 76 | 57 |
| Sikkim | 65 | 66 | 59 | 58 | 49 | 79 | 97 | 68 | 27 | 64 | 74 | 60 | 38 | 100 | 69 | 65 |
| Tamil Nadu | 72 | 48 | 76 | 70 | 40 | 90 | 90 | 74 | 53 | 65 | 51 | 63 | 45 | 91 | 78 | 67 |
| Telangana | 52 | 36 | 66 | 64 | 26 | 84 | 93 | 82 | 61 | 94 | 62 | 58 | 66 | 88 | 77 | 67 |
| Tripura | 70 | 49 | 61 | 55 | 32 | 69 | 55 | 63 | 48 | 45 | 31 | 92 | 37 | 88 | 73 | 58 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 40 | 31 | 34 | 48 | 41 | 94 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 46 | 56 | 62 | 48 | 62 | 69 | 55 |
| Uttarakhand | 64 | 45 | 58 | 66 | 38 | 90 | 78 | 73 | 55 | 59 | 51 | 50 | 59 | 95 | 85 | 64 |

Partnership for implementation of SDGs in Mizoram

Partnership for implementation of SDGs in the State of Mizoram is developed at three levels. At the international level, UNDP has been the active partner in technical matters. Several discussions have been held with UNDP at Aizawl and Guwahati.

At the institutional level, we have been partnering with Mizoram University, ICFAI University Mizoram, Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) for technical issues.

At the district and local levels District Planning Committee is the monitoring body at district and village level for implementation of SDGs. Local channels, colleges and schools are our active partners in spreading awareness and sensitization programmes.

Way Forward

The cornerstone of the SDGs is the principle of universality and inclusiveness which is symbolized in the slogan 'Leave No One Behind'. As development indicated in the SDGs implies development in all dimensions – inclusive of people, everywhere, it calls for participation of everyone.

With the efforts taken by the State Government, certain progress has already

been recognized. The Government must ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the State is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. The State flagship programme must strive towards providing bold, practical and effective strategies and to push the economy to a high growth path by enhancing productivity, creating employment opportunities, improving public finances, promoting business environment and enhancing public service delivery in a sustainable manner. The State needs to lay out a dynamic vision for how we can collectively achieve a more developed, democratic, cohesive and inclusive economy and society over the medium term in the context of sustained growth.

The role of local government has been recognized by the United Nations for the timely and successful achievement of SDGs. Hence there is a need for paradigm shift focusing on institutional arrangement that asserts the public and local government. This transition towards a democratic and decentralized state may include need assessment to identify priorities and development gap, integrating SDGs into action plans for various development schemes, acquiring knowledge and skills for co-ownership and responsibilities for implementation of development projects. Concerted efforts is needed to ensure 'a high sustained economic growth with shared prosperity'.

Source – Planning & Programme Implementation Department (RDB)

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VIII. 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 1st 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 1st 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)*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Items</i> | <i>2016-17 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2017-18 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2018-19 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2019-20 (RE)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipts | 7398.30 | 8580.20 | 9039.49 | 9810.66 |
| | (a) State's Own Tax Revenue | 441.81 | 545.91 | 726.70 | 573.69 |
| | (b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue | 365.21 | 390.65 | 449.95 | 459.30 |
| | (c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 2800.63 | 3097.05 | 3502.96 | 3017.80 |
| | (d) Grants-in-aid from Centre | 3790.64 | 4546.59 | 4359.88 | 5759.87 |
| | (i) Plan Grants | 1434.26 | - | - | - |
| | (ii) Non-Plan Grants | 2356.38 | - | - | - |
| 2 | Non-Plan Expenditure | 4464.17 | - | - | - |
| 3 | Plan Expenditure | 3017.55 | - | - | - |
| 4 | CSS Expenditure | - | 1941.64 | 1121.41 | 2104.71 |
| 5 | State Expenditure | - | 6935.47 | 6384.18 | 8300.68 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure | 7481.72 | 8877.11 | 9658.81 | 12409.26 |
| 7 | Revenue Expenditure | 6230.34 | 6880.76 | 7505.59 | 10405.39 |
| 8 | Capital Expenditure | 1251.38 | 1996.35 | 2153.22 | 2003.87 |
| 9 | Loans and Advance Expenditure | -27.05 | 44.95 | 40.52 | 87.22 |
| 10 | Transfer to Contingency Fund | | | | |
| 11 | Revenue Surplus/Deficit | 1167.96 | 1699.44 | 1533.90 | -594.73 |
| 12 | Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) | 251.95 | -320.21 | -352.93 | -2215.09 |
| 13 | Percentage of GFD to GSDP | 1.54 | -1.81 | -1.59 | -8.34 |
| 14 | GSDP | 16366.00 | 17739.00 | 22240.57 | 26563.78 |

II. FISCAL POSITION FOR 2018 - 2019: A REVIEW

1. The overall increase of ₹ 781.70 crore in the total expenditure during 2018-19 over the previous year. The improvement in the revenue receipt to the tune of ₹ 459.29 crore helped in restraining both fiscal and primary deficit to some extent. The total revenue receipt of the State increased from ₹ 8580.20 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 9039.49 crore in 2018-19 (see Table I) while the overall liabilities of the State amounted to ₹ 7315.15 crore in the same year. However, the debt to GSDP ratio decreased from 41.15 per cent in the past year to 32.89 per cent in 2017-18. (see Table VI).
2. The total revenue expenditure during 2018-19 was ₹ 7505.59 crore which saw an increase of ₹ 624.83 crore from the previous year. With the increase in revenue expenditure during this period, there was also an increase of ₹ 156.87 crore in the total capital expenditure.

The total capital expenditure amounted to ₹ 2153.22 which is 28.68 per cent of the expenditure incurred under revenue. The total expenditure of the State jumped from ₹ 8877.11 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 9658.81 crore in 2018-19 at an annual average rate of 8.81 per cent. Of the total expenditure, 77.71 per cent was accounted for revenue expenditure while only 22.29 per cent was utilized for capital expenditure.

III. FISCAL POSITION 2019-20: 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 2019-20 is ₹ 9810.66 with an increase of ₹ 771.17 crore from the previous year.
2. Data on Revenue Receipts since 2016-17 is shown in Table – II below: -

Table-II Revenue Receipts

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl No | Items | 2016-17 (Actuals) | 2017-18 (Actuals) | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (RE) |
|-------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| 1 | State's Own Tax Revenue | 441.81 | 545.91 | 726.70 | 573.69 |
| 2 | State's Own Non-Tax Revenue | 365.21 | 390.65 | 449.95 | 459.30 |
| 3 | Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2) | 807.02 | 936.56 | 1176.65 | 1032.99 |
| 4 | Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 2800.63 | 3097.05 | 3502.96 | 3017.80 |
| 5 | Grants-in-aid from Government of India | 3790.65 | 4546.59 | 4359.88 | 5759.87 |
| 6 | Sub-Total (4+5) | 6591.28 | 7643.64 | 7862.84 | 8777.67 |
| 7 | Total (3+6) | 7398.30 | 8580.20 | 9039.49 | 9810.66 |

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 5.85 per cent of the total revenue receipts during 2019-20. 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 ₹ 441.81 crore in 2016-17 and to 549.91 crore in 2017-18 and to ₹ 726.70 crore in 2018-19. Total collection of Tax Revenue during 2019-20 as per Revised Estimate is ₹ 573.69 crore, recording a decline of ₹ 153.01 crore at -21.06 per cent over the previous year.
3. An analysis of the available data shows that SOTR collection has grown at about 23.56% during 2016-17 to 2017-18, at about 33.11% during 2017-18 and 2018-19 and at a decrease of about 21.06% during 2018-19 to 2019-20.
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 ₹459.30 crore in 2019-20 which accounts for 4.68 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2019-20.
3. Revenue earned through Economic Services during 2019-20 accounts for majority of the SONTR with a percentile contribution of 3.56 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State and 75.86 per cent of the total State's

Own Non Tax Revenue collection. General Services and Social Services account for 3.1 per cent and 12.08 per cent of the total non tax revenue collection of the State respectively while Revenue Receipts, Dividends and Profit account for 5.65 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 ₹ 3,017.80 crore during 2019-20 (RE) at 16.76 per cent

decrease from the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to less collection of 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 ₹ 4359.88 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 5759.87 crore in 2019-20 with an increase of ₹ 1399.99 crore. GIA accounts for 58.71 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2018-19.
2. The total funds under the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for our State during 2016-17 to 2019-20 and Fifteenth Finance Commission award for 2020-21 is shown below: -

(Rupees in crore)

| Year | PDRD Grant + Spl. Grant* | Share of Taxes | Urban Local Bodies | | SDRF | Rural Local Bodies | Total |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Basic | Performance | | | |
| 2016-17 | 2294.00 | 2800.63 | 15.97 | 4.71 | 16.20 | | 5131.51 |
| 2017-18 | 2446.00 | 3107.26 | 18.46 | 5.34 | 17.00 | | 5594.06 |
| 2018-19 | 2588.00 | 3625.32 | 21.35 | 6.06 | 18.00 | | 6258.73 |
| 2019-20 | 2716.00 | 3017.80 | 21.35 | 6.06 | 18.00 | | 5779.21 |
| 2020-21 | 1968.00 * | 3967.96 | 45.00 | - | 47.00 | 93.00 | 6120.96 |

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 ₹ 6,880.76 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 7505.59 crore in 2017-18 at an annual rate of 9.08 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 ₹ 10405.39

crore for revenue expenditure in 2019-20(RE) at 38.64 per cent increase from 2018-19.

3. The total Revenue Expenditure in 2018-19 as a percentage of the total Revenue Receipt is 83.03 against 80.16 of the

previous year. Revenue expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts is estimated at 106.06 for 2019-20. 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)

| <i>Sl No</i> | <i>Items</i> | <i>2016-17 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2017-18 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2018-19 (Actuals)</i> | <i>2019-20 (RE)</i> |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure | 4464.17 | - | - | - |
| 2 | Plan Revenue Expenditure | 1766.17 | - | - | - |
| 3 | CSS Expenditure | | 1294.77 | 1121.41 | 2104.71 |
| 4 | State Expenditure | | 5585.99 | 6384.18 | 8300.68 |
| 5 | Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2) | 6230.34 | 6880.76 | 7505.59 | 10405.39 |
| 6 | Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts | 84.21% | 80.19% | 83.03% | 106.06% |

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 2018-19 was ₹ 156.37 crore. The Non-debt capital receipt on account of recoveries of loans and advances against the past investment was ₹ 22.16 crore during 2018-19. Capital Receipt on account of Public debt comprising of Internal Debt and Loans & Advances from the Central Government was ₹ 134.22 crore during 2018-19; out of this Internal Debt would contribute ₹ 122.86 crore and ₹ 11.87 crore will be due to Loans & Advances from the Central Government. The total Capital Receipt for 2019-20 is estimated at ₹ 806.29 crore out of which ₹ 34.26 crore and ₹ 772.03 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 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|-------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (RE) |
| 1 | Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts) | 25.84 | 22.45 | 21.64 | 22.16 | 39.02 |
| 2 | Public Debt (2.1+2.2) | 563.07 | 755.51 | 894.14 | 134.22 | 806.29 |
| 2.1 | Internal Debt | 559.27 | 748.67 | 886.27 | 122.86 | 772.03 |
| 2.2 | Loans & Advances from Central Government | 3.8 | 6.84 | 7.87 | 11.36 | 34.26 |
| | Total (1+2) | 588.91 | 777.96 | 915.78 | 156.37 | 845.21 |

Capital Expenditure

- 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.
- Expenditure on capital outlay is estimated to decrease from last year by ₹ 117.94 crore to a total of ₹ 1750.41 crore in 2019-20. Despite the increase in capital outlay in 2016-17 and 2017-18, it is moving downward due to

considerable increase in revenue expenditure. Even under Capital expenditure, the major portion 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.

- 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 ₹ 244.23 crore in 2018-19. This could be attributed to the improvement in the financial health of the State.
- Details of Capital Expenditure for last 5 years is given in Table-V below:

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

| Sl No | Items | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (Actuals) | (RE) |
| 1 | Capital Outlay | 710.97 | 911.41 | 1996.35 | 1868.47 | 1750.41 |
| 2 | Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2) | 557.40 | 339.97 | 517.9 | 287.75 | 431.72 |
| 2.1 | Disbursement of Loans & Advances | 7.13 | 27.05 | 44.94 | 40.52 | 87.22 |
| 2.2 | Repayment of Loans & Advances | 550.27 | 312.92 | 472.96 | 244.23 | 344.50 |

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 (Finance Accounts)</i> | <i>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</i> | <i>Percentage of Debt to GSDP</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 | 7315.55 | 22240.57 | 32.89 |
| 2019-20 | 7771.09 | 26563.78 | 29.25 |

(GSDP for the year 2014-15 to 2017-2018 are as per C&AG Report for the corresponding years. For 2018-19 and 2019-2020 the figures are projected/estimates figures of Eco & Stats Deptt, GoM)

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 ₹7315.55 crore in 2018-19 and

₹7771.09 in 2019-20 (RE). 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 29.25 per cent for the year 2019-20 as per the Revised 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 ₹ 32.50 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(Actuals) :

- (+) ₹ 1533.91 crore (6.89% of GSDP)
2019-20 RE:
 (-) ₹ 594.73 crore (- 2.23% 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.

3. The actual position of Gross Fiscal Deficit of the state for the period from 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 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 (Actuals):

(-) ₹ 352.93 crore (FD 1.58% of GSDP)

2019-20 (RE):

(-) ₹ 2215.09 (FD 8.34% of GSPD)

Source – Finance Department (EA)

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IX. 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 | 2010 - 11 | 2011 - 12 | 2012 - 13 | 2013 - 14 | 2014 - 15 | 2015 - 16 | 2016 - 17 | 2017 - 18 | 2018- 19 |
|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Kg | 24.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 38.00 | 43.00 | 42.25 | 41.17 | 46 |
| 2 | Atta | Kg | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 34.00 | 34.75 | 35.00 | 35 |
| 3 | Masur Dal | Kg | 73.00 | 71.00 | 79.00 | 82.00 | 87.00 | 107.00 | 118.00 | 107.25 | 109 |
| 4 | Matar Chana | Kg | 33.00 | 35.00 | 43.00 | 50.00 | 49.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 50.25 | 51 |
| 5 | Mustard Oil | Lit | 82.00 | 84.00 | 105.00 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 128.00 | 127.81 | 128.50 | 128 |
| 6 | Pork | Kg | 162.10 | 174.00 | 189.00 | 210.00 | 244.00 | 251.00 | 250.50 | 225.25 | 265 |
| 7 | Beef | Kg | 180.00 | 192.00 | 209.00 | 237.00 | 263.00 | 307.00 | 314.25 | 325.25 | 325 |
| 8 | Mutton | Kg | 223.00 | 233.00 | 267.00 | 286.00 | 338.00 | 342.00 | 342.25 | 370.00 | 400 |
| 9 | Fish | Kg | 149.00 | 170.00 | 238.00 | 266.00 | 296.00 | 331.00 | 338.59 | 337.42 | 293 |
| 10 | Milk (Fresh) | Lit | 37.00 | 41.00 | 43.00 | 47.00 | 51.00 | 58.00 | 59.00 | 56.25 | 61 |
| 11 | Ginger | Kg | 30.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 41.00 | 75.00 | 51.00 | 49.75 | 47.00 | 49 |
| 12 | Potato | Kg | 18.00 | 19.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 33.00 | 31.00 | 32.50 | 28.50 | 29 |
| 13 | Sugar | Kg | 43.00 | 39.00 | 46.00 | 50.00 | 48.00 | 48.00 | 48.50 | 50.00 | 50 |
| 14 | LPG Gas (14.20 kg) | Cylinder | 361.00 | 395.00 | 432.00 | 431.00 | 411.00 | 435.00 | 447.25 | 468.25 | 488 |

Retail Price Index

Retail Price Index is calculated from a basket of 59 commodities with base year 2012 = 100. The Retail Price Index as on March 2019 is calculated 169.

Wholesale Price

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.

| Sl. No. | Commodities | Unit | 2010- 11 | 2011- 12 | 2012- 13 | 2013- 14 | 2014- 15 | 2015- 16 | 2016- 16 | 2017- 18 | 2018- 19 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Qtls. | 3050 | 3035 | 3102 | 3444 | 4199 | 4461 | 4314 | 4114 | 4471 |
| 2 | Atta | Qtls. | 1490 | 1574 | 1837 | 2374 | 2545 | 2700 | 2703 | 2770 | 2786 |
| 3 | Masur Dal (Small) | Qtls. | 6517 | 5982 | 6312 | 7214 | 7604 | 9986 | 10152 | 9538 | 9475 |
| 4 | Sugar | Qtls. | 3671 | 3608 | 3949 | 4531 | 4294 | 3817 | 3782 | 4475 | 4475 |
| 5 | Salt | 50 kgs. | 388 | 425 | 391 | 444 | 539 | 718 | 772 | 870 | 927 |
| 6 | Ginger | Qtls. | 2376 | 2889 | 2032 | 2732 | 5654 | 2793 | 2611 | 3621 | 3621 |
| 7 | Pork | Qtls. | 16200 | 16750 | 18625 | 20825 | 24400 | 25050 | 23500 | 28000 | 23850 |
| 8 | Beef | Qtls. | 18000 | 18500 | 20100 | 23650 | 26280 | 30650 | 29000 | 32000 | 29250 |
| 9 | Chicken (Broiler) | Qtls. | 16800 | 18000 | 18500 | 19100 | 18975 | 22200 | 23000 | 20000 | 26460 |
| 10 | Fish | Qtls. | 14900 | 12750 | 19225 | 16750 | 29575 | 33100 | 32000 | 52000 | 26370 |
| 11 | Potato | Qtls. | 1326 | 1158 | 1760 | 1801 | 2318 | 2680 | 2505 | 1450 | 1450 |
| 12 | Onion | Qtls. | 3486 | 2210 | 2262 | 4709 | 2761 | 3531 | 3280 | 3338 | 3338 |
| 13 | Brinjal | Qtls. | 804 | 1600 | 1170 | 1775 | 3785 | 3984 | 3119 | 4113 | 4050 |

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.

Consumption expenditure data are used for derivation of State/UT specific weighting diagrams and the base year for CPI was later revised to 2012=100 based on NSS 68th 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 | 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 |
| 7 | 2019 | 152.2 | 148.3 | 150.4 | 7.35 | 147.7 | 140.0 | 143.0 | 7.12 |

As on December, 2019, the annual inflation rate (Prov.) on point to point basis (December 2019 over December 2018) in Mizoram is 7.12% against the All India inflation rate of 7.35%. The All India annual inflation rate decreased compared to

the same month of the previous year, i.e., 2.11%. Corresponding to this rate, the inflation rate of Mizoram also decreased compared to the previous year's rate of 1.06%.

Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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X. 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%.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MIZORAM

| Sl. No. | Year | Population |
|---------|------|------------|
| 1 | 1901 | 82434 |
| 2 | 1911 | 91204 |
| 3 | 1921 | 98406 |
| 4 | 1931 | 124404 |
| 5 | 1941 | 152736 |
| 6 | 1951 | 196202 |
| 7 | 1961 | 266063 |
| 8 | 1971 | 332390 |
| 9 | 1981 | 493757 |
| 10 | 1991 | 689756 |
| 11 | 2001 | 888573 |
| 12 | 2011 | 1097206 |

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

The final results of Population Census 2011 shows an improvement in the sex ratio of the State i.e. the sex ratio recorded is 976 as compared to 935 in 2001 census. The national figure for the same is 943 as per 2011 Census figure. Among the 8 (eight) districts, Aizawl recorded the highest sex ratio at 1009 while Mamit district recorded the lowest at 927 though showing a marked improvement compared to 2001 Census figure of 896 females per 1000 males.

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

MALE & FEMALE LITERACY RATE FROM 1951-2011

| Sl. No. | Year | Male | Female |
|---------|------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 1951 | 46.87 | 16.94 |
| 2 | 1961 | 49.52 | 36.02 |
| 3 | 1971 | 60.49 | 16.71 |
| 4 | 1981 | 64.46 | 54.91 |
| 5 | 1991 | 89.01 | 78.60 |
| 6 | 2001 | 90.72 | 86.75 |
| 7 | 2011 | 93.35 | 86.72 |

| 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 |
| | Total | 1097206 | 1120754 | 1144838 | 1169471 | 1194666 | 1220436 | 1246797 | 1273761 | 1301344 | 1329561 | 1372987 |

| 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 |
| Total | | 888573 | 100.00 | 1097206 | 100.00 |

| DISTRICT-WISE No. of HOUSEHOLDS & POPULATION (2011 Census) | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sl. No. | 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 | MIZORAM | 222853 | 1097206 | 555339 | 541867 |

| DISTRICT-WISE (RURAL / URBAN) POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| Sl. No. | District | As per 2011 Census | | | As per Village/Locality Profile 2017-2018 | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 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 | MIZORAM | 525435 | 571771 | 1097206 | 645889 | 684395 | 1330284 |

| BLOCK-WISE POPULATION (2011 Census) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of Block | Persons | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 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 Bunglemun | 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' Bunglelang | 17126 | 8847 | 8279 |
| 24 | Sangau | 16739 | 8438 | 8301 |
| 25 | Tuipang | 21043 | 10579 | 10464 |
| 26 | Siaha | 35531 | 18015 | 17516 |
| 27 | Mizoram | 1097206 | 555339 | 541867 |

Source - Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram

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XI. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

1. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

The Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture improved from a negative 3.84 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.64 per cent in 2014-15 only to decelerate to 2.57 per cent in 2018-19. While the crops, livestock and

forestry sector showed fluctuating growth rates over the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18, the fisheries sector has shown a growth hovering around 5.90 per cent since 2013-14 but 2018-19 recorded the lowest growth rate at 5.01 percent during the past 6 (six) years.

Growth of GSVA in Agriculture & Allied Sector at 2011-12 Prices

| Item | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (Provisional) | 2018-19 (Projected) |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 18.95 | 18.74 | 31.49 | 31.41 | 30.87 | 29.87 | 28.48 |
| Crops | 9.84 | 9.98 | 8.70 | 8.74 | 8.83 | 8.78 | 7.89 |
| Livestock | 3.62 | 3.63 | 3.44 | 3.62 | 3.96 | 4.61 | 5.67 |
| Forestry & logging | 4.81 | 4.51 | 18.83 | 18.52 | 17.52 | 15.97 | 14.48 |
| Fishing & aquaculture | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.44 |

Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector in GSVA

The share of agriculture, forestry & fishing sector in GVA has seen a steady increase over the years from 20.12 per cent in 2011-12 to 28.48 per cent in 2018-19. The increase was mainly due to increase in the share of Forestry & Logging in GSVA from 5.17 per cent in 2011-12 to 14.48 per cent in 2018-19 peaking in 2014-

15 at 18.83 percent. The share of the Crops and Fisheries in GSVA has shown a steady decline from 10.21 per cent and 0.65 per cent in 2011-12 to 7.89 percent and 0.44 percent in 2018-19 respectively. The share of the livestock in GSVA was 4.08 per cent in 2011-12, it declined to 3.44 percent in 2014-15, increasing steadily from the year 2015-16 and peaking at 5.67 percent in 2018-19.

Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector to Total GSVA

| Item | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (Provisional) | 2018-19 (Projected) |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Total GVA at basic prices | 6.60 | 9.39 | 14.32 | 12.73 | 12.00 | 11.38 | 10.98 |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | -2.36 | 2.49 | 30.09 | 22.41 | 18.60 | 16.11 | 13.45 |
| Crops | -3.84 | 4.50 | 4.64 | 2.48 | 2.75 | 1.99 | 2.57 |
| Livestock | -2.55 | 0.72 | 3.89 | 5.78 | 7.87 | 9.76 | 4.37 |
| Forestry & logging | -0.76 | -0.54 | 73.99 | 52.51 | 40.99 | 33.85 | 28.58 |
| Fishing & aquaculture | 9.19 | 5.36 | 6.26 | 6.02 | 6.94 | 5.83 | 5.01 |

2. CROP HUSBANDRY

Agriculture

Paddy continues to remain the principal food crop and the staple food of the people of Mizoram. The minimum Rice requirement of the state per year is estimated to be about 1,80,000 MT, the present Rice production is only 59,605 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. During 2018, the area under paddy cultivation was 35,550 hectares. It occupies only about 20.43 % of the total cropped area and about 7.43 % of the area is under oilseeds and pulses including Sesamum, Soyabean, Mustard, Oil Palm. The remaining 72.14 % 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 2018-19, more than 38.94% of the total Rice production is contributed from Jhum areas. The area under jhum cultivation has declined from 19,851 hectare during 2015-16 to 18,957 hectares during 2018-19 which accounts for about 20.74% reduction. The reduction in Jhum area is mainly due to the implementation of Oil Palm development programme, Sugarcane cultivation programme, RKVY, RAD, State Flagship Programme and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department.

The available WRC areas of the State are very limited and scattered. The studies using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques confirmed that there are 74,644

hectares of area having a slope of 0-25% potential for WRC area. The net cultivated area (WRC areas) is only 17,265 hectares and the remaining areas of 57,379 hectares need to be developed to make the land suited for crop production to meet the growing food requirement of the State.

The productivity of Rice under WRC has been raised from 2.18 MT/hectare during 2015-16 to 2.20 MT/hectare during 2018-19. 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.

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 (*as recommended by Chadha Committee*). Which accounts for 43.49% achievement. Out of the total potential areas of 61,000 hectares, 26,531 hectares had been developed for Oil Palm cultivation involving 10,843 farmers spreading across 197 villages of Mizoram and today we are the leading State in Oil Palm cultivation in the North East. Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Production during 2018-19 was 625 Metric tonne.

The total Oil Palm FFBs sold to the Companies till March, 2019 is 24891.432 metric ton which worth about ₹ 13.39 crore. All Oil Palm Farmers in the districts of Kolasib and Mamit supply the fresh fruits bunch to Godrej Agrovet Palm Oil Mill at Bukvannei, which processes the fruits and extract Crude Palm Oil (CPO). This CPO is then transported to Kolkata to a third party for further refining.

Agriculture Census

Results of the Agriculture Census, 2015-16 showed a 7.32 per cent increase in total operated area at 112464.71 hectare as compared to 2010-11 data. The average size of operational holding increased to 1.25 hectares (ha) in 2015-16 compared to 1.14 ha in 2010-11.

Area, Production & Average Yield of Important Agricultural Crops (2018-19)

| Sl. No. | Year / District | Paddy | | Maize | | Pulses | | Oilseeds | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) |
| 1 | Mamit | 2,969 | 3,939 | 960 | 1,148 | 482 | 502 | 177 | 119 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 5,649 | 11,248 | 874 | 1,166 | 666 | 883 | 436 | 594 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 3,892 | 6,304 | 677 | 1,230 | 810 | 2,347 | 273 | 337 |
| 4 | Champhai | 8,800 | 15,009 | 420 | 726 | 302 | 326 | 163 | 143 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 4,236 | 7,625 | 1,593 | 3,071 | 784 | 820 | 792 | 1,083 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 3,681 | 5,512 | 675 | 1,039 | 252 | 427 | 148 | 155 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 5,210 | 8,539 | 764 | 2,219 | 447 | 554 | 299 | 309 |
| 8 | Siaha | 1,113 | 1,834 | 200 | 371 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 17 |
| Total: | | 35,550 | 60,010 | 6,163 | 10,970 | 3,769 | 5,889 | 2,311 | 2,757 |

The total number of operational holdings in the state has decreased from 91880 nos. in 2010-11 to 89774 in 2015-16, i.e. a decrease of -2.29 per cent. Operational holding has been defined as all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location.

Total operated area, increased from 104789.34 ha in 2010-11 to 112464.714 ha in 2015-16. As per the census data, small and marginal holdings taken together (0-2 ha) constitute 80.74 per cent of the total holdings in 2015-16 against 87.02 per cent in 2010-11. Their share in the operated area stands at around 55 per cent in the current census as well as in 2010-11 indicating an increase in the average operated area per holding.

Semi-medium and medium operational holdings (2-10 ha) in 2015-16 were 18.98 per cent, with 41.42 per cent of operated area while it was 11.12 per cent and 31.49 per cent respectively for 2010-11 census. The large holdings (10 ha and above) were merely 0.32 per cent of total

number of holdings in 2015-16 and had a share of 3.25 per cent in the operated area as against 0.25 per cent and 3.80 per cent, respectively for 2010-11 census.

The increase in the share of semi-medium and medium size classes both in terms of number of operational holdings as well as area operated and subsequent decline in the share of the small and marginal operational holdings indicates that there is a change in the cropping pattern: a shift towards plantation crops which is also indicated by the increase in the cropped areas of several agricultural and horticultural crops in the State. Even though there is a shift towards plantation crops, the pattern of agricultural holdings reflects pre-dominance (80.74 per cent) of small and marginal farmers in agriculture sector. Agriculture and allied sectors are critical in terms of employment and livelihoods for the small and marginal farmers. Therefore development of the smallholder agriculture should be prioritised by improving resource use efficiency by them, natural resources like water or other resources/inputs like fertilisers, pesticides etc.

| 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 |

Growing Number of Women Farmers

Women play a significant and crucial role in agriculture including crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post-harvest operations, agro/ social forestry, fisheries, etc. The share of operational holdings cultivated by women has increased from 10.94 per cent in 2010-11 to 11.79 per cent in 2015-16. The marginal and small holdings operated by women farmers together constitute 84.75 per cent of total operational holdings cultivated by women.

Operational Land Holdings Operated by Female Farmers

| Size Group | 2010-11 | | 2015-16 | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | No. of operational holdings | % | No. of operational holdings | % |
| Marginal (Below 1.00 ha) | 6310 | 12.59 | 6357 | 14.15 |
| Small (1.00 – 2.00 ha) | 2640 | 8.88 | 2604 | 9.48 |
| Semi-Medium (2.00 – 4.00 ha) | 912 | 9.20 | 1294 | 9.36 |
| Medium (4.00 – 10.00 ha) | 162 | 9.44 | 290 | 9.08 |
| Large (10.00 ha & above) | 11 | 4.25 | 28 | 10.49 |
| All size Groups | 10035 | 10.94 | 10573 | 11.79 |

Horticulture

Horticulture plays a very important role in the economy of Mizoram and has remarkable contribution to the state Gross Domestic Products. Almost all horticultural crops are suited to Mizoram climatic condition. As such maximum production and productivity can be expected provided that optimum requirement of inputs are made available. The Department took several steps for improving horticulture infrastructure during 2018-2019, such as construction of Solar tunnel dryers, construction of Community Water Tank cum Fermentation tank etc. for improving infrastructure of Post-Harvest Management of Turmeric Crop, Construction of Transit Godown at Sairang and Thingdawl, Rural Godowns Lunglei, Serchhip, Thenzawl, Khawzawl, Ngopa, Tuidam, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Siaha. The Department also constructed 50 nos. of low cost preservation units and 13 nos. of Cold (Staging units).

Estimated Area and Production of Major Horticultural Crops (2018 – 19)

| Sl. No | District | Banana | | Orange | | Grapes | | Tomato | |
|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|---------|------------|
| | | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| 1 | Mamit | 0.678 | 7.8643 | 2.4525 | 4.500 | - | - | 0.1407 | 0.86 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 0.72 | 9.089 | 2.5015 | 4.63 | 0.0536 | 0.836 | 0.17194 | 0.6925 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 2.6675 | 37.39 | 2.718 | 9.538 | 0.1576 | 1.054 | 0.62794 | 7.4488 |
| 4 | Champhai | 0.78 | 9.76 | 2.2135 | 8.19 | 1.5736 | 10.689 | 0.22438 | 3.8923 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 4.2075 | 51.059 | 2.7715 | 14.968 | 0.2606 | 1.442 | 0.12714 | 2.7353 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 1.056 | 13.65 | 1.385 | 4.322 | 0.0806 | 0.563 | 0.2307 | 2.1565 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 0.517 | 6.85 | 0.9125 | 3.84 | 0.1346 | 1.156 | 0.0697 | 0.3225 |
| 8 | Siaha | 0.588 | 8.18 | 1.4125 | 4 | 0.0436 | 0.76 | 0.095 | 0.4875 |

Marketing of Horticulture Products

Grape wine: Concentrated Grape wine is being regularly supplied to Radiant Company, Guwahati, Assam. Sacramental wine is also being produced and supplied to Baptist Church of Mizoram.

Ginger Marketing: Marketing of Ginger produced in the state is taken up in collaboration with Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Solution (MAMSoL) and Mizoram Farmers' Society (MIFAS). Ginger produced by farmers are purchased and sold through these Agencies with interest free loan provided from Ginger Marketing Scheme.

Export of Anthurium cut Flowers: Besides catering to local requirement, large quantity of anthurium cut flowers are being exported regularly to New Delhi on weekly basis by Zo-Anthurium Growers Society and are being facilitated with Cold Storage, Grading Hall/ Packing Hall etc. at Collection Centre, Ramhlun Market. During the past 10 years approximately 1,18,20,330 Nos. of anthurium stems worth ₹ 4,98,81,796/- approximately were exported by Zo-Anthurium Growers' Cooperative Society (ZAGCS) and M/s Zopar, Chanmari, Aizawl.

Dragon Fruit Marketing: The Department tied up with MIZOFED in Collection and Marketing of Dragon Fruit from some cluster of Aizawl Division which are being sold at Local Market of Aizawl City at a better prices.

Use of quality planting material is crucial for increasing production and productivity of Horticulture crops. So far, 2 Nos. of Hitech Greenhouse for Citrus Nursery, Citrus Scion Bank, 3 Nos. of accredited nurseries and 28 nos. of non accredited nurseries are registered under Horticulture Department, Govt. of Mizoram. Quality planting materials are being produced from these Nurseries which plays a key role is increasing production and productivity of fruits.

To impart updated and improved technology to the farmers and also to keep the field functionaries abreast with the latest technologies, the Department considered human resource development as one of the most important component for horticulture development. Hence, training of Technical Officers, field functionaries as well as farmers were conducted at various levels at regular intervals. Training in the fields and exposure visit are as effective as indoor training for the farmers. Centre of excellence at Thingdawl, Serchhip, Thiak, Lunglei and Supervisory training centres at each District Headquarters play significant role for skill development of horticulture farmers.

Canopy Management and Senile Orchard Rejuvenation

Decline of senile orchard of Mandarin Orange in the state and in neighbouring states is a major setback to farmers. As such, to help prevent aged Mandarin trees from declining, the Department takes several measures including Micro-irrigation, Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management, Maintenance of established gardens, Canopy Management and Rejuvenation Programmes etc. Among these activities, Rejuvenation is one of the most effective operations in Mandarin Orange Orchard. Considerable increase in productivity is thereby achieved during the last 10 years due to implementation of Canopy Management and Rejuvenation Programme by the Department.

To enhance capacity of irrigation during dry spell period which is crucial for successful cultivation of horticulture crops, assistance for construction of 9 no. of Community Water Tank and 250 nos. of Individual Water Tank was made available to the farmers.

An area of 1274Ha under various fruits such as Dragon fruit, Kiwi, Strawberry, vegetables and flowers was covered with micro irrigation system under the scheme – 'Per Drop More crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchai Yojana (PMKSY) which plays an

important role in enhancing productivity of the crop.

Integrated Pest/ Nutrient Management are an important component for development of Horticulture under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Since, inception of Technology Mission, many farmers are covered under these schemes. During, 2018-2019, ₹ 36.00 lakh with Physical target of 3000 Ha and under IPM and Physical target of 10000 Ha under INM were achieved under MIDH in respect of promotion of IPM and promotion of INM.

Protected Cultivation

Cultivation of High Value vegetables and flowers was taken up under Greenhouse, Polyhouses and Shade Houses covering an area of 173 Ha during the financial year bringing about quality production even during off-season, and fetching higher prices.

Fertilizer consumed/ distributed by Horticulture Department during 2018-19 are: -

| Sl. No. | Particulars/ Items | Quantity (Qtls.) |
|---------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Single Super Phosphate | 1250 |
| 2 | Neemkasto | 400 |
| 3 | Slaked Lime | 1650 |
| 4 | NPK (19:19:19) | 57 |

Ways to improve fertilizer use efficiency are:-

- i) Better soil fertility mapping by Agencies/ Research Institution concerned.
- ii) Fertilizer recommendation based on soil fertility mapping.
- iii) Creation of higher levels of awareness on the long terms benefits of applying recommended dose of fertilizers.
- iv) Creation of awareness on the harmful effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers.

Schemes under Agriculture & Allied Sector

Schemes being implemented by Agriculture and Horticulture Departments are: -

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

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.

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.

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.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):

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 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.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM-Oil Palm) for the year 2018-19:

From 2018-19 onwards, NMOOP scheme has been merged with revamped NFSM and the existing NMOOP is being implemented under NFSM as NFSM-Oilseeds & Oil

palm comprising the sub components **NFSM Oilseeds, NFSM-Oil Palm and NFSM-TBOs**. The scheme aims at increasing productivity of vegetable oils sourced from Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs).

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET):

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).

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.

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.

Pradhan mantri kisan samman nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme:

With a view to provide income support to all land holding farmers the Central Government has implemented a Central sector scheme, "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)".

The scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of all land holding farmer families in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate fields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income as well as for domestic needs. Under the scheme an amount of ₹ 6000/- per year is released by the central Government in three equal installments every four months, online directly into the bank account of the eligible farmers under Direct Benefit Mode.

NATIONAL e-GOVERNANCE PLAN IN AGRICULTURE (NeGP-A): Promoting farmers eccentric common

service framework across the states. Two Training Labs. (20 Computers each with Internet Connectivity) – (i) Aizawl (ii) Lungle. **Loneitute Thian** i.e, www.loneitu.nic.in is developed farmers able to access different types of practices of the Agricultural & Allied Departments and other relevant information as per their need. Mobile Apps for the farmers is being developed.

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.

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.

RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana): 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.

Despite the improvement seen in agriculture production and crop productivity, comparatively low

productivity in the state are mainly caused by the following reasons:

Low consumption of fertilizers: The current fertilizer consumption of the state is 16.71 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.

Agricultural Credit

One of the main determinants of profitability of agriculture is access to timely credit or finance. Lack of credit at the right period (e.g. sowing period, fertilizers administration period etc.) can severely impact agricultural productivity. Distribution of agricultural credit in the

country is highly imbalance. Agricultural credit is very low in North Eastern States. The share of North Eastern States has been hovering around 1% (one per cent) in total agricultural credit disbursement. Table below shows the share of agricultural credit of the State as well as that of the North-Eastern States.

Share of Agricultural Credit of the North Eastern State

(₹ in crore)

| State | Year | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 |
| Assam | 11300 | 10500 | 9400 | 7400 | 6300 | 5400 | 4000 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 400 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Manipur | 500 | 500 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 300 | 300 |
| Meghalaya | 800 | 700 | 900 | 500 | 70 | 300 | 300 |
| Mizoram | 400 | 300 | 300 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 200 |
| Nagaland | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 200 |
| Tripura | 2200 | 1900 | 1700 | 800 | 800 | 700 | 500 |
| North Eastern Region | 15900 | 14400 | 1300 | 9900 | 8700 | 7500 | 5500 |
| All India | 1199500 | 1078300 | 951000 | 904300 | 841800 | 676100 | 561900 |
| % Share of NE Region | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.09 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 0.98 |

3. LAND RESOURCES, SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

The aim of Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department is to enhance the fertility of soil and its productivity, regeneration and conservation of natural water resources. To attain this goals, various measures such as agronomy, engineering and forestry works have been combined.

RKVY-RAFTAAR: It is implemented on 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.

Works under NABARD RIDF: Rubber plantation development project at Rengdil & Kanghmun (Mamit District) was started

in 2018-2019. The total area to be covered under this rubber plantation project is 200 ha. and 20 ha. for Rengdil and Kanghmun respectively.

The current practice of shifting cultivation deteriorates the soil by run-off as well as direct exposure to sun due to absence of vegetation to cover the soil. Due to depletion of trees and vegetation, soil particles are more likely to get lifted and transported by rain, water, and wind. By planting cash crops like rubber, coffee and broom, the soil erosion can be prevented as these crops protect the soil from the elements. Planting of cash crops not only prevent soil erosion but also supplements the farmers' income.

Watershed management activities such as check dams, bench terrace, spurs, contour trench etc. aims to restore ecological balance by conserving and developing degraded natural resources such

as soil, vegetation, water etc. Thus helps in the prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rainwater harvesting and recharging of the groundwater table. This will enable farmers to introduce multiple-cropping and start diverse agro-based activities, which can help in providing sustainable livelihoods to a large number of people residing in the watershed area.

4. IRRIGATION & WATER RESOURCES

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 is the vision of the Department. 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 levelling & shaping of potential areas for settled cultivation.

Though the state receives abundant rainfall, rainfall being seasonal, irregular and unreliable, irrigation is indispensable for sustainable development in agriculture; therefore, it is a fact that works on irrigation had been started as early as when WRC was first introduced in Champhai and North Vanlaiphai areas during the first part of the 20th century.

Irrigation & Water Resources Department is implementing the following schemes, namely, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Command Area Development & Water Management Scheme, Anti Erosion & Flood Management Programme and National Hydrology Project.

a. 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 levelling & shaping. The source of funding is PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani).

There are 36 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects under PMKSY – Har Khet ko Pani in the form of Cluster of 14 Projects and Cluster of 22 Projects.

- b. Command Area Development & Water Management Schemes:** It has been observed that utilization of created irrigation potential in completed minor irrigation projects are low and main factors attributed to these situations are absence of adequate irrigation distribution system, the need for land development including land levelling & shaping in the project command areas and adoption of improved agriculture system for intensive cultivation. To address these problems the scheme is being implemented in the State.
- c. Anti-Erosion & Flood Management Programme:** To control and manage erosion due to heavy rain and long monsoon season and to check further damage to the agricultural field, Anti-erosion scheme is taken up by the department.
- d. National Hydrology Project:** National Hydrology Project was introduced by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR, Government of India with World Bank assistance covering the entire country in terms of establishment of Hydrological Information System (HIS) and Decision Support Systems for flood forecasting, reservoir operations and water resources management. The project is proposed to provide reliable, timely, quality and consistent hydro-meteorological data which will be accessible for public through web portals and online library etc. The project will cover the entire country and it is expected to be implemented within a span of eight years. The National Hydrology will be 100% funded by Central Government/World Bank.

Water Users Association (WUA): Participation of project beneficiaries has assumed vital role in successful implementation of Minor Irrigation

Schemes in Mizoram. To enhance sense of ownership and responsibilities, prospective beneficiaries are involved right from the stage of project formulation to post-project management after completion of the project. In fact, participations of project beneficiaries promote transparency of minor irrigation schemes.

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.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): Japan's Technical Co-operation Project titled, 'The project on Capacity Enhancement for Sustainable Agriculture and Irrigation Development in Mizoram' is being implemented with assistance from Japan Technical Co-operation Agency (JICA).

The overall goal of the project is to develop sustainable agriculture in Mizoram through enhancement of capacity of government officials and farmers. Irrigation & Water Resources is the nodal department with coordination of Agriculture, Horticulture and Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department.

The project functions under 3 committees – Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) at the secretariat level under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Project Management Team (PMT) at

departmental level and Block Agriculture & Irrigation Development Committee (BAIDC) at the block level.

4 RD Blocks such as Bilkhawthlir RD Block, Aibawk RD Block, Serchhip RD Block and Champhai RD Block were selected as pilot RD Blocks for implementation of the project.

Achievements under 'The project on Capacity Enhancement for Sustainable Agriculture and Irrigation Development in Mizoram'.

- i) 4 Irrigation Projects with total estimated amount of ₹192.90 are under construction. 80% of works under community contracts and 35% under construction firms contract works is completed.
- ii) Based on performance during 1st Pilot Project and selection criteria provided by JICA, 3 villages - Bilkhawthlir'N', Bilkhawthlir RD Block, Lamchhip, Aibawk RD Block and Tlamsam, Champhai RD Block were selected for implementation of 2nd Pilot projects.
- iii) Conduct Awareness Meetings, Needs Assessment Workshops, and Field Visits with farmers at selected villages.
- iv) Prepared BAIDC Annual Activity Plan 2020-21 and got approval of PMT.
- v) Roadmap prepared by PMT for institutionalization of BAIDC System is approved by JCC.
- vi) Ten (10) officers from Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department and Irrigation & Water Resources Department were sent to Japan during 1st – 15th September, 2019 to attend Training on, "Capacity Enhancement on Agriculture Extension and Irrigation Development & Management in hilly areas in Mizoram".

5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING

Livestock, poultry, dairying and fisheries is a sub-sector of agriculture that provides livelihood and supplementary income and nutritional security to agricultural households especially during seasonal unemployment. According to the 19th Livestock Census, there are 46,579 nos. of Bovines, 22,079 nos. of goats and 2,66,646 nos. of pigs in the State. Livestock sector alone contributed 5.67% to GSVA during 2018-19.

The share of livestock sector in GSVA has been growing steadily since 2014-15, and the growth potential is high compared to other sectors as livestock and poultry farming is characterized by Low capacity requirement, Compatible with local lifestyle and user friendly technology. As livestock sector plays a vital role in the states socio economic and rural development, 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 should be prioritized.

Problems and challenges present in this sector is emerging issue of the competition of food 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. Inadequate technical inputs to promote crossbreeding through artificial insemination, the absence of organized animal market system and the neglected financial institutional shares are other major challenges.

If adequate credit facility, organized open market for farm products, improved breeding stock and organized farming schedule are adopted, this sector will witness steady and consistent progress.

Milk Production: Milk and milk products are essential food items 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 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. Milk production has increased from 25 thousand tonnes in 2017-18 to 25.78 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 registering a growth of 3.05%. Though milk production is steadily growing in the state the per capita availability of milk per day in 2018-2019 worked out at 54.86 gms is far below the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of milk per day per individual.

Annual Milk Yield in Mizoram in Tonnes

| 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 13950 | 13640 | 15305 | 20495 | 21997 | 24159 | 20519 | 25782 |

Though India ranks first in milk production, accounting for 20 per cent of world production, there exists wide inter-state variability in milk production. The per capita availability of milk is determined by the production of milk in the State. While

the All India per capita availability of milk is 375 grams per day, it varies between 55 grams per day in Mizoram to 244 grams per day in Sikkim among the north-eastern states.

Per-capita availability of milk per day per individual (gms) of the North-eastern States

| State | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| All India | 290 | 299 | 307 | 322 | 337 | 355 | 375 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 44 | 49 | 93 | 98 | 105 | 109 | 111 |
| Assam | 70 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 71 |
| Manipur | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 76 | 75 | 77 |
| Meghalaya | 74 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| Mizoram | 35 | 33 | 37 | 48 | 50 | 54 | 55 |
| Nagaland | 108 | 94 | 95 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 84 |
| Sikkim | 202 | 186 | 200 | 215 | 282 | 228 | 244 |
| Tripura | 83 | 88 | 95 | 103 | 109 | 114 | 123 |

Egg Production: Poultry development is one of the important activities in livestock sector. The total egg production in the state was 349 lakh in the year 2011-2012 and since then the production of egg continues to rise over the period. It can be observed in the table 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 418 lakh in the year 2018-19. The per capita availability at present is 32.44 eggs per year per individual against Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation which is 180 eggs per year per individual.

Annual Egg Production in Lakh Nos.

| 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 349 | 351 | 362 | 377 | 381 | 398 | 410 | 418 |

Meat Production: The total meat production during 2018-19 was estimated at 16290.76 tonnes out of which pork and beef productions are estimated at 8116.84

and 5609.453 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken was estimated at 2181.14 tonnes out of the total meat production.

Annual Meat Production in Tonnes

| 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 13158 | 12037 | 12189 | 12525 | 13591 | 14789 | 15681 | 16291 |

Aizawl is the highest meat producing district during 2018 -19 followed by Lunglei district. Aizawl contributes 36% of the total production which is justifiable it 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 i.e. 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.

Requirement, Availability and Demand Gap of Major Livestock Product in the State

| S. N. | Items | Per Capita requirement according to ICMR Recommendation | Per Capita availability | | State Total Requirement | | Availability | | Demand Gap | |
|-------|-------|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 1 | Milk | 240 gms/ day | 54.37 gms/ day | 54.86 gms/ day | 110431 Tonnes | 112785 Tonnes | 25019 Tonnes | 25782 Tonnes | 85412 Tonnes | 87003 Tonnes |
| 2 | Egg | 180 Nos./ Year | 32.52 No/ Year | 32.44 No/ year | 2269 lakhs Nos. | 2318 lakhs Nos. | 410 lakhs Nos. | 418 lakhs Nos. | 1859 lakhs Nos. | 1900 lakh Nos. |
| 3 | Meat | 12.41 Kg/ Year | 12.44 Kg/ Year | 12.44 Kg/ Year | 15644 Tonnes | 15978 Tonnes | 15681 Tonnes | 16013 Tonnes | NIL | NIL |

65% of Egg and Meat consumption in the State was met import from outside the state.

Animal Entry from Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department Check Post during 2018-19:

| Species | Cattle | Buffalo | Mithun | Pig | Goat | Dogs | Birds | Total |
|---------------|--------|---------|--------|-----|------|------|--------|---------------|
| No of Animals | 2289 | 419 | 29 | 801 | 4799 | 2033 | 836898 | 847268 |

INDBRO Hatchery Farm (Zoram Poultry Development Society)

The INDBRO Hatchery Farm is undertaken by AH & Vety Department, Govt. of Mizoram, 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:

| Sl. No. | Items | Production in numbers |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Egg Production | | |
| 1 | Table egg Production | 1,54,233 |
| 2 | Hatching eggs | 2,30,921 |
| | Sub Total | 3,85,154 |
| | Day Old chick Production | |
| 1 | Commercial Brown Layer | 15,258 |
| 2 | Commercial Rainbow Rooster | 1,48,177 |
| 3 | Broiler | 71,406 |
| | Sub Total | 2,21,081 |
| 1 | Revenue Returns (₹) | 1,02,10,075.00 |

Projects & Programme Currently being Implemented by AH & Vety Department to develop this sector

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | National livestock Mission | Import of high quality germplasm of pigs from UK. Feed and Fodder Development programmes. |
| 2 | RKVY RAFTAAR | Purchase of Veterinary ambulance .Door step delivery of veterinary services. |
| 3 | Rastriya Gokul Mission (RGM) | Genetic upgradation of cattle through Artificial Insemination (AI). |
| 4 | National programme on Dairy Development (NPDD) | Procurement, processing of milk and improvement of marketing channel. Infrastructure Development of Dairy Plant. |
| 5 | National Biogas and Organic Manure Management | Production of Biogas from organic manure. Saving LPG domestic gas. |
| 6 | NADCP-Foot and Mouth (FMD & Brucellosis) | Control of FMD & Brucellosis by 2025 and eradication by 2030. |
| 7 | Brucellosis control programme (B-CP) | FMD & Brucellosis control Programme is replaced by NADCP on FMD & Brucellosis. |
| 8 | Establishment & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries (ESVHD) | Renovation of dispensaries at Muallianpui, Khuangleng and Thingsai. |
| 9 | Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP) | Vaccination for disease control |
| 10 | Classical Swine fever Control Programme (CSF-CP) | Vaccination for disease control |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 11 | Assistance to State for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) | Routine monitoring and surveillance of outbreaks of disease. |
| 12 | Professional Efficiency Development (PED) | Continuing veterinary education and enhancing efficiency through in service training. |
| 13 | National Programme on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM) | In the aftermath of rinderpest eradication, this programme entails routine monitoring and surveillance of any probable outbreaks. |
| 14 | Article 275(1) | Rural Backyard Poultry Development, Dairy Development, Piggery Development, and Construction of RAHC at Phuaibuang, Phullen, Chapi and Chuarlung. |
| 15 | NABARD RIDF XXIV | Construction of District Veterinary Hospitals at Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Mamit and Serchhip. |
| 16 | Socio Economic Development Programme | Rural Backyard Poultry Development and Piggery Development. |

6. FORESTRY & LOGGING

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-2019' published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun about 85.41% 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-2019" published by Forest Survey of India, the state has 12047.71 Sq.km open forests.

The abstract of forest cover in Mizoram as per Indian State of Forest Report, 2019.

Table 4: Area under Protected Areas (PA)

| Sl. No. | Name of PA | 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 | 35.75 | Lunglei |
| 6 | Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary | 60.00 | Champhai |
| 7 | Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary | 35.00 | Aizawl |
| 8 | Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary | 180.00 | Lunglei |
| 9 | Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary | 50.00 | Kolasib |
| 10 | Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary | 250.00 | Saiha |
| | Total | 1858.75 | |

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 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 2019-20, creation of plantations in 17084 ha along with maintenance of 2559 ha of last year plantations was taken up. The project is being implemented in Aizawl Division, Champhai Division, Kolasib Division, Darlawn Division and Thenzawl Forest Division.

- **Prevention of Forest Fire:** Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Forest Fire Prevention and management Scheme (FFPM) , Integrated Development of Wildlife Habited 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. Relocation of Serhmun village from Dampa Tiger Reserve has been taken up which is being accomplished.

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.

| Forest cover | Area in Sq.km |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Very dense forests | 157.05 |
| Moderately dense forests | 5800.75 |
| Open forests | 12047.71 |
| Total forest cover | 18005.51 |
| Tree cover | 441.00 |
| Total forest & tree cover | 18446.51 |
| Per capita forest and tree cover | 1.65 Ha |
| Of states geographical area | 85.41% |
| Of India's forest and tree cover | 2.28% |

| Forest Areas (Indian State of Forest Report) | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|
| <i>(Area in Sq. Km)</i> | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | Year | Geographical Area | Very Dense Forest | Mod Dense Forest | Open Forest | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 2003 | 21,081 | 133 | 6,522 | 11,928 | 18,583 |
| 2 | 2005 | 21,081 | 134 | 6,384 | 12,082 | 18,600 |
| 3 | 2007 | 21,081 | 134 | 6,251 | 12,855 | 19,240 |
| 4 | 2009 | 21,081 | 134 | 6,149 | 12,900 | 19,183 |
| 5 | 2011 | 21,081 | 134 | 6,086 | 12,897 | 19,117 |
| 6 | 2013 | 21,081 | 138 | 5,900 | 13,016 | 19,054 |
| 7 | 2015 | 21,081 | 138 | 5,858 | 12,752 | 18,748 |
| 8 | 2017 | 21,081 | 131 | 5,861 | 12,194 | 18,186 |
| 9 | 2019 | 21,081 | 131 | 5,861 | 12,194 | 18,186 |

| District - wise (2019) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Forest Areas (Indian State of Forest Report) | | | | | | |
| <i>(Area in Sq. Km)</i> | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | Year | Geographical Area | Very Dense Forest | Mod Dense Forest | Open Forest | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Mamit | 3,025 | 43 | 772 | 1,885 | 2,741 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 1,382 | 0 | 172 | 1,010 | 1,214 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 3,575 | 18 | 1,092 | 1,984 | 3,185 |
| 4 | Champhai | 3,185 | 56 | 1,012 | 1,535 | 2,673 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 1,421 | 13 | 366 | 779 | 1,211 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 4,536 | 1 | 1,195 | 2,826 | 4,141 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 2,557 | 0 | 704 | 1,518 | 2,337 |
| 8 | Siaha | 1,400 | 0 | 548 | 657 | 1,247 |
| | Total | 21,081 | 131 | 5,861 | 12,194 | 18,186 |

7. MIZORAM POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The MPCB is under the Department of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of Mizoram. For its functioning, MPCB mainly depends on the annual financial assistance from the State Govt. which is released as Grant-in-aid through its Nodal Department.

The **Mizoram Pollution Control Board (MPCB)** aims at developing potentials to address environmental

challenges in order to protect the environment of the State by performing various duties and functions as defined by the existing Pollution Control Acts & Rules of the State & Central Government and by adopting best environmental management practices.

The functions of State Pollution Control Boards are based on the various activities/duties assigned to it under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the various functions entrusted under Environmental (Protection)

Act, 1986 and various Rules framed there under. As such, the main functions of the Board under the said Acts include:

| Sl. No. | Action Area | Achievement |
|---------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Industrial Pollution Control | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consent granted: Red Category – 20 Orange Category – 47 Green Category – 17 White Category – 11 Conducted Inventory of industries Notice served = 72 Closure Notice served = 5 Monthly Status of consent & effluent discharge are uploaded to CPCB portals every month. |
| 2. | Bio medical waste management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Authorisation granted : 20 Consent Granted : 6 Number of Inspection : 13 Direction Issued : 9 Trainings conducted : 2 Public hearing conducted : 1 |
| 3 | Solid wastes management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Authorisation granted : Nil Consent Granted : 1 Number of Inspection : 3 Direction Issued : 4 |
| 4 | Plastic wastes management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Registration granted : Nil Direction Issued : 2 |
| 5 | Hazardous & Other wastes Mgt | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Authorisation granted : 4 Consent Granted : 4 Number of Inspection : 4 Direction Issued : 2 |
| 6 | Electronic wastes Mgt | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Authorisation/Consent granted: Nil <i>(as there are no producer, manufacturer, dismantler, refurbisher or recycler in the state.)</i> Direction Issued : 3 |
| 7 | Batteries | Registration : Nil <i>(Since there are no manufacturer, importer, assembler, re-conditioner in the state)</i> |
| 8 | Water monitoring station | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 74 stations across the State being monitored Water Quality data & Water Quality Index uploaded in CPCB portal every month. Provide facility and Technical assistance for research scholars & private firms in the NWMP laboratory as and when required. |
| 9 | Air monitoring station | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 11 stations <i>(Aizawl- 4, Kolasib-2, Lunglei-2, Champhai-2)</i> Air Quality data & Air Quality Index uploaded in CPCB portal every week. Annual Air Quality data compiled and released in print media Initiatives taken for setting up of 6 new stations in Mamit, Siaha & Lawngtlai Districts and 1 (one) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring stations (CAAQMS) at Sikulpuikawn |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 10 | Vehicular emission testing | No of vehicles tested = 13191 |
| 11 | Eco Clubs | No of schools = 1980 ; No of colleges = 23 Major Activities: a) cleanliness drives within and outside the school campus, maintaining living gardens, b) planting of saplings, flowers and plants, awareness campaigns through seminar/workshops/lectures, postering, rally, c) competitions on painting, poster makings, essay and slogan writing, d) observation of important environmental days such as World Environment Day, World Ozone Day, Global Hand washing Day, Earth Day , Ozone Day, Earth Day, etc., e) Field visits & Nature camp |

The Mizoram Pollution Control Board has implemented certain central schemes which are as discussed below:

National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (N.A.M.P): The National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (N.A.M.P) is the Central Pollution Control Board's scheme which is implemented in Mizoram by the Mizoram Pollution Control Board since the year, 2005. The Scheme is for air quality monitoring in the State.

Initially, with financial assistance from the Central Pollution Control Board, only 3 monitoring stations were set up within Aizawl City at Bawngkawn, Laipuitlang & Khatla, Aizawl. Later in the year, 2011, 8 nos. of additional stations were sanctioned by the Central Pollution Control Board again and subsequently, the MPCB set up all sanctioned stations in 4 districts of Mizoram i.e. Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib and Champhai District. The present air quality monitoring network in the state, therefore, comprises of 11 nos. of air monitoring stations across the State.

Ever since, regular monitoring of air quality at the recommended frequency of 24 hrs, twice a week were conducted for 4(four) air quality parameters namely, PM₁₀, SPM, SO₂ and NO₂. Data generated from these stations were regularly submitted to CPCB via online portal on weekly basis and AQI published through local newspapers and Televisions.

National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (N.W.M.P):

In order to assess the water quality of various water sources in Mizoram, water quality monitoring network has been established by the Mizoram Pollution Control Board (MPCB) under the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)'s sponsored scheme, 'National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP). As of now, 74 nos. of water quality monitoring stations has been set up covering various sources of water including surface water, underground, lakes, reservoirs, located in all the districts of the state. During the year, 2018-19, regular water quality monitoring has been undertaken as per standard operating procedure (SOP) issued by the Central Pollution Control Board by collecting water samples from all the 74 stations and analyzed in the laboratory.

Environmental Information System (ENVIS) hub:

Under the programme initiated in 1982 by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India for providing environmental related information to all concerned, including policy planners, decision-makers, researchers, scientists and the public, the Mizoram ENVIS Hub is hosted at the office of Mizoram Pollution Control Board.

National Green Corps Programme/ Eco-Clubs:

National Green Corp's Programme is a national programme, launched in the year, 2002 by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India

with the objective of educating school children and creating awareness on environmental protection. The programme is operated by establishing eco-clubs in schools and actively involving them in environmental related activities. In Mizoram, the programme was initiated in the year, 2002-03 with MPCB as the Nodal Agency in the state and the Member Secretary, MPCB appointed as the Nodal Officer.

8. FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE

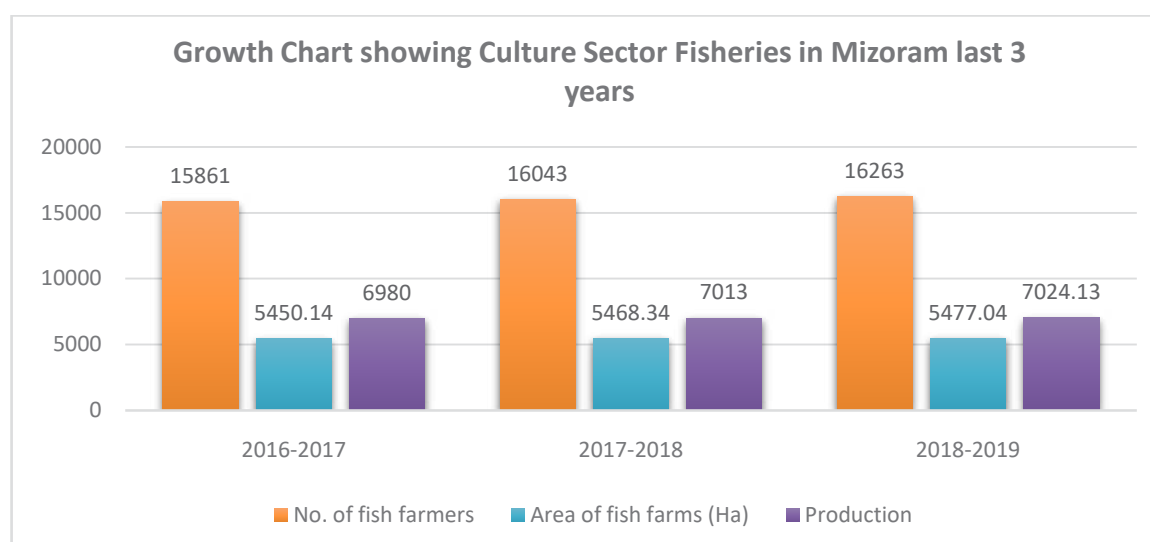
Fishery is land based activity for economic upliftment of the rural fish farmers, Focus on inland fisheries will help in realizing the goal of doubling the income of farmers. There is vast scope for development of fisheries by developing infrastructures like hatcheries, fish ponds, increased utilization of the existing reservoirs, thereby providing nutritional security and livelihood support to the rural mass. Providing assistance and basic inputs is vital to bring about tangible improvement in the fish farmers socio-economic standing besides development of the sector in the state.

During 2018-2019 the total estimated production of fish from the state own resources was estimated at 7230 MT clocking average production of 12.8 quintal per hectare. The total water area under fish culture is estimated to be 5477.04 Ha with around 16043 nos. of families involved in

fish farming. The production fish within the State could meet only 5.82 kg per capita consumption against the targeted per capita consumption of 11 kg.

There are 17 nos. of registered hatcheries in the state out of which 12 nos. are under private ownership. Most of the existing Hatcheries especially the government farms need renovation and cannot be utilized to their full potential. The total fish seed requirement of the state was estimated at 440.00 lakh fingerlings, calculated on the basis of available water bodies under culture sector during 2018-2019. Production of fingerlings within the State (Government +Private) could meet on about 50% of the total requirement. The shortfall which was estimated to be around 240.00 lakh nos. of fish seed under Culture Sector alone. About 100.00 lakh nos. of the estimated requirement was met from import from neighbouring States namely Assam and Tripura, thus resulting in under stocking of around 140 lakh nos. of fish seeds in the fish cultural sector.

The Government has merged all the schemes of fisheries Sector into an umbrella scheme of 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' focusing on increasing fish production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources aiming to double the income of the farmers by 2020.



| Quantity of Inland Fish Production, Fish Seed Production and Distribution | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Sl. No. | Year | Fish Production inland (MT) | Fish seed production (lakh nos.) | Fish seed distribution (lakh nos.) |
| 1 | 2009 - 10 | 2,916 | 160 | 229 |
| 2 | 2010 - 11 | 4,890 | 172 | 871 |
| 3 | 2011 - 12 | 4,991 | 645 | 645 |
| 4 | 2012 - 13 | 5,450 | 240 | 240 |
| 5 | 2013 - 14 | 5,450 | 260 | 325 |
| 6 | 2014 - 15 | 5,987 | 293 | 347 |
| 7 | 2015 - 16 | 6,308 | 239 | 239 |
| 8 | 2016 - 17 | 6,980 | 226 | 226 |
| 9 | 2017 - 18 | 7,013 | 205.25 | 54.48 |
| 10 | 2018 - 19 | 7,024.13 | 200 | 0 |

District-wise Quantity of Inland Fish Production, Fish Seed Production and Distribution (2018-19)

| Sl. No. | District | Fish Production inland (MT) | Fish seed production (lakh nos.) | Fish seed distribution (lakh nos.) |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Mamit | 1,808.64 | 42.5 | 0 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 1,833.2 | 152.6 | 0 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 479.6 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Champhai | 590.08 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 475.81 | 0.65 | 0 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 635.2 | 3 | 0 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 763.2 | 0.25 | 0 |
| 8 | Siaha | 438.4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total: | 7,024.13 | 200 | 0 |

XII. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

A strong synergy between industry, innovation and infrastructure is essential in producing economic growth and social development. It can be said that infrastructure is the bedrock on which industry, fueled by innovation, drives the economy towards prosperity. In acknowledging this fact, the UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 ratified in its Goal 9 to "*Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrial-ization, and foster innovation.*"

1. INDUSTRY

Industrial growth translate, above all, into increased opportunities for livelihood which impacts the standard of living. It is precisely why a country's level of development is often expressed in terms of how industrialised they are. Industrialization in Mizoram has been rather slow owing to absence of many prerequisite factors for industrial development. Still, despite the natural disadvantages in terms of geographical location, difficult topography, financial constraint and technological deficiency faced by the State that are not congenial for industrial development, the sector has made important contribution to the GSDP.

Industry Sector Overview

The Industry sector has show a steady growth since the past few years with a growth rate of 17.07% showing in 2018-19 compared to the previous year. For the same year, the sectoral share of Industry in the GSDP is 25.76% (Pr), which is only 2.72% lower than the contribution of Agriculture and Allied sector. Trend in sectoral share for the past three years indicate that Industry sector has been steadily contributing a greater portion to GSDP vis-à-vis the Agriculture sector and Services sector.

Within the Industry sector, 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' account for 60.33%. On the other hand, 'Manufacturing' itself constitutes only 2.20%.

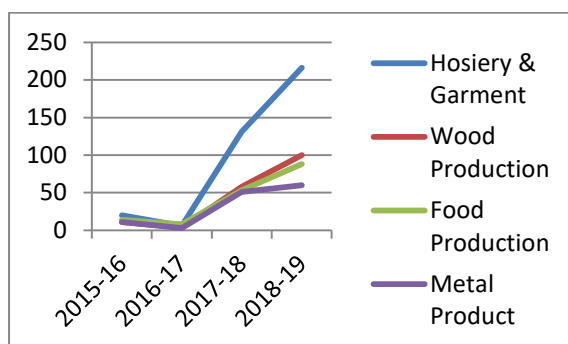
Investment & Employment Generation

In terms of employment generation the contribution of industry sector is commendable. 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 2018-19 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 |
| 2018-2019 | 235 | 4505 | 1635 |

Small scale industries have seen a fast growth since 2016-17 with Hosiery & Garment sector leading the way with the

fastest growth in recent years. It is also the SSI that has shown the highest growth in employment generation.



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.

Industrial Infrastructure

The State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed

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, Lengte | 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), ChamphaiZote | 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 | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Subsidy</i> | <i>No of unit</i> | <i>Claim amount already disbursed by DIPP</i> |
| A | Central Transport Subsidy/Freight Subsidy | 4 | ₹ 1087,08,140/- |
| B | Central Capital Investment Subsidy (CCIS) | 13 | ₹ 1093,20,939/- |
| C | Comprehensive Subsidy | 1 | ₹ 1,73,939/- |
| D | Interest Subsidy | 2 | ₹ 94,671/- |

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 considerable employment for the skilled and unskilled labours. Due to its inherent strength in skilled work force and locally available raw materials, this sector has great potential for investment particularly for the niche traditional textiles and handicrafts market.

The potential of this sector is expected to be boosted with the registering of Geographical Identification (GI) by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for *Tawlhlohpuan*, *Mizo Puanchei*, *Pawndum*, *Ngotekherh* and *Hmaram* which are traditional Mizo apparels of great cultural significance. The significance of the GI tags, beyond the sentiment of preservation of culture, lies in its contribution to expanding and safeguarding the economic opportunities of GI products against inauthentic goods produced outside the region of its origin. It will especially benefit the rural economy by supplementing the incomes of indigenous farmers, weavers artisans and craftsmen.

Bamboo Development Agency

Bamboo Development Agency has set up 8 Bamboo Handicraft Clusters, 11 Bamboo Furniture Clusters, 3 Bamboo

Agarbatti Clusters and 5 other Bamboo Clusters till date under Cluster Development Programme.

Sericulture

Mizoram state is one of the most promising states for development of Sericulture in North East India where all four varieties of silk producing food plants are grown and silkworms are reared for silk production. Notably, the Bivoltine silk is produced in Mizoram which can act as an effective import substitute for silk from countries even such as China. One of the costliest silk, i.e. Muga, is also produced here.

Following are the variety wise Farms/ Centres:

1. Mulberry Seed Farm : 11 nos.
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 : 11 nos.
7. Reeling Factory : 1 no.

Present Status

6. Practiced Village : 209 nos.
7. Area of Plantation : 5716 Acres
8. No. of Farmers covered : 5651 nos

| SILK PRODUCTION (2019-20) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Silk Variety | DfIs production (lakh DfIs) | Cocoon Production (MT) | Raw silk Production (MT) |
| <i>Mulberry</i> | 17.307 | 700.792 | 81.036 |
| <i>Eri</i> | 0.573 | 7.575 | 4.472 |
| <i>Muga</i> | 3.675 | 147.06 | 2.436 |
| <i>Oak Tasar</i> | 0.229 | 9.252 | 0.146 |

Aizawl and Lunglei regions are the chief producers of silk.

Mining & Quarrying

Mineral production in Mizoram is limited to minor minerals due to the geological location and geotectonic features of the region. On the national scale, the

production from Mizoram is less than 1%. Sand mining and sandstone quarrying are the primary activities in the sector. As of now, 3 numbers of Mining Leases and 1096 Mining Permits have been issued so far. In terms of GSDP, Mining and Quarrying has generated ₹ 8788.00 lakh during 2018-19 (Pr), which is 1.58% within the Industry sector or 0.41% of the total GSDP.

Approximately more than 3700 personnel are engaged in stone quarrying activities, 825 persons (Drivers / Commission) are indirectly involve and 500 persons are involve in sand mining activities. Aizawl District is the largest producer of stone and sand.

Year-wise production statistics of the sector is tabulated below: -

| Year | No. of Mining Permit Issued | Production of Stone from Quarry (lakh Cu.M) | Amount (₹ in lakhs) | Sand Production (lakh Cu.m) | Amount (₹ in lakhs) | Total Amount (₹ in lakhs) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2009 - 10 | 48 | 2.61 | 31.38 | 0.63 | 31.31 | 62.69 |
| 2010 - 11 | 97 | 2.13 | 85.18 | 1.36 | 68.15 | 153.33 |
| 2011 - 12 | 106 | 3.53 | 167.10 | 0.93 | 54.89 | 223.07 |
| 2012 - 13 | 112 | 2.08 | 108.79 | 0.92 | 53.62 | 162.41 |
| 2013 - 14 | 89 | 3.53 | 138.16 | 0.99 | 60.88 | 199.04 |
| 2014 - 15 | 71 | 2.11 | 96.68 | 0.46 | 31.88 | 128.56 |
| 2015 - 16 | 36 | 2.80 | 118.60 | 0.49 | 43.13 | 161.73 |
| 2016 - 17 | 79 | 1.72 | 122.75 | 0.38 | 49.04 | 172.18 |
| 2017 - 18 | 127 | 2.09 | 143.19 | 0.45 | 48.73 | 191.92 |
| 2018 - 19 | 132 | 3.68 | 236.04 | 1.98 | 62.59 | 298.63 |

Data on the sector seems to indicate that there is no correlation between the number of mining permits issued and the quantity of production of stone and sand, or, for that matter, between production and income earned in the sector. The administration may need to examine the sector for possible market intervention.

Oil & Natural Gas

Oil and Natural Gas exploration is being carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) in coordination with Dte. of Geology & Mineral Resources. ONGC made footfall at Meidum and Zanlawn in Kolasib District. The company found natural gas at Meidum but after several tests concluded that the deposit was not large enough in commercial quantities for economically feasible exploitation in its present state. They are presently resorting to hydrofracturing to possibly increase the natural gas flow. At Zanlawn, ONGC came out with a dry well with no hydrocarbon fuel.

OIL made explorations at 4 locations – Maubuang, Keifang & Phulmawi in Aizawl District and Thenzawl in Serchhip District. Drilling at Maubuang and Keifang produced only dry wells. Drilling was conducted at Phulmawi upto a depth of 2 km after which the exercise had to be halted due to subsidence of a portion of land in the site. At Thenzawl too a similar story unfolded as even after 4 km of drilling no hydrocarbon fuel was found.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is fundamental to development. It is not only essential for providing basic facilities and services to the public but is the enabler, facilitator and accelerator of productive economic growth. It is well established that there exists a strong positive correlation between investment in infrastructure and GDP growth. The commendable economic growth rate that has sustained in Mizoram even in the face of a slowdown in the Nation's economy as a whole may be attributed to a

great extent to the continued investment in social overhead capital in the State. This is reflected in the sectoral contribution of utility infrastructure component (including construction) which accounts for the single largest share at 24.79% of the total GSDP. The limited financial resources, difficult terrain and long rainy season pose particular challenges to developing and maintaining infrastructure. These need to be tackled with improved operational procedures for O&M and adoption of better technologies.

The major sources of infrastructure funding are CRF, PMGSY, NABARD, World Bank, ADB, JICA, NEC, NLCPR and State fund.

Road Sector

In Mizoram, road transport is the dominant means of transportation. The total

length of all types of roads in Mizoram is 8918.75 km having a road density of about 42.30 km/100 sq km which is much below the national average of 166 km/100 sq km. Out of the total road network, National Highways covers 1410.50 km (15.81%), BRO Roads covers 894.48 km (10.03%), roads under other department cover 1076.67 km (12.07%), roads under CPWD cover 175.60 km (1.97%) and State Roads cover 5361.50 km (60.11%). Due to the absence of other means of transport (railways, waterways, etc. do not have any meaningful presence as modes of public transportation), roads are the primary means of communication and the importance and dependence of the whole State on the road infrastructure cannot be over-emphasized.

The breakup of different types of roads classification and respective road agencies are as below:

| Road Assets | BT (Km) | Un-Surfaced (Km) | Total Length (Km) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| State PWD Roads | 4940.25 | 1831.75 | 6772.00 |
| 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 |
| Total | 5734.135 | 3184.61 | 8918.745 |

| Road Class | BT (Km) | Un-Surfaced (Km) | Total Length (Km) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| National Highways | 1322.50 | 88.00 | 1410.50 |
| State Highways | 170.20 | 0.00 | 170.20 |
| Major District Road | 641.80 | 19.00 | 660.80 |
| Other District Road | 968.37 | 84.85 | 1053.22 |
| Village Road | 846.17 | 1444.83 | 2291.00 |
| Roads within Towns & Villages | 672.10 | 170.75 | 842.85 |
| City Road | 319.11 | 24.32 | 343.43 |
| Total | 4940.25 | 1831.75 | 6772.00 |

In a developing State without large industries to boost the economic health, Road sector contributes a major chunk of capital formation and job creation. 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.

Mizoram Road Fund Board: The Mizoram Road Fund Act 2007 was introduced on 5th 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.

Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP)

The KMMTTP envisages linking South Mizoram with Myanmar through Kolodyne river route and land route along the same river to connect Paletwa, a river port in Myanmar, giving ultimate access to the Port of Sittwe in Myanmar.



The DPR cost of the project was Rs. 575.65 crore (on 26.08.2010). Expenditure as on December 2019 has escalated to Rs. 845.78 crore. The Project on Mizoram side entails construction of 87.19kms long 2-lane highway (including 3 major bridges and 5 minor bridges) connecting Lawngtlai to Zorinpui near Zochachhuah. Zorinpui is the proposed site for a Land Custom Station on the Mizoram-Myanmar border. The project is split into three packages. Their progress is tabulated below:-

The construction work has been delayed due to land acquisition problem. If settled, the project is expected to be completed by March 2020.

Although the progress of KMMTTP on the Mizoram side is nearing completion, the road construction from the border near Zorinpui to Paletwa in Myanmar has not been taken up so far by the Myanmar government. Therefore, the success of KMMTTP and the resulting anticipated economic boom for the Mizoram economy

is hinged on the ability of the Government of India to persuade their counterpart in Myanmar and make good on the promises of the Act East Policy.

| Sl. | NAME OF PACKAGE | Physical Progress |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Construction of new 2-lane highway from km 0/00 (on NH-54 near Lawngtlai) to km 38/00 (length=37.04) in Mizoram to Support kaladan Multi Modal Transport Project in phase A of SARDP-NE Package-I | 91% |
| 2 | Construction of new 2-lane highway from km 38/00 to km 71/00 in Mizoram to Support kaladan Multi Modal Transport Project in phase A of SARDP-NE Package-II | 96.80% |
| 3 | Construction of new 2-lane highway from km 71/00 to km 99/83 in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project in Phase A of SARDP-NE Package-III | 82.76% |

Power Sector

A decade and a half after India got independence, electricity was generated for the first time in Aizawl in December 1962 using a 75 kW DG set. Today, the State's requirement of power is 201MW (as per 18th Electric Power Survey). The allocated share, however, is 133.015MW against a Peak demand of 110MW. Total installed capacity of State owned generating stations is 52.77 MW comprising of 29.35MW SHPs, 22.92 MW Thermal Plant and 0.50 MW Diesel Plant. The thermal generating station at Bairabi is kept on standby mode due to its high cost of generation.

The State is dependent on outside sources for its energy requirement which come mainly through Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS) from North Eastern Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (ONGC) and a combined project from Baramura IV&V (Tripura, Manipur & Mizoram). The daily drawal power requirement of 24 hrs in 15 minutes block based on actual demand of State is sent daily

by State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC), Mizoram to North Eastern Regional Load Dispatch Centre (NERLDC), Shillong.

The power infrastructure of Mizoram consists of the following: -

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Thermal Power Plant – 1 No. (22.92 MW) | 4. 132 kV lines – 760.06 Km |
| 2. Diesel Power Station – 1 No. (0.5 MW) | 5. 66 kV lines – 111.42 Km |
| 3. Hydel Generating Stations(SHP) – 11 no. (29.35 MW) | 6. 33 kV lines – 1274.60 Km |
| | 7. 11 kV lines – 5337.38 Km |
| | 8. LT lines – 3188.59 Km |
| | 9. ABC Lines – 55.98 Km |
| | 10. 132 kV Grid Sub-Station – 10 Nos. |
| | 11. 33 kV Grid Sub-Station – 55 Nos. |
| | 12. Distribution Transformers – 1941 Nos. |
| | 13. Buildings – 437 Nos. |

ABSTRACT OF ENERGY ACCOUNTING FOR MIZORAM, 2018-19

| Sl. No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | |
|---------|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Power Import | | | |
| | i) | <i>From Central Sector</i> | | |
| | | Energy from ER | MU | 187.45 |
| | | ErTr Loss @ 2.20% | MU | 3.955 |
| | | (a) Net Energy From ER | MU | 183.49 |
| | | (b) Energy from NER | MU | 477.78 |
| | | Total ER + NER (a) + (b) | | 660.53 |
| | ii) | UI Purchase | MU | 0.15 |
| | | Adding UI Purchase (i) + (ii) | MU | 660.68 |
| | iii) | Sales through IEX | MU | 161.19 |
| | iv) | Energy available after deducting Sales | MU | 41.87 |
| v) | Total Energy import after deducting 3.25% (Trans Loss) | MU | 445.72 | |
| vi) | Total import after deducting Intra state trans loss @3% | MU | 432.35 | |
| 2 | Local Generation | | | |
| | a) | Gross Generation | MU | 40.80 |
| | b) | Auxiliary Consumption | MU | 0.71 |
| | c) | Net Generation | MU | 40.09 |
| | | Total Power available | MU | 485.81 |
| | Intrastate Transmission Loss @ 3% | MU | 14.57 | |
| | Power available after deducting Trans Loss | MU | 471.23 | |
| 4 | Energy sold | | | |
| | a) | Within the state | MU | 387.76 |
| | b) | Outside the state (To IEX) | MU | 161.19 |
| | Total Energy sold | MU | 548.95 | |
| 5 | Revenue Collected | | | |
| | a) | Within the state | ₹ crore | 168.56 |
| | b) | Outside the state (To IEX) | ₹ crore | 97.46 |
| | c) | Misc receipt | ₹ crore | 1.9365 |
| | Total Revenue Collected | ₹ crore | 267.96 | |
| 6 | Average sale rate | | | |
| | a) | Within the state | ₹/Unit | 4.35 |
| | b) | Outside the state | ₹/Unit | 6.05 |
| | Overall Sale rate | ₹/Unit | 4.88 | |
| 7 | T&D Loss within the State | MU | 83.47 | |
| 8 | Percentage of T&D Loss within the State | % | 17.71 | |

One of the present main target of Power Sector all over India is Reduction of AT&C Loss to 15%. Energy Accounting of Power & Electricity Department, Mizoram is shown in the table below. AT&C Loss of Mizoram is calculated at 17.71% which shows that there are still step to climb to achieve the national target. But compared to AT&C Loss 5 years back, i.e. 27.02%, and that of last year's, i.e. 22.30%, the progress made is commendable.

Renewable Energy

Mizoram is endowed with many rivers and its huge potential is estimated at 3663 MW. As of now, a little over 2% has been harnessed so far. The department now constructing 4 nos Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) viz. Tlawva SHP (5MW), Kawlbem SHP (3.5MW), Tuiriza SHP & Tuiching SHP which will add 9.20 MW to our present generation capacity of 29.35 MW.

Recently, the Government signed MoU with NEEPCO for construction of Tuivai HEP (210MW). Tuirini HEP (24 MW) is to be implemented through external assistance from BRICS New Development Bank (NDB). These will reduce the wide gap of power deficit in Mizoram particularly and the region as a whole.

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:

- i) **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 estimated cost of the project is ₹1707.15 lakh.
- ii) **Construction of 2MWp Grid Connected SPV power plant at Tlungvel:** This project with an estimated cost of ₹ 1400.00 lakh is to be executed by ZEDA.

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).

Rural Water Supply

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

The Government has introduced new guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 1.4.2009 which envisages covering of all rural habitations @40Lpcd since inception of ARWSP in 1972 in the state and a minimum level should be 55 Lpcd in 12th Five Year Plan period.

As per latest data realignment, there are 720 rural habitation in Mizoram which was decreased from 777 nos. due to urbanization, depopulation, etc.

The present status as on 1.4.2019 is as under:

2. Partially Covered (PC) i.e. above 0 lpcd but below 55 lpcd = 520 habitations
3. Fully Covered habitation (FC) i.e. 55 lpcd & above = 200 habitations.

Total = 720 habitations

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.

Urban Development

The world is increasingly becoming urban. 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. The figure *per se* does not so much imply that it is one of the most urbanized states in the country as it indicates that the population is rather heavily clustered around urban areas.

Urban Development entails development of various urban infrastructures for water supply, solid waste management, sewerage and septage management, road infrastructures, drainage, housing etc.

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 lakh; Central Share ₹ 949.01 lakh and State Share ₹ 171.00 lakh. The Central share up to 2nd Installment ₹750.34 lakh 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 2nd 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 (DAY-NULM): 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).

3. **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.

4. **Smart Cities Mission:** 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 lakh 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 crore 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.

5. **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut) (Launched in June, 2015):** Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on the 25th 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 (₹ in lakh) | SMS Released (₹ 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 |
| TOTAL | 7943.11 | 841.00 |

6. 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.

- In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
- Credit Linked Subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement.

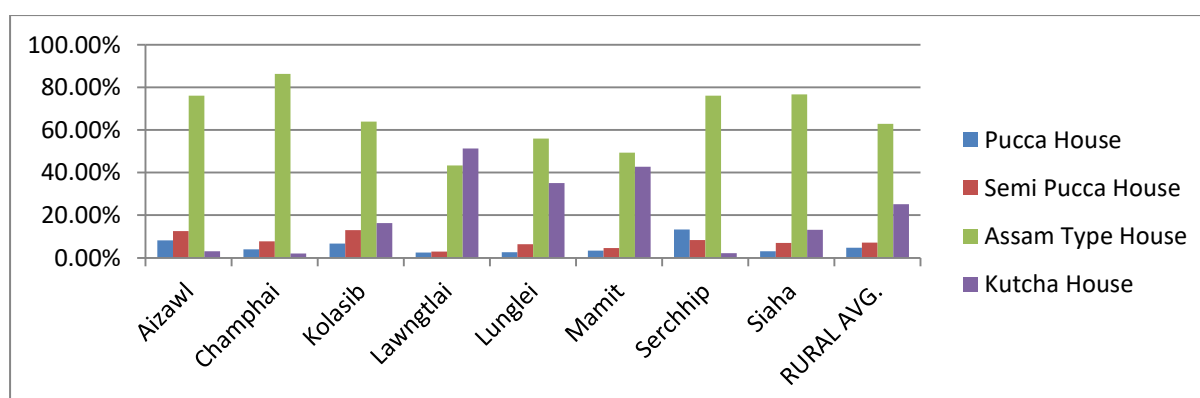
In Mizoram there happens to be no slum area identified specifically that is why Insitu Rehabilitation of Slum dwellers cannot be implemented. Moreover, there being no Housing developer in the state, affordable

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.

7. 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.

Rural Housing

An important welfare measure is the availability of proper housing which is a basic necessity of human life. The *Village Level Development Indicators 2017-18 (Mizoram State)* shows that there is still much to be done in this sector. The dominant form of housing in rural areas is the Assam Type house comprising 62.83% of rural housing, while Pucca houses make up only 4.71%. Kutcha houses are generally few, although there is a surprisingly disproportionate number of Kutcha houses vis-à-vis the State average in 3 districts with the highest proportion of 51.31% recorded in Lawngtlai District. The least percentage of Kutcha houses is seen in Champhai District with only 2.08%.



Rural Connectivity

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 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.

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

Labour & Employment

Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (LESDE), while primarily exercising mobilization of human resources, executes various other crucial activities for realization of various socio-economic policies within the State.

a. Labour Welfare and Administration:

The Directorate of Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship provides various welfare measures to workers, particularly unorganized workers, through the **Mizoram Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board**. The Welfare Board (MB&OCWWB) was established under the 'Building & Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment & Condition of Service Act, 1996).

The Welfare Board (MB&OCWWB), administers, amongst other things, the welfare of workers earning livelihood under registered contractors and other unorganized workers. Registered **Members** under the Mizoram Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board are provided various benefits and assistances such as; Maternity Benefits, Monthly Pension, Death (accidental & natural) compensation, Children's Education Assistant etc.

Further, cash award to the tune of ₹ 50,000/- (Rupees five thousand only) is provided for children of the members, who secured top ten position in HSLC, HSSLC and University examinations.

Table-B showing beneficiaries under MB&OCWWB during the year 2018-19

| Sl. No. | Benefits | Nos. of beneficiaries receiving the benefits. |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Children Educational Scholarship | 17009 |
| 2. | Medical Assistant | 126 |
| 3. | Disability Pension | 2 |
| 4. | Death benefit | 21 |
| 5. | Funeral Assistant | 10 |
| 6. | Marriage Assistant | 5 |
| 7. | Maternity Benefit | 29 |
| 8. | Re-imburement of Monthly fee | 2 |
| 9. | Welfare Pension (old age) | 24 |
| | Total | 17228 |

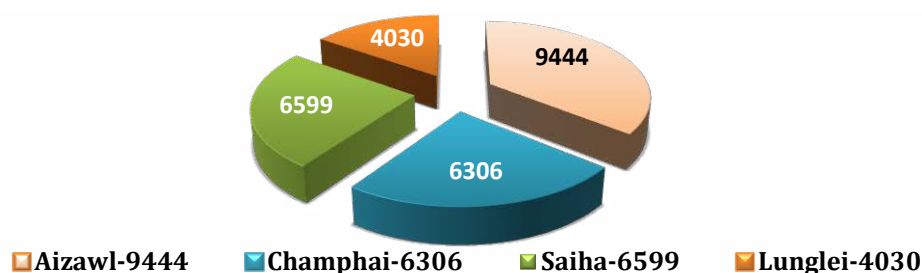
b. Registration of job seekers under Employment Exchange: As one of the primary activities of the Department is to register job seekers in the State under

Employment Exchange, it has effectively been undertaking inclusive enrolment of job seekers under its Exchanges. The numbers of job seekers enrolled under

the District Employment Exchanges during the FY 2018-19 are represented

in Chart-A:-

Chart-A



- c. Skill Development through Training Institutes:** The Directorate of LESDE by means of its Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Aizawl, Lunglei and Siahia provides training on various trades for skill development such as Electrician, Electronic Mechanic,

Carpenter, Mason, Hair & Skin Care, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant etc., to trainees enrolled under them. Applications for training under the various ITIs are invited during the month of June and the training session starts in the month of August in every year.

Numbers of students enrolled under various ITIs during the year 2015-19 are represented at Table-C

| Table-C Govt.'s ITIs | | Year | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| Aizawl | Nos. of students enrolled | 328 | 327 | 322 | 319 |
| | Passed students | 238 | 247 | 235 | Result awaited |
| Lunglei | Nos. of students enrolled | 73 | 105 | 76 | 58 |
| | Passed students | 36 | 46 | 38 | 31 |
| Siahia | Nos. of students enrolled | 47 | 56 | 39 | 32 |
| | Passed students | 18 | 21 | 27 | Result awaited |

- d. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):-** Under the Scheme, the Directorate provides skill training such as Tailoring, Beauty Therapist, and

Mobile Phone Hardware Repair etc., in collaboration with various firms. The achievements under PMKVY Scheme are shown at Table-D.

Table-D : Achievement under PMKVY during 2018-19

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | Nos. of trainees enrolled under the scheme since July, 2018 to December, 2019 | 8460 |
| 2. | Nos. of trainees, who completed (passed) the training since July, 2018 to December, 2019 | 6321 |
| 3. | Nos. of trainees who got job placement since July, 2018 to December, 2019 | 2767 |

- e. Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East and Sikkim (ESDI in NE & Sikkim):** The Scheme is meant for infrastructure development project. Under this project

three new Industrial Training Institutes at Champhai, Serchhip and Kolosib will be established. The pattern of funding is 90:10. The project for establishment of

the three ITIs had been approved by MSDE, Govt. of India.

f. 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.

g. Craftsman Training Scheme:

The Scheme of Craftsman Training Scheme being implemented by LESDE will be upgraded by implementing Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE), the World Bank Funded Scheme. The STRIVE Operation essentially aims at improving the relevance and efficiency of vocational training provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

h. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

PMKVY is India's largest Skill Certification Scheme since the initiation of the Scheme. It is implemented by National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) under the guidance of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). As the PMKVY is the flagship scheme, owing to the its successful first year of implementation, the Union Cabinet has approved the Scheme for another four years (2016-2020) to impart skilling to 10 million youth of the country.

3. INNOVATION

Science & Technology

The advancement of society is made possible through innovation. Adoption of innovative technologies, processes and practices is key to solving social and environmental issues and bringing about sustainable development. The Entrepreneurship Development Centre

(EDC) and the Directorate of Science & Technology (DST) under Planning & Programme Implementation Department are playing a crucial role in fostering and enabling innovation in the State.

The Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC) is an autonomous body under DST which spearheads the government's initiatives in promotion of science and technology in the State. It administers Patent Information Centre, State Climate Change Cell and Innovation Facility Centre.

| | Filed | Granted |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Patent | 9 | Under process |
| Trade Mark | 10 | 8 |
| Copyright | 3 | 3 |
| Geographical Indication | 5 | 5 |

In order to support and develop indigenous technological innovation in Mizoram and facilitate enhanced protection of ownership, DST is in the process of establishing an 'Innovation Facility Centre'. The project is funded by the State Government. The project will provide better scientific assistance and technological intervention by harnessing the fruits of indigenous technological innovations and inventions for sustainable development of the state.

The Scientific Research & Technological Innovation project is also in operation which aims to meet expenditure incurred on research work from scientists working in the R&D Institutions, science based NGO's and innovators in the form of grant with a view to promote research and education in the field of science & technology in Mizoram.

The future prospects of Science & Technology Sector are very vast. It has the capacity to develop the socio-economic conditions of the state through promotion of local innovations, demonstration of relevant technologies for the state, scientific human resource development through various science popularisation programme, providing of scientific inputs such as remote

sensing data, meteorological data and all other data relating to natural resources, climate, etc. pertaining to the State.

Entrepreneurship & Startup Ecosystem

Mizoram is witnessing an emergence of a young business class with sharp entrepreneurial acumen a drive for success. Not only do these potential contributors to the economy need to be encouraged and supported, the spirit of entrepreneurship needs to be promoted further especially among the youth of the State. With this perspective, the Mizoram Entrepreneurship & Startup Policy, 2019 has been formulated to build a better environment in which entrepreneurs can innovate and commercialize the results of their creativity, and in which businesses and startups can thrive to create jobs and wealth. The policy has the following components.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes: The concept of entrepreneurship and startups is in its infancy in Mizoram. This necessitates the dissemination of its knowledge through entrepreneurship awareness and outreach programme. This was conducted in all the District headquarters in the first phase and in the block and village levels will be targeted in subsequent phases. The programmes will be held thereafter as and when required. Efforts will be made to promote entrepreneurship through local cable television programme. Documentary programme will also be prepared by collaborating with the local documentary film presenters.

The Scheme will also allow NGOs or any other organization to organize awareness through their respective organization. Grant admissible per event may not exceed ₹ 25000/- for an audience of not less than 300 person. The awareness programme or campaign must include at least one talk on entrepreneurship and one experience sharing/testimony from an actual entrepreneur. At least one resource person must be one of the Master Trainers trained under EDS.

Entrepreneurial Events: Entrepreneurial events such as entrepreneurship conclaves, investor summits, etc. are conducted from time to time to bring together in an interactive manner the policy makers, expert in the field, academicians, leaders of the NGOs, students, start-ups and entrepreneurs for deliberation on the challenges and opportunities in the process of economic growth and for enabling B-to-B and B-to-G networking.

Hackathons and Grand Challenges are also be organized for identification of public problems and producing solutions that can be provided by the private sector.

Mizoram Outstanding Entrepreneurs Award: The Mizoram Outstanding Entrepreneurs Award is instituted to encourage the local entrepreneurs, raise their business standing and showcase role models for potential entrepreneurs among the youth. The Award is open for all indigenous entrepreneurs who will be judged on their accomplishments achieved within Mizoram. The Award categories will bear representation for all sectors to the extent possible and the awardees will be felicitated with a citation, a trophy and cash award of ₹50,000/- each.

Entrepreneurship Manual in Mizo: Publication of an Entrepreneurs Manual in the local language, i.e. Mizo, is a crucial step in ensuring that the same standard of guidance and training can be provided to everyone within the State. This Manual is disseminated without cost at all the events organized under EDS and be uploaded on the internet for free download. The Manual lays down the foundational tenets on becoming a successful entrepreneur including basic concepts in entrepreneurship, simple market research techniques, accounting & financial management strategies, decision making, operations, business law, preparing business plan etc.

Master Trainer Programme: Creation of a cadre of Entrepreneurship Master Trainers is envisaged for the purpose of spreading awareness on entrepreneurship within the

State as well as mentoring and handholding potential entrepreneurs. The Master trainer (Trainer's Training) Programme is expected to produce Master Trainers in the field of entrepreneurship for percolating the ideas, importance and roadmap for entrepreneurship development. The training focuses on building the capacity of Master trainers for creating entrepreneurship awareness through awareness programmes among youth and any given community, understanding the process of entrepreneurship development, understanding the impact of entrepreneurship in the economy, learning how to facilitate Start-ups and budding entrepreneurs, solving identified problems and helping in finding and applying new knowledge, taking action, and coping with uncertainty and challenges that may be confronted. The Government has tied up with national technical and research institutes of repute and has trained 26 Master Trainers till date.

Exposure and Study Tours: Due to the lack of exposure to technical, financial, managerial and process knowhow among the entrepreneurs of the State, it is necessary to organize exposure cum study tour for promising entrepreneurs. Arrangement have been made to study technology transfer, market chain, value addition etc. in various corporations, industrial estates and startup destinations within India and abroad.

Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme: In addition to imparting training and skilling through the Entrepreneurship Development Centre, EDC has also converge with other agencies for conducting Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme. The initiatives will provide funding to Institutes/Partner Agencies engaged in promoting and developing entrepreneurship in Mizoram.

Research funding: Provision is made for funding up to ₹ 10.00 lakh for conducting research in selected potential and high/low growth sectors in collaboration with technical/ educational/ research institutes or reliable agencies. The objective is to produce systematic enquiry into the

dynamics of the State's market economy, consumer behavior, industry potential etc. that could act as the basis for precision government intervention or guide to entrepreneurs and investors looking for venture avenues.

Entrepreneurship Development Centre: An EDC has been set with the mission to become a catalyst in facilitating the emergence of competent group of entrepreneurs and provide hand holding support for entrepreneurs through spreading awareness on entrepreneurship, promote innovation and novelty, impart skills necessary to prepare the youth to start and run their own ventures successfully through training & workshops, facilitate consultation meetings, provide mentoring and facilitate networking to potential and early stage entrepreneurs, and channel micro-financing for startups.

Entrepreneurship knowledge Cell: EDCs have been set up as satellite centres of EDC at partner institutes in every district. The cells will provide easier access of support, handholding and guidance with assignment of Master trainers and other experts in each cell. The cells will cater to the needs of local entrepreneurs and students by providing soft skill trainings. The principal aim is to develop entrepreneurial flair in students, to make students understand entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial skills and to provide a platform which gives number of outreach and awareness opportunities.

Startup Hub and Incubation Centre: The Government will facilitate the creation of a Startup Hub in Aizawl so that entrepreneurs can be provided with ideal conditions to flourish and accelerate the growth of their ventures. This will include the setting up of an incubation Centre under EDC which would provide the start-ups with necessary mentoring, tech support, infrastructure, networking, and facilitating other resources that may be required for the entrepreneurs to create a sustainable, scalable & profitable business model.

The Incubator will provide fully equipped and fully functional plug-&-play

working spaces, brainstorming rooms, video conferencing hall, internet connectivity, electricity, water, security, shared IT infrastructure such as projectors, fax machines, etc.

The existing incubation centres in Mizoram shall be partnered for providing additional mentoring and networking assistance to incubates. Educational and technical institutes in Mizoram will be encouraged and guided to set up incubators within their premises.

Need Based Assistance to Partner Agencies: Institutions engaged in development and promotion of entrepreneurship play a vital role in preparing young people to be responsible, enterprising individuals so that they can contribute to economic development and sustainable communities. Recognizing the need to develop the infrastructure, teaching aids etc. of such institutions, EDS will provide Need-based Assistance to Institutes/Partner Agencies based on proper criteria and guidelines.

Micro Startup Capital Competition (Mizoram Rahbi): In order to promote self-reliance and tap the entrepreneurial potential of the State and to facilitate generation of employment through startups, the Micro Startup Capital Competition or “Mizoram Rahbi” initiative seeks to provide a “stepping stone” for emerging and early stage entrepreneurs who are yet to gain traction through grant of micro capital. This assistance will be administered through a fair contest wherein business startup plan proposals will be judged by an unbiased panel of experts to assist sincere enterprises that will potentially in turn contribute to the socio-economic development of the State. The cascading effect of forward and backward linkages of these ventures is also expected to generate significant direct and indirect employment.

As risk-taking is an integral part of entrepreneurship and risk free investment almost never succeeds, the winners will be expected to match fund required for their business plan that is over and above the

grant amount (which is a sum not exceeding ₹ 5 lakh or half the estimate of the business plan, whichever is lower) or through bank loan.

The overarching objective of this initiative, besides financial assistance to turn ideas into action, is to spread awareness on entrepreneurship among the masses in general and to promote it among the youth in particular through open Competition. The initiative goes further by putting in place a mechanism for monitoring the progress of the ventures funded under it, provide institutional and knowledge-based support and scrutinize whether the fund granted is being utilized properly.

Business Plan Contest (Mizoram Kailawn): “Mizoram Kailawn” is the branding for the business plan contest, a multi-stakeholder initiative with the objective of facilitating 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 will be outreach roadshow to all district and a four-day residential bootcamp programme which will hone the skills and ideas of the contestants. The Contest will be conducted in collaboration with reputed national level management institutes.

Acceleration programme: The Accelerator programme will include seed investment, connections, mentorship, and educational components as assistance to businesses, typically start-ups, which have moved beyond the earliest stages of getting established. In addition to mentorship and investment opportunities, the business accelerator will facilitate access to logistical and technical resources as well as shared office space, if necessary, in collaboration with other incubation centres. An accelerator will also connect companies to networks of peers whose experience they can learn from. The selection of businesses/ start-ups for acceleration will be competition based.

Regulations: Reforms to produce business-friendly regulatory framework will be initiated in cooperation with relevant State departments for single window clearance, ease of doing business, easier filing of patents etc. The Government will also explore avenues for providing subsidies and reimbursement facilities, relaxation of public procurement norms for startups etc.

Impact of the Entrepreneurship Movement

There has been a marked increase in entrepreneurial activity since the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme since 2017. Awareness on entrepreneurship programmes have covered all the districts of Mizoram and are conducted as a stand alone or in combination with other entrepreneurial events on a regular basis. Contributory funding totaling ₹ 241.08 lakh has been granted to 57 startups that were selected through open competition mode. Of these, 32 are women led startups. 60 other promising startups have been identified by winning business plan contests organized in collaboration with IIM Calcutta Innovation Park. Two incubation centres have sprung up viz. Mizoram University Incubation Centre and BioNEST Incubator, with the former currently incubating 13 startup. The Economic Survey of India 2019-20 has identified Mizoram among 6 other states (and the only one in the NER) as having the highest overall entrepreneurial activity.

Much still remains to be done in this sector. Government rules need to be in place

for accepting easier qualification for startups in public procurement, simplifying business compliance requirements, providing incentives, subsidies tax exemptions etc. A greater amount of awareness and motivation campaign among the youth is also required. A recent study co-financed by the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme on General Enterprising Tendency among Mizo Youth using GET Test, found that the enterprising tendency scores for students all across the State was medium, with those in Aizawl having the highest score and those in Siaha the lowest. On an average, male respondents score higher than female respondents in 4 of the 5 enterprising attributes - 'need for achievement', 'need for autonomy', 'creative tendency', 'calculated risk taking' – while female respondents scored higher in 'drive and determination'. It was also found that students studying science subjects have highest mean enterprising tendency score in comparison to students studying arts and commerce subjects. Finally, a negative correlation was identified between age and enterprising tendencies of respondent students of all the eight districts. This implies that when the age of respondents increases, their enterprising tendencies decreases and vice versa. It is, therefore, important to nurture the entrepreneurial tendencies of the youth at a younger age.

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XIII. SERVICES SECTOR

Services Sector makes an important contribution to GSDP by providing jobs, inputs and public services for the economy. Public Administration, Transport & Communications services, Banking & Financial services, Education, Healthcare, and other social security instruments improve the economic performance of the state and provide a range of traditional as well as new avenues of economic activity. The development of the sector also promotes and adds value to the agricultural and industrial sector creating important forward and backward linkages, thus playing a major role in reducing inequalities in the distribution of income in the economy.

1. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN THE SERVICES SECTOR

As per the provisional estimates for Gross State Value Added (GSVA), services sector growth recorded a very moderate increase in 2018-19 at 8.33 per cent rate from 8.12 per cent in 2017-18 which is lower than the average growth recorded since 2012-2013 (National growth rate of the sector was a moderate 7.5 percent in 2018-19).

The main tangible contributors of this growth in the services sectors in case of Mizoram are Public Administration, Trade and Commerce, Education, Health, and Other Services. Growth of the sector continues to underperform agriculture and manufacturing sector growth, even though the sector is the main contributor to the State Income contributing more than 45 percent to total GSVA during 2018-2019 as compared to the contribution of the Services Sector to the National Gross Value Added which was 54.17 percent during 2018-19. Share of services sector has been declining steadily from 2011-2012 onwards, its share declining from 59.43 percent in 2011-2012 to 45.76 in 2018-2019. Credit flow from Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in the State increased significantly from ₹ 16395.3 lakh in 2017-2018 to ₹ 33943.07 lakh in 2018-2019 showing a percentage change of 107.03 percent over the previous year.

Mizoram Rural Bank, Mizoram Co-operative Apex Bank and State Bank of India are the major credit contributors to this sector. Among these three banks highest Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) is maintained by Mizoram Co-Operative Apex Bank with C-D Ratio at 58.83 followed by Mizoram Rural Bank with C-D Ratio at 47.45 trailed by State Bank of India with C-D Ratio at 29.41. Performance of the 8 north eastern states (including Sikkim) based on data available upto 2017-2018 shows that the share of services in total gross state value added (GSVA) was more than 45 per cent in 5 states.

| Sectoral Share of the North Eastern States (2017-18) | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| S N | States | Agriculture & Allied | Industry | Services |
| 1 | Mizoram | 28.48 | 25.76 | 45.76 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 33.39 | 24.1 | 42.51 |
| 3 | Assam | 17.68 | 34.49 | 47.83 |
| 4 | Manipur | 21.49 | 13.38 | 65.13 |
| 5 | Meghalaya | 20.05 | 20.98 | 58.97 |
| 6 | Nagaland | 33.58 | 12.36 | 54.06 |
| 7 | Sikkim | 11.03 | 61.24 | 27.73 |
| 8 | Tripura | 34.31 | 25.97 | 39.72 |

2. ECONOMIC SERVICES

Trade and Commerce

Development of Border Trade with whom Mizoram share 722 km long International border is an important goal of the State Government for reaping economic benefits, and for furthering the ideals and objective of the Act East policy mainly through regulation of markets and market yards/ village markets/interstate trade, collection of toll taxes, and framing export strategy.

The objective of Act East Policy 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. Efforts base on 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.). Major projects like Kaldan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project, Rih-Tidim Road Project, and Border Haatsare expected to enhance connectivity with our neighbour ASEAN Countries.

Border Trade with Myanmar: For the improvement of trade and development of closer ties/bonds with Myanmar, site preparation for Border Trade Centres at Vaphai, Farkawn and Sangau was initiated with funding from the ASIDE & TIES Scheme of the Govt. of India. A joint meeting of India & Myanmar delegates were held on 3rd December, 2019 at Aizawl on issues related to Border Trade Development.

Border Trade with Bangladesh: To promote trade between India and Bangladesh the Ministry of Commerce allocated ₹ 2.48 crores under the CIB Scheme to set up bordertownship for international trade. Land has been acquired for Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah near Tlabung. The Govt. of Bangladesh was requested to reactivate LCS at Thegamukh which had remained dormant since 1965 which has huge potential for export of ginger, chillies, chow-chow (squash), passion fruit, anthurium etc, and for import of cement, iron and steel, garments, and gas etc.

Border Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC), Lawngtlai: Construction work for site development and Building Block 'A' has been completed with ₹ 216.00 lakh received as first instalment. The TFC is expected to be important infrastructure for and when LCS Zorinpui functions full fledged.

There are currently more than 220 Govt. owned market sheds catering to local domestic trade across the State, mostly in agricultural and allied produce, providing livelihood to families and a source of revenue to the Government of Mizoram.

Constraints and Challenges: There is urgent need for establishing and institutionalising wholesale markets, and to formulate an effective state marketing and trade policy in the light of the steady progress towards transformation in the agricultural practices of subsistence farming to commercial cultivation.

Transport and Communication Services

Transport services, mainly in the form of public transport are being rendered by the State Government through the Mizoram State Transport Services (MSTS) connecting important towns and villages within the state, and with neighbouring states like Assam and Meghalaya. The transport services rendered by the State in terms of domestic travel within and outside the State are a very small proportion. Even though passenger trains are yet to connect the state there is a Railway Out Agency where Computerised Railway seat reservations are done for travelling to various destinations throughout India. This Agency has direct interface with the people coming from inside and outside the State. Bulk of the domestic transport services are provided by private parties. Most common form of travel is by private 'sumo' services, which is most efficient considering the size, condition and topography of roads. Transport of goods is also mostly 'by road' with private trucks and 'pick ups'. Collection of taxes on vehicles and registration of commercial as well as private vehicles are undertaken by the Transport Department.

Revenue Earned in the Sector during the last 3 (three) years

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Items | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | target | achieved | target | achieved | target | achieved |
| 1 | Taxes on vehicles | 2303.44 | 2575.47 | 2377.88 | 3158.16 | 2567.64 | 3836.33 |
| 2 | Passenger and goods tax | 318.00 | 354.58 | 320 | 382.93 | 252 | 449.46 |
| 3 | Supplies and Disposals | 2.12 | 5.01 | 2.12 | 2.83 | 2.50 | 00 |
| 4 | Road Transport | 213 | 189.99 | 200.00 | 162.58 | 216.00 | 224.66 |
| Grand Total | | 2836.56 | 3125.05 | 2900.00 | 3706.51 | 3038.14 | 4510.46 |

(Source: Transport Department)

Operational Performance of MST Buses during 2018-19

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Performance during 2018-19 |
|---------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | Average number of vehicles held | 42 |
| 2. | Average number of vehicles on road | 15 |
| 3. | Percentage of utilization of vehicles | 36 |
| 4. | No. of passengers carried | 65510 |
| 5. | Number of employees | 335 |
| 6. | Employees Vehicle ratio | 1:8 |
| 7. | Average no. of routes operated | 14 |
| 8. | No of routes operated at the end of the year | 17 |
| 9. | Route kilometers (average route length) | 2034 |
| 10. | Kilometers operated (in lakh) | |
| | (a) Gross | 7.16 |
| | (b) Effective | 6.98 |
| | (c) Dead | 0.18 |
| 11. | Percentage of dead kilometers to gross kilometers | 2.48 |
| 12. | Average kilometers covered per bus per day | 64.51 |
| 13. | Number of accidents | nil |
| 14. | Occupancy ratio | 102.05 |
| 15. | Load factor% | 77 |
| 16. | Kilometers obtained per litres of Diesel | 3.20 |

Establishment of Automated Inspection & Certification Centre:

A Tripartite agreement was signed on 21st December, 2017 for establishment of Automated Inspection and Certification (I&C) Centre at Hlimen, with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Govt. of India and Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune. The total project cost is ₹ 1550.00 lakh. Construction work is being processed under the supervision of Mizoram PWD. The project will enable rigorous inspection of "In Use" motor vehicles and to remove the defects before they are allowed to ply on road.

Civil Aviation

The airport at Lengpui, about an hour's drive from the capital city of Aizawl, is the only airport servicing the whole State, serves as a lifeline for the State. At present, there are 2 (two) domestic airlines operating viz., Air India and Go Air (Indigo Airlines is expected to start functioning from 29th February 2020). Destinations from Aizawl are Guwahati, Imphal, Kolkatta, and Delhi. It is a domestic airport that is constructed and managed by the State Government. 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 footfall is 450 in coming and 450 out going every day. With the recent installation of ILS at Lengpui Airport, there has been a marked improvement in the reliability and punctuality of flights. 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. Therefore Upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure of Lengpui Airport is the need of the hour so that bigger aircrafts and cargo planes can be encouraged to land, and facilities extended and improved so that it can cater to at least 3000 passenger footfall per day. The airport acquires additional significant importance in the light of the State's efforts to develop its Tourism sector.

The Helicopter Service within Mizoram has greatly benefitted the public especially those residing in rural areas. In addition to providing swift transportation to

dignitaries and the general public alike, a large number of life saving sorties have been carried out. For the helicopter service, the State Government has wet leased only one Dauphin helicopter which connects at least 2 destinations in a day. The helicopter service ply between Aizawl and District Headquarters with 75% subsidy from the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the State contributing 25%, part of which is recovered from passenger fares. 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 with them.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Revenue Income</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 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 |

Helicopter/Airline Services

| Sl. No. | Month | 2019 | | 2018-2019 | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | No of Passengers | | No of Passengers | |
| | | Helicopter Services | Airlines Services | Helicopter Services | Airlines Services |
| 1 | April | 556 | 4171 | 1029 | 9189 |
| 2 | May | 885 | 5358 | 943 | 9431 |
| 3 | June | 672 | 5278 | 661 | 8375 |
| 4 | July | 412 | 5840 | 692 | 10031 |
| 5 | August | 579 | 5321 | 963 | 9416 |
| 6 | September | 758 | 4838 | 1068 | 9027 |
| 7 | October | 931 | 7267 | 957 | 9434 |
| 8 | November | 923 | 11449 | 861 | 9573 |
| 9 | December | 972 | 11710 | 893 | 9541 |
| 10 | January | | | 1022 | 10387 |
| 11 | February | | | 675 | 5245 |
| 12 | March | | | 1016 | 3819 |
| Total | | 6688 | 61232 | 10780 | 103468 |
| Daily Passenger Footfall (Average) | | 25 | 227 | 29 | 278 |

Telecom & Digital Connectivity

In the emerging digital era, digital connectivity is indispensable for increasing productivity and expanding the market. It is all the more relevant for a relatively remote state like Mizoram. Here, the challenge of extending the coverage of telecom and internet to every corner is exacerbated by the hilly terrain and inaccessibility of many locations.

Even at present, 252 villages are still identified as mobile uncovered villages. It is conservatively estimated that it will require the installation of at least another 246 mobile towers to enable a minimal coverage for these villages. This would still leave pockets of no network coverage in between settlements.

This is contrasted *prima facie* by the high proportion of subscription base and teledensity (measured as telephone connections per 100 individuals). For a population of about 13 lakh (2019 projected population) the total telephone subscription base (wireline+wireless) is 13.4 lakh, and the teledensity is 121.79 (the national average stands at 90.52) as per the Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators for July-Sept, 2019. It may be postulated that this apparent contradiction of low network coverage versus high teledensity could be due to the sporadic and inconsistent network service given by various telecom

service providers (caused in part by technical and/or topographical challenges) which has compelled many to subscribe to multiple networks to stay connected. Here too, solution lies in higher investment in infrastructure and adoption of better technology.

Digital connectivity is also crucial for efficiency in governance and better public service delivery. Internet connection to the districts and rural areas is still very poor in Mizoram. Therefore, various programmes are in the pipeline to address the issue, such as installing Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) system for offices in the capital, providing Inter District Wireless Network via Air Fiber and connecting all the district & block headquarters with the state capital through Mizoram State Wide Area Network (MSWAN). The Common Service Centre (CSC) Scheme envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to rural citizens of India, in an integrated manner. The e-District State Roll Out Project will provide support to district administrations to enable content development of government to citizen (G2C) services. The e-Bharat project is intended to roll out e-Governance as well as m-Governance programme throughout the State. Finally, Bharat Net project aims to connect all 763 Village Councils in Mizoram.

| District-wise Number of Mobile Connections (2018-19) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| SN | District | AIR-TEL | BSNL | AIR-CEL | IDEA | VODAFONE & IDEA | JIO | TOTAL |
| 1 | Mamit | 29,339 | 6,175 | 0 | 0 | 4,472 | 20,373 | 60,359 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 32,155 | 14,408 | 0 | 0 | 11,813 | 24,938 | 83,314 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 2,05,485 | 69,984 | 0 | 0 | 1,05,932 | 1,57,479 | 5,38,880 |
| 4 | Champhai | 58,259 | 4,117 | 0 | 0 | 11,595 | 17,497 | 91,468 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 26,440 | 34,992 | 0 | 0 | 7,129 | 16,337 | 84,898 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 54,494 | 24,700 | 0 | 0 | 14,986 | 48,311 | 1,42,491 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 26,511 | 30,875 | 0 | 0 | 2,724 | 10,926 | 71,036 |
| 8 | Siaha | 24,883 | 20,584 | 0 | 0 | 1,437 | 16,282 | 63,186 |
| | Total | 4,57,566 | 2,05,835 | 0 | 0 | 1,60,088 | 3,12,143 | 11,35,632 |

| Number of Post Offices, Postmen & Letter Boxes (2018-19) | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| S N | District | Head Post Office | Sub Post Offices | Branch Post Offices | Letter boxes (excluding those at post office) | Village Postmen (Rural delivering staff) |
| 1 | Mamit | 0 | 4 | 31 | 16 | 31 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 0 | 4 | 24 | 27 | 24 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 1 | 15 | 97 | 75 | 97 |
| 4 | Champhai | 0 | 4 | 59 | 30 | 59 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 0 | 4 | 22 | 19 | 22 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 0 | 5 | 65 | 33 | 65 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 0 | 1 | 17 | 22 | 17 |
| 8 | Siaha | 0 | 1 | 29 | 26 | 29 |
| | Total: | 1 | 38 | 344 | 248 | 344 |

Banking and Financial Services

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.03.2019 stood at 228 against 205 bank branches as on 31.03.2018 showing an increase of 11.22%.

Bank Branch Network in Mizoram (As on 31.03.2019): The population (as per 2011 Census) served per branch comes to 4812. 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:

| Agency | 2017-18 | | | 2018-19 | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Deposits | Advances | CD Ratio | Deposits | Advances | CD Ratio |
| Commercial Banks | 6822.25 | 2985.38 | 43.76 | 6908.55 | 2252.32 | 32.60 |
| Mizoram Rural Bank | 2147.95 | 1089.33 | 50.72 | 2595.05 | 1231.40 | 47.45 |
| MCAB Ltd. | 873.75 | 473.42 | 54.18 | 964.77 | 567.55 | 58.83 |
| MUCO Bank Ltd. | 58.19 | 31.75 | 54.56 | 63.80 | 32.98 | 51.69 |
| Total | 9902.14 | 4579.88 | 46.25 | 10532.17 | 4084.25 | 38.78 |

(₹ in crore)

Deposits & Advances:

Deposits: The total deposits registered an absolute increase of ₹ 630.03 crore from ₹9902.14 crore at the end of March 2018 to ₹10532.17 crore at the end of March 2019, showing a growth 6.36% during the period.

Advances: The total advances decreased to ₹ 4084.25 crore as on March 2019 from ₹4579.88 crore as on March 2018, registering a fall of -10.82%. The CD Ratio correspondingly declines to 38.78 from 46.25.

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 31.03.2019 is ₹76807.85 lakh against ₹87082.39 lakh as on 31.03.2018.

Hence, during 2018-19 it is found that advances to Agri & Allied Sector has a share of 19.17% of the total advance while the RBI norm is 18%.

Recovery: The recovery position of the banks operating in the State (as on 31.03.2019) under Priority Sector may be observed from the table below:

(₹ in lakh)

| 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019) | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Demand | Recovery | Recovery % |
| Commercial Banks | 11157.69 | 5996.84 | 54 |
| Mizoram Rural Banks | 30315.24 | 28546.99 | 94 |
| MCAB Ltd. | 8115.87 | 6612.86 | 81 |
| MUCO Bank Ltd. | 499.81 | 378.01 | 76 |
| Total | 50088.61 | 41534.70 | 83 |

Collection under Different Small Savings Schemes in Mizoram

(₹ in lakh)

| S N | Name of Schemes | 2015 - 16 | 2016 - 17 | 2017 - 18 | 2018 - 19 |
|-----|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Post Office Saving Scheme | 89,090.20 | 11,816.06 | 1726.1 | 13704.55 |
| 2 | Post Office Recurring Deposits | 36,107.60 | 3,280.55 | 4.7 | 2094.41 |
| 3 | Post Office Time Deposits (1,2,3,5 yrs) | 27,843.30 | 2,593.60 | 1758.2 | 2719.17 |
| 4 | Monthly Income Scheme | 301.33 | 331.14 | 2759.5 | 190.45 |
| 5 | National Savings Certificate -VIII | 442.76 | 118.08 | 120 | 0 |
| 6 | National Savings Certificate - IX | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Deposits Scheme for Retired Govt. Employees | 112.75 | 10.50 | 324.2 | 0 |
| 8 | Others (EMO/IMO/UPMO) | 188.39 | 139.76 | 39.91 | 15.05 |
| 9 | Public Provident Fund | 11.36 | 14.96 | 104.9 | 28.53 |
| 10 | Speed Post | 385.63 | 207.97 | 576.44 | 438.88 |
| 11 | NREGS | 1,349.26 | 664.57 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Post Office Cumulative Time Deposits | 0 | 2.25 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | National Savings Scheme 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Indira Vikas Patra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Kisan Vikas Patra | 0 | 232.95 | 524 | 10103.96 |
| 16 | National Saving Scheme 1987 | 101.36 | 0 | 0 | 277.65 |
| 17 | Postal Life Insurance (PLI) | 363.60 | 398.15 | 358.67 | 29572.65 |
| 18 | Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) | 118.12 | 229.31 | 133.41 | 174.95 |
| 19 | Sale of Postage Stamps | 46.03 | 48.13 | 38 | 22.08 |
| 20 | Social Security Certificate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Savings Bank Target | 0.01 | 0.01 | 550 | 600.00 |
| 22 | Sukanya Samridhi Account (SSA) | 80.00 | 87.00 | 0 | 154.43 |
| 23 | Other-Senior Citizen Savings Scheme | 0 | 0 | 264.5 | 433.48 |
| | Total: | 1,56,541.70 | 20,174.99 | 9,282.53 | 60,530.24 |

Tourism Sector

Tourism Sector has been lauded as having the most potential for contributing to the economic growth and development for the State. The climatic condition of the State, its natural untouched vegetation and virgin forests, rolling hills and valleys are

most suited for eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural and ethnic tourism etc. As of now, possibly due to the absence of a proper tourism policy, the sector is yet to take off in a beneficial manner and the advantages largely unexploited. At present there are Sixty Six (66) tourist facilities in operation owned by the State Govt. To

encourage PPP in tourism sector, management of 20 nos of these facilities have been handed over to private parties for a tenure of 10-15 years.

Achievements During 2018-19 in the Sector

- 11 new students were sponsored by the State Govt to undergo B.Sc, Craft Course and Diploma Course in hospitality services at Institute of Hotel Management Guwahati and Institute of Hotel management, Shillong.
- Representatives of the State participated in International Tourism Mart (ITM) held at Agartala, Bharat Parv at New Delhi, TTF at Kolkata and N.E Festival at New Delhi as part of its marketing activities to showcase tourism products of the State in the domestic and international markets.

- Winter Festival 2018 was organised at Tuirial Airfield during 13-15th December 2018 to promote festival tourism. Other festivals and events such as Mizoram Music Festival 2018, Zofest 2018 and Mizoram Open FAICAT-II Accuracy Championship cum Festival 2018 were also organised with funding from NEC.

Revenue Earned by Tourism Department

| Year | Revenue in Lakh |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 2015-2016 | 222.01 |
| 2016-2017 | 235.91 |
| 2017-2018 | 250.10 |
| 2018-19 | 294.25 |

Tourist Arrival to Mizoram

| Year | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| 2015-2016 | 66583 | 830 | 67413 |
| 2016-2017 | 67223 | 987 | 68210 |
| 2017-2018 | 68679 | 1155 | 69834 |
| 2018-2019 | 88122 | 1644 | 89766 |

Opportunities and Prospects: Tourism sector and its related industry have to be developed in a sustainable and integrated manner so that Mizoram becomes a major national and international tourism destination by formulation of a sound Tourism Policy and Master Plan against which projects and schemes can be formulated for infrastructure development and its associated requirements. Private sector participation and investments may be encouraged for creation of quality tourist infrastructure. Culture of the Mizos & its ethos, love for music and open society characterised by intrinsic hospitality is most favourable to the blossoming of the Tourist industry. The State stands to gain terms of income generation, employment opportunities, and overall development.

Cooperative Societies

To improve financial viability of Cooperatives and to strengthen credit structure in agriculture and allied activities, handloom and

handicrafts, cottage and household enterprises, micro financing and cooperative banking etc., activities are undertaken by the state through various channels.

A scheme for Integrated Cooperative Development Project Phase - II (ICDP Phase-II), which is a Central Sector Scheme is implemented in the state. During the current year i.e. 2019-20 which is the fourth and final year of its implementation, a total of ₹ 596.627 lakhs was allocated for the implementation of ICDP Phase-II in Mizoram (*Selected district are Aizawl {West & East}, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib and Serchhip*).

The future prospects of Cooperative Societies depends upon the ability of the State Government to effectively harness and utilize it as an important tool and mechanism for economic development from the grassroots.

District wise growth of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram for fiscal year 2017-2018

| Sl. No. | Particulars | DISTRICT (excluding ADC area) | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| | | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | Serchhip | Champhai | Lunglei | State Level | |
| 1 | No. of Societies | 55 | 109 | 590 | 112 | 219 | 210 | 11 | 1306 |
| 2 | Membership (Nos.) | 1884 | 5129 | 22887 | 6309 | 8895 | 6657 | | 51761 |
| 3 | Share Capital (₹ in lakh) | 76.74 | 95.32 | 841.03 | 155.52 | 275.04 | 135.98 | 952.44 | 2542.02 |
| 4 | Working Capital (₹ in lakh) | 285.72 | 350.20 | 2753.96 | 265.22 | 79.22 | 243.63 | 122604.25 | 126582.20 |

District wise number of cooperative societies for 2017-18

| Sl. No. | Particulars | DISTRICTS (excluding ADCs) | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|---|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | | Serchhip | Champhai | Lunglei | State Level | |
| | | | | AE | A W | | | | | |
| 1 | Credit Banking | 2 | 16 | 6 | - | 4 | 3 | 8 | | 39 |
| 2 | Industrial | 1 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 3 | | 52 |
| 3 | Multipurpose | 1 | 3 | 30 | 40 | 6 | 44 | 16 | | 140 |
| 4 | Dairy & Livestock Multi-Commodity | - | 14 | 27 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 29 | | 120 |
| 5 | Piggery | 5 | 26 | 60 | 50 | 19 | 31 | 38 | | 229 |
| 6 | Handloom & Weaving | - | 3 | 88 | 62 | 16 | 8 | 14 | | 191 |
| 7 | Consumer | 7 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 16 | | 96 |
| 8 | Service | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | | 34 |
| 9 | Fishery | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 24 | | 51 |
| 10 | Farming including Fruits & Vegetable Growers | 28 | 19 | 44 | 43 | 25 | 53 | 42 | | 254 |
| 11 | Poultry Farming | - | 2 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | | 16 |
| 12 | Canteen | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | | 9 |
| 13 | Labour | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | | 7 |
| 14 | Sericulture | - | 3 | 11 | - | 3 | 8 | 6 | | 31 |
| 15 | Housing | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | | 4 |
| 16 | Marketing | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | | 2 |
| 17 | Floriculture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | | 2 |
| 18 | Meat Processing/Butcher | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | | 8 |
| 19 | LAMPS | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | | 10 |
| 20 | State Level-11 | - | | | | | | | 11 | 11 |
| | TOTAL | 55 | 109 | 319 | 271 | 112 | 219 | 210 | 11 | 1306 |

District wise membership of cooperative societies during 2017-18

| Sl. No. | Particulars | DISTRICTS (excluding ADCs) | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|--|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | | Serchhip | Champhai | Lunglei | |
| | | | | AE | AW | | | | |
| 1 | Credit Banking | 102 | 810 | 1209 | - | 624 | 1545 | 1196 | 5486 |
| 2 | Industrial | 24 | 154 | 155 | 363 | 469 | 136 | 15 | 1316 |
| 3 | Multipurpose | 25 | 35 | 1523 | 3490 | 146 | 1202 | 376 | 6797 |
| 4 | Dairy & Livestock Multi-Commodity | - | 336 | 711 | 467 | 128 | 561 | 652 | 2855 |
| 5 | Piggery | 134 | 642 | 1731 | 1395 | 661 | 799 | 930 | 6292 |
| 6 | Handloom & Weaving | - | 94 | 2611 | 1508 | 329 | 137 | 384 | 5063 |
| 7 | Consumer | 307 | 509 | 1796 | 451 | 1306 | 455 | 491 | 5315 |
| 8 | Service | 169 | 428 | 299 | 96 | 185 | 201 | 41 | 1419 |
| 9 | Fishery | 233 | 183 | 77 | 39 | 166 | 281 | 570 | 1549 |
| 10 | Farming including Fruits & Vegetable Growers | 845 | 1222 | 1653 | 1292 | 2212 | 2547 | 1553 | 11324 |
| 11 | Poultry Farming | - | 43 | 146 | 118 | - | - | - | 307 |
| 12 | Canteen | - | 57 | 131 | 26 | - | 93 | 51 | 358 |
| 13 | Labour | - | 35 | 94 | 40 | - | 318 | - | 487 |
| 14 | Sericulture | - | 234 | 344 | - | 83 | 189 | 149 | 999 |
| 15 | Housing | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | - | 44 |
| 16 | Marketing | - | - | 31 | - | - | 24 | - | 55 |
| 17 | Floriculture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 44 |
| 18 | Meat Processing/Butcher | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | 120 | 210 |
| 19 | LAMPS | 45 | 347 | 1071 | 20 | - | 273 | 85 | 1841 |
| | TOTAL | 1884 | 5129 | 13582 | 9305 | 6309 | 8895 | 6657 | 51761 |

Consolidated Figure for 4th Year of ICDP Phase II

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Unit | Loan | Investment | Subsidy | Total |
|---------|--|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Aizawl District (AW + AE + PIT + Monitoring Cell) | 137 | 37.30 | 237.56000 | 108.08700 | 382.947 |
| 2 | Lunglei District (Lunglei Coop. Societies + PIT) | 33 | - | 40.82435 | 21.18565 | 62.010 |
| 3 | Kolasib District (Kolasib Coop. Societies + PIT) | 22 | 1.25 | 15.16525 | 12.73475 | 29.150 |
| 4 | Champhai District (Champhai Coop. Societies + PIT) | 37 | 1.55 | 38.34300 | 24.86700 | 64.760 |
| 5 | Serchhip District (Serchhip Coop. Societies + PIT) | 54 | - | 37.60240 | 20.15760 | 57.760 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 283 | 40.10 | 369.49500 | 187.03200 | 596.627 |

Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

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 Computerization of TPDS Operation Scheme. This Scheme is operational in Mizoram and smoothly implemented under FCS&CA Department. Under the Scheme, online allocation of food grains, 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.

There are 1268 nos. of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State as on March 2019, of which 824 nos. are located in rural areas.

| Number of Fair Price Shops in Mizoram (2018-19) | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| S N | District | No. of Fair Price Shops | | Total |
| | | Rural | Urban | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Mamit | 95 | 13 | 108 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 37 | 37 | 74 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 143 | 175 | 318 |
| 4 | Champhai | 70 | 30 | 100 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 127 | 65 | 192 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 170 | 68 | 238 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 92 | 26 | 118 |
| 8 | Siaha | 90 | 30 | 120 |
| | Total: | 824 | 444 | 1,268 |

The food grains are procured by Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Government of Mizoram, from the Food Corporation of India, 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) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System and the National Food Security Act, 2013. During 2018-19 12,54,574.79 Qtls of foodgrain was distributed in the State.

| District-wise Food grain Distribution under Subsidized rate during 2018 - 19 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| S N | District | Quantity of food grain distributed to AAY, PHH & Non-NFSA families in qtls. | | | Quantity of food grain distributed on free of cost in qtls. | Quantity of food grain distributed for Midday Meals in qtls. | Total (Qtls.) |
| | | AAY | PHH | Non-NFSA | | | |
| 1 | Mamit | 7,887.60 | 46,950.72 | 38,738.88 | 0 | 2,967.72 | 96,544.92 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 9,781.80 | 40,853.76 | 45,547.20 | 0 | 2,331.49 | 98,514.25 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 30,151.80 | 1,94,571.84 | 2,12,154.24 | 0 | 6,353.18 | 4,43,231.06 |
| 4 | Champhai | 14,943.60 | 72,420.48 | 57,350.40 | 0 | 1,966.47 | 1,46,680.95 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 8,223.60 | 42,054.72 | 33,577.92 | 0 | 3,086.65 | 86,942.89 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 17,077.20 | 94,508.16 | 82,441.92 | 0 | 6,473.31 | 2,00,500.59 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 9,345.00 | 38,969.28 | 45,168.00 | 0 | 4,344.94 | 97,827.22 |
| 8 | Siaha | 9,571.80 | 32,791.68 | 39,371.52 | 0 | 2,597.91 | 84,332.91 |
| | Total: | 1,06,982.40 | 5,63,120.64 | 5,54,350.08 | 0 | 30,121.67 | 12,54,574.79 |

* AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana. PHH = Priority Household. Non-NFSA = Non-National Food Security Act. Number of Gas Agencies, Domestic Subscribers & Petrol Pumps.

| S N | District | No. of Gas Agencies | No. of LPG Domestic Subscribers | No. of Petrol Pumps |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Mamit | 4 | 11,255 | 1 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 5 | 16,512 | 4 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 23 | 1,42,325 | 15 |
| 4 | Champhai | 8 | 31,441 | 5 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 4 | 15,667 | 5 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 8 | 41,410 | 3 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 4 | 17,671 | 1 |
| 8 | Siaha | 2 | 12,460 | 1 |
| | Total: | 58 | 2,88,741 | 35 |

3. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Mizoram is credited with being the third most literate population among the States in India with a literacy rate of 91.33 percent as per latest reports, against the overall National literacy rate of 69.1 per cent. Of that, male literacy stands at 93.35 percent while female literacy is 89.27 percent.

School Education

The state has been striving for cent percent literacy rate through various schemes and projects and also to provide quality education in primary, secondary and in higher & technical education. Special emphasis has been given to Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Hindi Education, Teachers' Education & Training and Science Promotion in Schools.

With a view to educate the public and create mass awareness regarding educational activities taken up by the State Govt., a Memorandum of Agreement was signed by School Education Department, Government of Mizoram and Doordarshan Kendra on 17th July, 2015. An Educational

TV programme is telecasted every Thursday on DDK, Aizawl between 6:00-6:30 pm.

The total budget allocated to 'School Education' during 2018-19 was ₹ 94634.57 lakh. Total fund received under various centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) implemented by the School Education Department was ₹ 22906.99 lakh. In addition to the CSS, development funds to the tune of ₹ 415.79 lakh was received from other funding agencies like NLCPR, NEDP, NABARD etc.

Adult Education: During 2018-2019, approximately 1879 numbers of neo-literates are expected to be achieved. Re-evaluation is still under process to have an accurate figure. The Adult Education Wing under the School Education Department publishes "Meichher", a monthly magazine which is highly valued by both the elderly and young generations.

Hindi Propagation: At present, there are 304 posts of High School Hindi Teachers and 455 posts of Middle School Hindi Teachers in the state.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme: Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme was implemented in Mizoram since 15th February, 2006 by providing cooked Mid-Day Meal to school-going children of Govt. Primary Schools, A.I.E. and E.G.S. Centres. Since 1st August 2009 Mid-Day Meal was provided in Govt. Middle Schools and SSA assisted schools and the scheme was extended to cover Class I-VIII from the academic session of 2011-2012. MDM programme has played a crucial role in reducing drop out, increase in attendance and enrolment of children particularly girls, increased socialization among the children, aided in active learning of children, and improved their academic performance.

Programme Approval Board (PAB) Approval for MDM during 2018-19

| Sl. No. | District | No. School | | | Enrolment | | | Cook engaged | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | PS | UPS | TOTAL | PS(I-V) | UPS (VI--II) | TOTAL | PS | UPS | TOTAL |
| 1 | Aizawl | 282 | 236 | 518 | 17,327 | 9,415 | 26,742 | 588 | 480 | 1,068 |
| 2 | Champhai | 134 | 124 | 258 | 8,673 | 5,044 | 13,718 | 297 | 253 | 550 |
| 3 | Kolasib | 96 | 82 | 178 | 7,855 | 3,517 | 11,372 | 225 | 166 | 391 |
| 4 | Lawngtlai | 253 | 165 | 418 | 17,678 | 5,999 | 23,677 | 527 | 293 | 820 |
| 5 | Lunglei | 326 | 225 | 551 | 18,304 | 8,122 | 26,426 | 643 | 426 | 1,069 |
| 6 | Mamit | 157 | 118 | 275 | 10,742 | 3,987 | 14,729 | 346 | 239 | 585 |
| 7 | Siaha | 118 | 76 | 194 | 7,589 | 2,610 | 10,199 | 298 | 166 | 464 |
| 8 | Serchhip | 75 | 65 | 140 | 3,947 | 2,642 | 6,588 | 137 | 136 | 273 |
| Total | | 1,441 | 1,091 | 2,532 | 92,114 | 41,336 | 1,33,450 | 3,061 | 2,159 | 5,220 |

Food grains lifted during 2018-19 (in qtls.) for MDM

| Sl. No. | District | 1 st – 4 th quarter | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|------------------|------------------|
| | | PS | UPS | TOTAL |
| 1 | Aizawl | 2,644.82 | 3,207.46 | 5,852.28 |
| 2 | Champhai | 1,288.82 | 1,703.07 | 2,991.89 |
| 3 | Kolasib | 1,119.79 | 1,211.74 | 2,331.53 |
| 4 | Lawngtlai | 3,026.39 | 2,516.89 | 5,543.28 |
| 5 | Lunglei | 2,886.89 | 2,766.68 | 5,653.57 |
| 6 | Mamit | 1,739.12 | 1,477.69 | 3,216.81 |
| 7 | Siaha | 1,221.55 | 993.65 | 2,215.20 |
| 8 | Serchhip | 5,74.43 | 918.61 | 1,493.04 |
| Total | | 14,501.81 | 14,795.79 | 29,297.60 |

Effective implementation of the MDM schemes has been hampered by irregular release of funds, insufficient water supply at schools, low daily cost norms of cooks & honorariums for helpers under the scheme.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan: The three CSS viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education have been integrated under the new scheme 'Samagra Shiksha Scheme' during financial year 2018-19 as per direction of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. Despite the capping of rate of teacher salaries under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme by the MHRD, the state could maintain

status quo (as in PY 2017-18) during the year by providing an additional amount of ₹2720.04 lakh over and above its normal state matching share (90:10).

The state education system has been ranked Grade IV (latest data) in the Performance Grading Index conducted by the Govt. of India where most of the north eastern states of India were ranked below Mizoram except Assam (Grade III) and Sikkim (Grade IV). The performance indicators for such ranking were based on performance of states in Learning Outcomes & Quality, Access, Infrastructure & Facilities, Equity and Governance Processes.

No. of Schools, Enrolment, Teacher, Teacher – Pupil Ratio during 2018-19.

| Particulars | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | Champhai | Serchhip | Lunglei | Lawngtlai | Siaha |
|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| No. of Schools | 346 | 312 | 1246 | 487 | 270 | 792 | 602 | 270 |
| No. of Students | 20840 | 24411 | 111812 | 33285 | 16872 | 42901 | 36760 | 17458 |
| No. of Teachers | 1471 | 1635 | 7782 | 2516 | 1398 | 3661 | 3045 | 1701 |
| Enrolment Ratio | | | | | | | | |
| Drop Out Rates | 43.12 | 32.16 | -7.79 | 15.04 | 16.11 | -8.39 | -114.2 | -40.68 |

State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT): 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 functions with 8 District Institutes of Education & Training (DIET) The SCERT is the Academic Authority for Elementary Education regarding curriculum and

evaluation procedure for elementary education. The 'Silver Jubilee Building' houses a Teaching End Studio with EDUSAT facilities set up by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to provide educational programmes and video conferencing between Teaching End Studio and 50 Satellite Interactive Terminals located in different parts of Mizoram.

| District | No. of Student | | | No. of Teacher | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Mamit | 8 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Kolasib | 27 | 53 | 80 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Aizawl | 98 | 219 | 317 | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| Serchhip | 22 | 43 | 65 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Lunglei | 66 | 78 | 144 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Lawngtlai | 22 | 15 | 37 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Saiha | 24 | 12 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 10 |

Higher and Technical Education

Among the major achievements for development of infrastructure in higher education, mention is made of improvements and renovations of 18 nos. of colleges with allocation of ₹ 522.00 lakh from NEDP fund. Buses for 8 nos. of colleges was purchased with ₹ 176.00 lakh,

awareness programmes on entrepreneurship initiated across several numbers of graduate degree colleges in collaboration with the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme implemented by Planning and Programme Implementation Department, and field & exposure trips conducted for college students.

| Number of Students, Teachers in Different Colleges | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| S N | Year | Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges | | | | |
| | | No. of Colleges | Students | | | Teachers |
| | | | Males | Females | Total | |
| 1 | 2007 - 08 | 21 | 2,808 | 2,403 | 5,211 | 649 |
| 2 | 2008 - 09 | 21 | 3,107 | 2,978 | 6,085 | 636 |
| 3 | 2009 - 10 | 21 | 4,862 | 4,174 | 9,036 | 649 |
| 4 | 2010 - 11 | 21 | 4,310 | 3,927 | 8,237 | 649 |
| 5 | 2011 - 12 | 21 | 5,594 | 5,160 | 10,754 | 649 |
| 6 | 2012 - 13 | 21 | 6,033 | 5,721 | 11,754 | 636 |
| 7 | 2013 - 14 | 21 | 5,429 | 5,046 | 10,475 | 633 |
| 8 | 2014 - 15 | 21 | 6,418 | 5,849 | 12,267 | 633 |
| 9 | 2015 - 16 | 21 | 6,629 | 6,037 | 12,666 | 636 |
| 10 | 2016 - 17 | 21 | 6,967 | 6,185 | 13,152 | 669 |
| 11 | 2017 - 18 | 28 | 8,187 | 7,181 | 15,368 | 1,080 |
| 12 | 2018 - 18 | 29 | 8,464 | 7,526 | 16,000 | 1,030 |

Implementation of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) 1.0: Under the scheme, Mizoram was approved for funding under 5-components, viz.

- a) Upgradation of Existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges - (2-Colleges, viz. Govt. Hrangbana College & Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College) – Project Amount 8 crore @ ₹ 4 crore each).
- b) Infrastructure Grants to Colleges – (21 Govt. Colleges) – Project Amount 42 crore @ ₹ 2 crore each).
- c) New College Professional (Mizoram Engineering College– Project Amount ₹26 crore.
- d) Equity Initiatives (24 – Govt. Colleges) – Project Amount 5 crore for 24 Colleges.
- e) Faculty Recruitment Support:- Converted for RUSA 2.0.

All projects under RUSA 1.0 have been completed with the exception of activities being funded under Equity Initiatives 3rd Installment (Central share ₹1.125 crore released by MHRD on 07.12.2018 and SMS ₹ 12.50 lakh were transferred to Colleges in April & May 2019). About 80% - 90% have been utilized by beneficiary Colleges.

Construction of 8 (eight) buildings for Mizoram Engineering College has been completed with RUSA funding of ₹ 26.00 crores. Investment of substantial amount of fund is still required to make the College functional.

Implementation of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) 2.0: Under the scheme, Mizoram implements the following viz.

- i) Component 9: A total of 12 colleges were approved for funding under this component of Infrastructure Grants to Colleges during 2018-19.
- ii) Component 6: A total of four nos. of colleges were approved for funding under the component of Upgradation of existing Degree College to Model Degree College.
- iii) Faculty Recruitment Support: Total fund amounting to ₹ 260.82 lakh was received as Faculty support for which recruitment process 69 posts out of the total approved 72 posts has been completed on account of which several colleges will now be able to open PG courses so as to ease the burden of the limited availability of seats for PG courses at the lone university of the State, the MZU.

The Mizoram Scholarship Board (MSB):

The State strives to provide financial assistance to meritorious students in the form of scholarship/ stipend/ book grant through various scholarship schemes implemented under the State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes through the Mizoram Scholarship Board. The schemes ranges from providing scholarships to students studying in Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Studies level, for tribal and Minority students, and for meritorious students.

- **Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students 2018-19:** The scheme is 90:10 funding from by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Mizoram state. A total of 47948 beneficiaries shared ₹ 5042.46 lakh in total received from the Govt. of India.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Schedule Tribes studying in Classes IX & X:** The scheme is 90:10 funding from by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Mizoram state. A total of 414880 beneficiaries shared ₹ 319.79 lakh in total received from the Govt. of India.
- **Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students:** The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme and hence no data available at the State level.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students:** 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. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme and hence no data available at the State level.
- **Post-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Minority Community:** The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme with 2388 beneficiaries.
- **Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship for Students belonging to minority Community:** The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme with 1860 beneficiaries.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Minority Community:** The funding pattern is 100% from the Ministry of Ministry of Minority Affairs. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme with 47710 beneficiaries.
- **North Eastern Council (NEC) Merit Scholarship:** The scheme is 90:10 funding by NEC and Mizoram State. A total of 40 beneficiaries shared ₹ 10.17 lakh in total received from the NEC.
- **Scholarship Scheme for Colleges and University Students Scoring 80%:** The scheme is 100% funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme and hence no data available at the State level.
- **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.** A total of 65 beneficiaries shared ₹ 4.68 lakh in total.
- **National Merit-cum-Means Scholarship:** Scholarship of ₹ 6000/- per annum (₹ 500/- per month) per student is awarded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to selected students in classes from IX to XII Students studying in recognized Govt./ Govt. Aided/ Local Body/ Corporate Schools. The scheme is a direct benefit transfer scheme with 103 beneficiaries.
- **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 be Armed Force. A total of 117 beneficiaries shared ₹ 210.86 lakh in total.
- **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. A total of 9 beneficiaries shared ₹ 6.87 lakh in total.

- **Scholarship for Banasthali University, Rajasthan:** To provide financial assistance to the Mizo Students permanently residing in Mizoram and studying at Banasthali University, Rajasthan. A total of 13 beneficiaries shared ₹ 0.5 lakh in total.
- **Mizoram Research Fellowship:** It is intended for Research students 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. A total of 17 beneficiaries shared ₹ 2.57 lakh in total.

Health Services

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health Services is one of the most important services that the Govt. has been striving to provide to its citizens. The proportion of public expenditure on delivery of the service has been increasing every year. Primary and secondary health services have achieved a substantial level of success in various parameters; whereas tertiary services are picking up with the establishment of a medical college and other dedicated hospitals. Basic health indices have also shown a positive trend due to the efforts of the State.

Primary Health Care Services: Services are delivered through a network of health facilities as highlighted below:

| 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 | Saiha | 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 Flagship National Health Mission (NHM) is implemented by Mizoram State Health Society (MSHS) led by Mission Director (MD), NHM. There are 31 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:

Major schemes Implemented under the Primary Health Sector during 2018-19

- Reproductive & Child Health:** Improving maternal & child health, and ensuring their survival are critical elements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Maternal and Child Health outcomes are sensitive indicators of our state's health system. 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 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.

| Sl.No. | Indicator | Source: HMIS 2018-19 |
|--------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Total no. of pregnant women Registered for ANC | 22838 |
| 2 | Total no. of delivery conducted at Home | 2243 |
| 3 | Total no. of Institutional Delivery | 17184 (88%) |
| 4 | Total no. of Live birth | 19289 |
| 5 | Total no. of still birth | 189 (1%) |
| 6 | Total number of children (9 to 11 months old) fully immunized | 15704 (81%) |
| 7 | Total No of Female Sterilization | 1530 |
| 8 | Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 18 |
| 9 | Total No of Maternal death | 26 |
| 10 | Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | 135 |

ii) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) during April 2018 to March 2019

No. of children screened for birth defects at centres conducting delivery.

| Male | Female | Total |
|------|--------|-------|
| 5613 | 5467 | 11080 |

Number of children receiving treatment during April 2018 to March 2019.

| Age Group | Medication | Surgery | Early Intervention | Total |
|---------------------|------------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| 6 weeks to 3 years | 909 | 62 | 35 | 1006 |
| 3 years to 6 years | 1645 | 264 | 216 | 2125 |
| 6 years to 18 years | 6319 | 1352 | 1310 | 8981 |
| Total | 8873 | 1678 | 1561 | 12112 |

iii) Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK):

Achievements under Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS).

| Districts implementing RKSK | 5 Districts (Champhai, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Mamit and Siaha) | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Total no. of AFHCs/Youth Clinics | 49 | |
| Total no. AFHCs/Youth Clinics functional in the state | Functional | Non-Functional |
| | 39 | 10 |
| Total No. of schools covered | 1588 | |
| No of Anganwadi Centres | 2244 | |

- iv) **Extended Programme On Immunization (EPI):** A fully immunized child is a child who has received the following vaccines before 1 year of age – BCG, Penta 3 doses, OPV 3 doses, MR 1 dose.

Performance during FY 2018-2019

| District | Target - Infants | No of Fully Immunized children | Fully Immunized % |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Aizawl East | 4450 | 3889 | 87% |
| Aizawl West | 2906 | 2286 | 79% |
| Champhai | 2284 | 1875 | 82% |
| Kolasib | 1163 | 1201 | 103% |
| Lawngtlai | 2206 | 1511 | 68% |
| Lunglei | 2505 | 1695 | 68% |
| Mamit | 1082 | 1189 | 110% |
| Saiha | 1365 | 1106 | 81% |
| Serchhip | 1264 | 952 | 75% |
| Mizoram | 19225 | 15704 | 82% |

The Fully Immunized percentage for 2018-2019 = 82% (HMIS report).

v) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

- 1) Total Case Notified – 2880
- 2) Success Rate – 92.68%
- 3) Total TB patients tested for HIV – 84.28% (13.67% of tested are HIV positive)
- 4) Active Case Finding – 8508 screened, 334 examined for TB, 8 diagnosed with TB

vi) National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

1. Total no of cases detected since the inception of the programme i.e. 1983-1429.
2. Total no of cases released from treatment – 1524.
3. Total no of cases under treatment (currently) – 8.
4. Annual new case detection rate (ANCDR) – 0.41%.
5. 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

vii) National Aids Control Programme (NACP)/ Mizoram State Aids Control Society (MSACS): National AIDS Control Program (Currently Phase 4) in Mizoram has two main objectives i.e. (i) Reduce New HIV Infections by 50% (2007 as baseline) and (ii) Comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre

| Indicator | Number |
|---|--------|
| No of Blood samples tested (General Clients) | 75,077 |
| No of samples tested HIV+ve (General Clients) | 2,557 |
| No of Blood samples tested (Pregnant Woman) | 24,900 |
| No of HIV+ve (Pregnant Woman) | 208 |

Care and Support Treatment

| Indicator | Number |
|--|--------|
| No of patients registered in ART Care | 14,751 |
| No. of patients in Active Care | 8,864 |
| No of Deaths among ART registered patients | 2,212 |

viii) National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) Intensified Malaria Eradication Project (IMEP) 2018-19

| Indicators | Target | Achievement during 2018 - 2019 |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|
| Annual Parasite Incidence (API); Cases per thousand population. | < 3.50 | 3.58 |
| Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) | > 20% | 18.16 |
| Mortality due to Malaria | < 3 | 3 |

Dengue & Chikungunya 2018-19

| Particulars | Target | Achievement during 2018 - 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| Dengue Case Fatality rate | < 1% | 0 |
| Functional Sentinel Surveillance Hospital | 2 (Civil Hospital, Aizawl & Lunglei) | 2 (Civil Hospital, Aizawl & Lunglei) |

ix) Blood Services & Disorders (State Blood Cell), Mizoram: At present, there are 11 licensed Blood Banks in Mizoram, 9 are Govt. owned & 2 are private owned. There are 12 (Twelve) Blood Storage Centres (BSCs).

| Sl. No. | Particulars | FY 2018 - 2019 | FY 2019 - till date |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Blood Collection : | | |
| 1A | Total Blood Collection | 27684 | 7597 |
| 1B | Total Voluntary Blood Collection | 23885 | 6758 |
| 1C | Total % VBD | 86.27% | 88.95% |
| 2 | Voluntary Blood Donation | | |
| 2A | No. of VBD camps organized | 475 | 125 |
| 2B | Total Collection in Camps | 19622 | 4692 |
| 2C | Static voluntary collection | 4057 | 1846 |
| 2D | Static replacement collection | 3126 | 766 |
| 3 | Blood Utilization | | |
| 3A | No of units of whole blood supplied | 9306 | 2845 |
| 3B | No of units of components supplied | 29643 | 4077 |
| 3C | No of units of whole blood discarded | 1506 | 255 |

x) National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) from April 2018 to March 2019

| S. N | Name of Activity | No of Activities | Details/ No of participants |
|--------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Training and Sensitization Workshop | 141 | 6,648 |
| 2. | Anti-Tobacco Awareness Campaigns and programmes at Churches/ Community | 200 | 17,025 |
| 3. | Anti-Tobacco Programmes at Educational Institutions | 529 | 40,880 |
| 4. | Others (Important Meetings, Talk show etc.) | 243 | 1,612 |
| TOTAL | | 1,113 | 66,165 |

- Anti-Tobacco Squad drives were conducted 588 times
- There are 5646 new clients at Tobacco Cessation Clinics during the reporting period
- Average Quit rate is 21.85%

xi) Mobile Medical Units (MMU): 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.

Performance of MMU 2017-2018 (April 2017 to March 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 |
| Saiha | 36 | 2522 |
| Lunglei | 34 | 2114 |
| Total | 294 | 21827 |

- xii) **National Ambulance Service (NAS):** 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.

National Ambulance Service Report 2018-2019

| District | Distance covered | Maternity | Infant | Sick infants | Others | No. of trips |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Aizawl East | 26,784 | 695 | 15 | 32 | 105 | 847 |
| Aizawl West | 11,908 | 102 | 19 | 31 | 237 | 389 |
| Lunglei | 21,959 | 212 | 5 | 26 | 92 | 281 |
| Serchhip | 6,679 | 50 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 110 |
| Mamit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Champhai | 24,563 | 45 | 1 | 10 | 165 | 221 |
| Kolasib | 10,985 | 45 | 11 | 21 | 81 | 158 |
| Lawngtlai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Siaha | 2,358 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 35 |
| TOTAL | 1,05,236 | 1154 | 53 | 139 | 749 | 2041 |

- xiii) **Community Process:** Community Process Programme is introduced in 2005 with a vision of universal access to health, with a strong focus on community engagement to ensure people's participation in health and to enable action on the social determinants of health. The key instruments/two components are (i) Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and (ii) Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC). During October 2018 to June 2019, ASHA visited 64% of new born baby under Home based new born Care (HBNC).

Secondary and tertiary Health Care: There are 13 nos. of full fledged Govt. hospitals, and one Medical College in the state with various departments and specialities.

Govt. Hospital in Mizoram 2018-19

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals | No. of Beds |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Civil Hospital, Aizawl | 270 |
| 2 | Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl | 50 |
| 3 | Civil Hospital, Lunglei | 150 |
| 4 | District Hospital, Champhai | 75 |
| 5 | District Hospital, Serchhip | 60 |
| 6 | District Hospital, Saiha | 45 |
| 7 | District Hospital, Kolasib | 60 |
| 8 | District Hospital, Mamit | 30 |

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 9 | District Hospital, Lawngtlai | 34 |
| 10 | Referral Hospital, Falkawn (including TB Hospital) | 267 |
| 11 | Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI) | 50 |
| 13 | Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl | 50 |
| | Total | 1141 |

Private Hospitals in Mizoram 2018-19

| 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 | 38 |
| 6 | Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn | 100 |
| 7 | Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng | 145 |
| 8 | Vaivenga Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui | 21 |
| 9 | Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng | 32 |
| 10 | Ebenezer Medical Centre, Chawnpui, Aizawl | 84 |
| 11 | Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Saiha | 60 |
| 12 | Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai | 50 |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 13 | Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn | 35 |
| 14 | Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai | 22 |
| 15 | B.N. Hospital Kulikawn | 59 |
| 16 | Nazareth Nursing Home, TumpuiKolasib | 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 | 26 |
| 23 | John William Hospital, Lunglei | 30 |
| 24 | Mercy Hospital(RD&RC),Serchhip | 15 |
| | Total | 1553 |

Details of Out-Patients and In-Patients in Govt and Private Hospitals during 2018-19

| S N | Hospitals | No. of Out-Patients | No. of In-Patients |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Government Hospitals | 737160 | 47553 |
| 2 | Non-Government Hospitals | 283877 | 50833 |

There are 24 nos. of empanelled Hospitals outside the state where patients are referred for specialised medical treatments.

- 1) No. of patients referred outside Mizoram during 2018 – 2019
- 2) The Hospital where patients were referred most AMRI Hospital, Kolkata.

Budget Outlay for Hospital and Medical Education Department (the department undertaking the administration and management of Govt. Hospitals in the State) during the last 3 (three) years.

2017 – 2018 –

State - ₹ 16,652.92 lakh
CSS - ₹ 11,383.08 lakh

2018 – 2019-

State - ₹ 23,598.79 lakh
CSS - ₹ 10,018.66 lakh

2019 – 2020-

State - ₹ 18,985.15 lakh
CSS - ₹ 820.26 lakh

Major Schemes and Projects under Secondary Health Care Sector

- (i) Improvement of Healthcare Facilities at District Hospitals under NEDP during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 with allocations of ₹ 900.00 lakh, ₹2000 lakh and ₹ 2000 lakh respectively, with main components of work being medical equipments and instruments.
- (ii) Improvement and Augmentation of State Referral Hospital Falkawn (now 'Zoram Medical College') under NEDP during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 with allocations of ₹ 2800.00 lakh, ₹ 1500 lakh and ₹ 2000 lakh respectively.
- (iii) Establishment of Emergency & Trauma Centre at Civil Hospitals Aizawl&Lunglei under NEDP 2018-19 with an allocation of ₹ 800 lakh
- (iv) Construction of Staff Quarters at Civil Hospitals Lunglei & Siaha under NEDP 2018-19 with an allocation of ₹ 876 lakh.
- (v) Establishment of 4 (four) nos. of GNM schools with funding from the MoH&FW, Govt. of India at Champhai, Siaha, Kolasib and Serchhip are being completed.
- (vi) Upgradation of Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Zemabawk with an approved cost of ₹ 4427.00 lakh funded by the MoH&FY, Govt. of India out of which 1st instalment of ₹ 1464.00 lakh has been released and work under progress.
- (vii) Improvement of CSSD at 5(five) Hospitals in the state of Mizoram viz. Civil Hospital Aizawl, Lunglei, Districts Hospital Saiha, Kolasib, Serchhip under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 300 lakh, and works completed.
- (viii) Procurement of CT Scan (16 slice) at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 280 lakh and work completed.
- (ix) Strengthening of Cardiology Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl

- under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 499 lakh and work completed
- (x) Establishment of State Medical Library at Civil Hospital Aizawl under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 361.18 lakh and work completed
- (xi) Strengthening of Dental Department at Civil Hospital Aizawl along with District Hospitals in the state of Mizoram under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 443 lakh and work completed
- (xii) Procurement of CT Scan Machine (16 slice) for Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEC with an approved cost of Rs 228 lakh and work completed
- (xiii) Bio-Medical Waste Management System for district hospital Lawngtlai, Champhai, Serchhip, Mamit under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 468 lakh and overall progress of work 60% at present
- (xiv) Construction of Main Building of School of Nursing, Synod Hospital, Durtlang, Mizoram under NEC with an approved cost of ₹ 833 with overall progress of work at 20%
- (xv) Construction of 100-Bedded Hospital Saiha under NLCPR with an approved cost of ₹ 1593 lakh and overall progress of work at 95%
- (xvi) Construction of 50-Bedded Hospital, Lawngtlai under NLCPR with an approved cost of ₹ 1191.51 lakh and overall progress of work at 85 %
- (xvii) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, Civil Hospital, Aizawl under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 1027 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xviii) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Lawngtlai under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xix) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Siaha under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xx) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Kolasib under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xxi) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Champhai under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xxii) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, District Hospital, Serchhip under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution
- (xxiii) Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals in National Highway, Civil Hospital, Lunglei under CSS, Ministry of H & FW with an approved cost of ₹ 494.20 lakh and work at initial stage of execution.

Due to inadequate availability of state of art equipments and shortage of man power, there are many instances when patients have to be referred outside the state for necessary investigation and treatment at the cost of the Government of Mizoram exchequer. Various measures have been made by the department to improve the treatment of facilities in the state so as to cut down Govt. spending as well as inconveniences to the patient party. It is envisaged that the services and facilities of the District Hospitals be upgraded so that the people in the rural areas do not need to make long journey to the state capital to receive necessary treatment for their illness. Hospital services being a labour intensive zone, with high requirement of man-power. The State needs to meet atleast the minimum requirement of the Indian Public Health Standard Norms (IPHS). Construction and maintenance of

existing staff quarters are also required to increase the efficiency of doctors and staff.

Mizoram State Health Care Society (MSHCS): The MSHCS has taken strong positive actions for the success of the Scheme(s) which it undertakes. The achievements are as follows:

- AB-PMJAY- The Society issued 3,87,529 (Three Lakh Eighty Seven thousand Five Hundred & Twenty Nine) Golden Cards till date and drive for Golden Card is undergoing.
- Mizoram State Health Care Scheme- 1,12,760 (One Lakh Twelve Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty) beneficiaries both under BPL and APL with an amount of ₹ 2,40,73,460 (Rupees Two Crore Forty Lakhs Seventy Three Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty) was received during 2018-2019.

| Name of Scheme, etc. | No. of Claims | Claims Paid Amount (₹) |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Govt. MR Bill | 15,214 | 55,27,22,166 |
| Health Care Scheme | 4,256 | 13,92,57,755 |
| AB-PMJAY | 23,562 | 18,91,20,849 |

Food & Drugs Administration: April 2018 – March 2019

No. of Drugs Store Inspection - **600 Nos.**
 No. of Drugs Licence Suspended – **9 Nos.**
 No. of Drugs Licence Cancelled – **55 Nos.**
 No. of sample drawn for analysis - **461 Nos.**
 No. of Not of Standard Quality drugs found - **5Nos.**
 No. of cases registered in the court of law - **2Nos.**
 No. of conviction - **1Nos.**
 No. of Registration issued - **304 Nos.**
 No. of Licence issued - **215 Nos.**

No. of Food Service Establishment Inspected - **360 Nos.**

No. of Food Sample lifted – **165 Nos.**

National Ayush Mission: Achievements and activities of State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB) Mizoram, Directorate of AYUSH during the year 2018-2019.

- Training & Awareness cum Buyers/Sellers Meet
- Setting up of Small Nursery at Mizoram University
- Setting up of Model Nursery at Sairang
- Storage godown constructed at KudamKawn, Serchhip
- Rural Collection Centre at LungrualZau, Serchhip
- Cultivation of Medicinal Plants – Amla, Cinnamon and Sarpagandha are cultivated at different districts through selected beneficiaries
- Convergence with SPMRM project – Under Shayma Prasad Mukherjee RuRban Mission, convergence was made for cultivation of medicinal plants at two RuRban Clusters – Khawzawl RuRban Cluster and East Lungdar RuRban Cluster. Homalomena aromatica and Cinnamomum verum were cultivated
- *Tinospora cordifolia* project – A project on general awareness and cultivation of *Tinospora cordifolia* was taken up. Under this project, mass plantation, awareness about the medicinal plant at different levels was undertaken.

Zoram Medical College: Zoram Medical College was established at the State Referral Hospital Falkawn under the CSS “Establishment of Medical College attached with existing district/ referral hospitals” with an initial project cost of ₹ 189 crores.

The target for 2018-19 is as per the MCI requirements for 1st renewal of permission .

| Sl. No. | Infrastructural facilities | Target for 2018-19 | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Lecture Theatre [College Building] | a) Number | 2 |
| | | b) Capacity | 120 |
| | | c) Type | Gallery |
| 2 | Examination Hall | Capacity | 250 |
| | | Number | 1 |
| 3 | Central Library | a) Area (sq. m) | 800 |
| | | b) Seating Capacity | 100 |
| | | c) Books | 1500 |
| | | d) Journals (Indian + Foreign) | 14 + 06 |
| 4 | Hostel | a) Boys/ Girls Capacity @60% | 120 |
| | | b) Residents Capacity @100% | 47 |
| | | c) Nurses accommodation @20% | 35 |
| 5 | Residential Quarters | a) Teaching @20% | 18 |
| | | b) Non -Teaching @20% | 32 |
| 6 | Bed Distribution | | |
| (A) | Medicine & Allied | a) Gen. Medicine | 72 beds/ 3 units |
| | | b) Pediatrics | 24 beds / 1 unit |
| | | c) TB & Chest | 8 beds / 1 unit |
| | | d) Skin V.D. | 8 beds / 1 unit |
| | | e) Psychiatry | 8 beds / 1 unit |
| | | Total | 120 beds / 7 units |
| (B) | Surgery & Allied | a) Gen. Surgery | 90 beds / 3 units |
| | | b) Orthopedics | 30 beds / 1 unit |
| | | c) Ophthalmology | 10 beds / 1 unit |
| | | d) ENT | 10 beds / 1 unit |
| | | Total | 140 beds / 6 units |
| (C) | Obstetrics & Gynaecology | a) Obstetrics & ANC | 25 beds / 1 unit |
| | | b) Gynecology | 15 beds / 1 unit |
| | | Total | 40 beds / 2 units |
| Grand Total | | 300 beds / 15 units | |
| 7 | Bed occupancy % | 60% | |
| 8 | OT & ICU | a) Major OT | 4 |
| | | b) Minor OT | 2 |
| | | c) ICCU | 5 beds |
| | | ICU | 5 beds |
| | | PICU/NICU | 5 beds |
| | | SICU | 5 beds |
| | | d) Casualty Beds | 10 |
| 9 | Radiology (X-ray machines and Ultrasound machines) | a) Static unit - 300 mA | 1 |
| | | - 600 mA | 1 |
| | | b) Mobile unit - 60 mA | 1 |
| | | - 100 mA | 1 |
| | | c) USG (Color) | 2 |
| 10 | Practical Laboratories | | 6 (150 sq. m) |
| | | | 2 (60 sq. m) |
| 11 | Central Laboratory | 1 | |

Opportunities & Future Prospects: As per the Medical Council of India Post-Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, Postgraduate courses may be started in the near future to augment the shortfall of specialist doctors in the state. Plans for expansion of campus by acquisition of additional land for development of hostels and quarters have been approved by the Government of Mizoram. Super-speciality hospital providing specialist care, Maternal & Child Health Centre and Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Centres are planned to be established in the future.

| Art & Culture | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| I | No. of Monuments explored and documented | 10 |
| II | No. of Research works conducted under Tribal Research Institute | 3 |
| III | No. of Books published under Mizoram Publication Board | 15 |
| IV | No. of Records digitized by the Mizoram State Archives | 289800 |
| V | No. of Rural Library constructed | 12 |
| VI | No. of books distributed to Rural Libraries | 5500 |

Sports & Youth Services

There have been remarkable achievements in sports in various disciplines during the recent years. Mizoram has emerged on the national stage as a producer of remarkable sports men and women through its participation and good performance in high level competitions such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, National Games etc. It speaks volume of the inborn talent of Mizos to have achieved this level of recognition within a short decade despite the insufficiency of sports infrastructure and sporting facilities. There are currently 4

sports academies in the State and only 1 national level sports stadium.

| Academies under Directorate of Sports & Youth Services | | | |
|--|---|----------------|------------|
| SN | Name of Academies | No. of Student | Categories |
| 1 | Regional Sports Training Centre Saidan, Kolasib | 20 | Under - 14 |
| 2 | SYS Football Academy, Lunglei | 20 | Under - 17 |
| 3 | Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui | 22 | Under - 15 |
| 4 | Women Hockey Academy, Thenzawl | 35 | Under - 17 |

Of the many accomplishments in various sporting disciplines, none is as recognizable as the meteoric rise of Mizo players in the field of football. Since the victory of Mizoram in the Santosh Trophy in 2013-14, players from the State are in high demand. More than 50 Mizo footballers featured in the line-ups of the Indian Super League (ISL) and I-League under AIFF. Many outstanding achievements have also been made in the disciplines of weightlifting, hockey, table tennis, sepak takraw, contact sports etc.

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.

Therefore, sports in India, as well as the state have a tremendous potential for expansion in the field of individual opportunities, marketing, management, sponsorship, sports medicine, tourism etc. with proper sports policy and facilitators.

ACHIEVEMENT IN MEDAL TALLY DURING APRIL 2018 - MARCH 2019

| INTERNATIONAL | | | NATIONAL | | | REGIONAL | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Gold | Silver | Bronze | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
| 112 | 53 | 46 | 101 | 51 | 58 | 47 | 49 | 71 |
| Total = 211 | | | Total = 210 | | | Total = 167 | | |
| Grand Total = 588 | | | | | | | | |

Rural Development

Achievements under major schemes and projects:

i) Border Area Development Programme during 2018-19 (BADP):
BADP covers villages under 15 R.D Blocks situated along Indo-Bangladesh Border (316.00 kms) and Indo Myanmar Border (502.19 kms) located at 0-10 kms from the state International Border. A total of ₹ 3577.78 lakh approved allocation during the year with a pattern of sharing of 90:10 between the Centre and the State.

| S N | Name of Blocks | Allocation for 2018-19 (in lakh) | No. of Works |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ngopa | 257.00 | 24 |
| 2 | Champhai | 356.00 | 37 |
| 3 | Khawbung | 302.50 | 31 |
| 4 | E.Lungdar | 191.00 | 24 |
| 5 | Hnahthial | 257.50 | 23 |
| 6 | Bunghmun | 212.00 | 25 |
| 7 | Lungsen | 261.28 | 24 |
| 8 | Siaha | 111.00 | 20 |
| 9 | Tipa | 104.50 | 24 |
| 10 | Sangau | 193.50 | 23 |
| 11 | Lawngtlai | 195.50 | 18 |
| 12 | Bungtlang 'S' | 196.00 | 22 |
| 13 | Chawngte | 251.00 | 20 |
| 14 | W.Phaileng | 217.50 | 23 |
| 15 | Zawlnuam | 243.50 | 27 |
| TOTAL | | 3349.78 | 365 |

| Detail Item of Works | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sl. No | Name of the Sector | Year 2018-19 | |
| | | Number of assets | Amount utilized (₹ in lakh) |
| 1 | (A) Infrastructure (I) | | |
| | (a) Road/Link Road (in km length) | 66 | 842.65 |
| | (b) Bridges/Culverts/FSBs (span in mtrs) | 27 | 273.50 |
| | (c) Foot paths/ pathways/ropeways | 25 | 229.00 |
| | (d) Steps/masonry steps | 8 | 41.00 |
| | (B) Infrastructure (II) | | |
| | Safe Drinking Water Supply | 28 | 228.80 |
| | (C) Other Infrastructure | 40 | 371.78 |
| 2 | Health | | |
| | (i) House for Doctors and Paramedics | 3 | 31.00 |
| | (ii) Buildings | 9 | 95.50 |
| | (iii) Medical Equipments | 3 | 22.80 |
| 3 | Agriculture and allied sector | 4 | 42.00 |
| 4 | Social Sector | | |
| | (a) Community Centres | 31 | 443.4 |
| | (d) Anganwadies | 1 | 6 |
| | (e) Common Shelters for Old and Handicapped | 6 | 40.70 |
| | (f) Capacity Building/Skill | 2 | 15.00 |
| | (g) Rural Sanitation/Swatch Bharat Abhiyan | 77 | 290.20 |
| | (h) Construction of Toilets | | |
| | i) Men | 1 | 10.00 |
| | ii) Women | 8 | 53.00 |
| | (i) Others | 5 | 54.00 |
| 5 | Education | | |
| | i) Number of rooms in schools/ Laboratory/ Computer Rooms | 1 | 5 |
| | ii) Residential School | 41 | 576.00 |
| | Student Exchange | 31 | 164.00 |
| 6 | Sports Activities | | |
| | (i) Playfields | 23 | 160.35 |
| | (iii) Indoor Stadium/Auditorium | 6 | 80.50 |
| | Maintenance | 11 | 95.00 |

ii) Details of works undertaken under NLCPR and NEDP:

| Scheme | Name of Project | Approved amount (in lakh) | Date of commencement of the project | Scheduled date of Completion |
|--------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| NLCPR | a) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at Khawbung | 369.89 | 01.1.2017 | 05.11.2019 |
| | b) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at E.Lungdar | 434.96 | 04.1.2017 | 05.11.2019 |
| | c) Construction of Multi Shopping Complex at Saitual | 310.33 | 01.3.2017 | 04.3.2019 |
| | d) Construction of Mini Sports Complex at Aibawk | 400.00 | 05.2.2018 | 27.1.2020 |
| NEDP | a) Chief Minister's Rural Housing Scheme | 1000.00 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| | b) Social Education | 400.00 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| | c) Rural Housing Scheme | 200.00 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |

iii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (CSS): Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC) which was the erstwhile IWMP. The scheme was implemented since 2009-2010 till 2015 under the name of IWMP, and became a part of PMKSY umbrella from 2015. There were 16 nos. of IWMP projects named as Batch I, and ultimately till Batch VI by 2014-2015 which covered all the 8 districts in Mizoram. The total Projects implemented from Batch-I to Batch-VI was 89 covering 303 villages. Implementation of the project has successfully increased the area brought under irrigation.

iv) NABARD: 'Springshed Development and Water Supply for Chalfilh Catchment Area – I' was sanctioned under RIDF with approved amount of ₹ 528.92 lakh to be carried out at Khanpui, Lailak and Hmunghak villages.

Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission: Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods was launched on 22nd April 2013 and started its operation in two Districts Covering 4 Resource Blocks viz., Thingdawl, Bikhawthlir, Serchhip and East Lungdar RD Block. During 2019-2018 Districts with 26 Blocks have been covered by MzSRLM. For the FY 2018-2019, MzSRLM had an approved budget of ₹ 6047.07 crore.

Achievements of PMKSY:

| S N | Component | (In Nos/ Ha.) |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1 | Livelihood for assetless (No of SHG formed) | 207 |
| 2 | Production & Micro-enterprise (No of user assisted) | 407 |
| 3 | Plantation including Horticulture, Afforestation etc. | 1482.41 |
| 4 | Soil & Moisture Conservation (in Ha) | 1305.43 |
| 5 | Water Harvesting Structure (New Construction in No) | 480 |
| 6 | Water harvesting structure (Renovated in Nos.) | 101 |
| 7 | Additional area bought under irrigation due to project activities etc. | 2897.62 |
| 8 | Farmers benefitted | 2701 |

Physical Target and Achievements

| Sl. No. | Indicators | Target | Achievement |
|---------|--|--------|-------------|
| 1 | Number of new SHGs promoted under NRLM | 1300 | 1019 |
| 2 | Total Households mobilized into SHGs | 13000 | 7289 |
| 3 | Number of SHGs provided basic training | 1300 | 1019 |
| 4 | Number of Total SHGs provided RF | 1383 | 1081 |
| 5 | Amount of RF provided to all SHGs (<i>₹ in Lakh</i>) | 207.45 | 160 |
| 6 | Number of SHGs that have prepared Micro Investment Plan (MIP)/ Micro Credit Plan (MCP) | 2042 | 1403 |
| 7 | Number of VOs formed | 125 | 106 |
| 8 | Number of VOs provided training on basic VO management | 125 | 106 |
| 9 | Number of VOs having trained Bookkeeper | 125 | 106 |
| 10 | Number of VOs provided start-up fund | 125 | 113 |
| 11 | Amount of startup fund disbursed to VOs (<i>in ₹ lakh</i>) | 937.5 | 91.70 |
| 12 | Number of VOs provided VRF | 119 | 105 |
| 13 | Amount of VRF disbursed to VOs (<i>in ₹ lakh</i>) | 160.65 | 159 |
| 14 | Number of VOs provided CIF | 280 | 195 |
| 15 | Amount of CIF disbursed to VOs (<i>in ₹ lakh</i>) | 1683 | 1933.16 |
| 16 | No. of Bank Sakhi Placed in branches | 32 | 72 |
| 17 | No of Branch Manager trained | 30 | 48 |
| 18 | No of Bank Mitras deployed | 10 | 14 |
| 19 | No of Bank having CBRM | 35 | 34 |
| 20 | No of Financial Literacy CRPs trained | 29 | 121 |
| 21 | No of GP covered AGEY | 30 | 30 |
| 22 | No of Vehicles deployed | 30 | 30 |
| 23 | No of District covered under MKSP | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | No of District covered under Farm Livelihoods | 4 | 4 |
| 25 | No of Blocks Covered under MKSP | 4 | 4 |
| 26 | No of Blocks covered under Farm Livelihoods | 6 | 6 |
| 27 | No of Mahilakissan Covered under MKSP | 5000 | 5000 |
| 28 | No of Custom Hiring Center established under MKSP | 72 | 72 |
| 29 | No of Agriculture Community Resource Person identified under MKSP | 36 | 36 |
| 30 | No of Livestock Community Resource Person identified under MKSP | 36 | 36 |
| 31 | No of Agriculture Community Resource Person identified under Farm Livelihoods | 71 | 48 |
| 32 | No of Livestock Community Resource Person identified under Farm Livelihoods | 72 | 56 |
| 33 | No of HH Kitchen Gardening introduced | 1020 | 318 |

v) **Pradhan Mantri Awaaz Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)**: The erstwhile IAY CSS , now renamed PMAY-G with the objective of providing pucca houses with basic amenities to all houseless and households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses has been

implemented in Mizoram since 1st April, 2016.

vi) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**: One of the most successful social security scheme of the Govt. of India has been implemented in

Mizoram since 2006-07. Initially, it was implemented in Saiha and Lawngtlai District only and later extended to remaining Districts. During 2019-2020, a total of 198329 Job Cards were issued, 223768 workers registered, 174 lakhs persondays generated so far and an average of 86 days employment provided to all Job Card holders. Wage rate as per Ministry of Rural development Notification dated 28th March, 2019 is ₹ 211.00 per day. The

funding pattern between the centre and state is 60:40. In accordance with Ministry's instruction, stress is given to NRM Works, agri. and Agri. allied works, and creation of assets.

- Mizoram is the leading performing State in the North East in the implementation of MGNREGS.

Physical & Financial performance under MGNREGS during 2019-2020

| Receipt (In Lakhs) | | | | Expenditure (In Lakhs) | | | Utilization % | Remarks |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|---------|
| Opening Balance | Fund from Centre | Fund from State | Total Availability | Wages | Material | Admn. Cost | | |
| 535.56488 | 48,143.415 | 2,117.845 | 50,796.82488 | 37,097.03 | 6,679.69 | 1,556.24 | 88.43 | |

| No. of Job Cards issued | | | | No. of Workers | | Employment provided | | | No of families completed 100 days | No of disabled beneficiary individuals |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| SC | ST | Others | Total | Total | Active | Household | Persons | Persondays | | |
| 42 | 197028 | 1259 | 198329 | 223768 | 200068 | 202308 | 204411 | 17411055 | 3,017 | 127 |

Welfare Services

- i) **Welfare of Handicapped:** The scheme includes vocational training, provision of stipend, economic rehabilitation, special appliances and pensions.

| Name of Schemes/Works | Unit | Achievement during 2018-2019 | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Physical | Financial (₹ In lakh) |
| Disability Pension | Person | 200 | 6.00 |
| Economic Rehabilitation | Person | 76 | 3.25 |
| Handicapped Students Stipend | Person | 768 | 4.17 |
| Handicapped Training Centre | Centre | 3 | 161.22 |

ii) Child Welfare:

| Name of Schemes/Works | Unit | Achievement during 2018-2019 | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Physical | Financial (₹ In lakh) |
| (a) BalBhavan | Persons | 330 | 5 |
| (b) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) | Maintenance of Offices and Homes | 61 | SMS : 101.64 CSS : 1361.38 |
| (c) Protection of Child Rights | Maintenance of Office | 1 | 111.68 SMS |

iii) Women Welfare:

| Name of Schemes/Works | Unit | Achievement during 2018-2019 | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| | | Physical | Financial (₹ In lakh) |
| (a) Integrated Women Empowerment Programme i) Women Helpline ii) One Stop Centre iii) Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment etc. | i) Cases ii) Cases iii) Training, Capacity Building, Awareness | i) 309 ii) 50 iii) 24 | i) 68.16 (CSS) ii) 19.41 (CSS) iii) 10 |
| (b) Residential Institute cum Training Centre | Centre-1 | 57 | 77.32 |
| (c) SIT on Women & Girls Act | Centre-1 | 85 | 33.22 |
| (d) Protective Home/Reception Centre | Centre-1 | 85 | 70.96 |
| (e) Women Commission | Centre-1 | 25 | 26.52 |
| (g) State Resource Centre for Women | Training, Capacity Building, Awareness, Observation | 12 | CSS : 86.42 SMS : 8.46 TOTAL : 94.88 |

iv) Welfare of Aged, Infirm & Destitute:

The State Government has been implementing the 'IGNOAP' by providing Old Age Pension to poor, destitute Older Persons who have attained 60 years and above.

| Name of Schemes/Works | Unit | Achievement during 2018-2019 | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Physical | Financial (₹ In lakh) |
| Old Aged Home | Home-1 | 12 | 20.74 |
| IGNOAPS (ACA) | Persons | 25469 | 759.66 |
| IGNWPS (ACA) | Persons | 2310 | 69.32 |
| IGNDPS (ACA) | Persons | 742 | 14.42 |
| NFBS (ACA) | Persons | 197 | 39.4 |

v) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

| Name of Schemes/Works | Unit | Achievement during 2018-2019 | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Physical | Financial (₹ in lakh) |
| No. of ICDS Projects including SNP | Office | 27 | SMS : 75.74 CSS : 4989.39 TOTAL : 5065.13 |
| No. of AWC | Centre | 2244 | |
| No. of AWW | Persons | 2244 | |
| No. of children enrolled 6 months – 6 years | Persons | 138762 | |
| No. of AWTC | Centre | 1 | |
| No. of Pregnant and Lactating Women | Persons | 25099 | |
| No. of AWC providing PSE for 21 days | | 2244 | |
| No. of beneficiaries (i) Boys (ii) Girls | Persons | 138762 | |
| (d) PradhanMantruMatriVandhanaYojana (PMMVY) | Maternity benefit Scheme | 7967 | CSS : 150.06 SMS : 26.69 Total : 176.75 |
| (e) PoshanAbhiaan | Nutrition Scheme | 1,57,081 | CSS : 664.75 SMS : 101.76 Total : 766.51 |

- vi) **Supplementary Nutrition Programme:** It aims at reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children between 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mother and adolescent girls.

| Year | Approved sanction | Normal/ Moderate Children | Severely Malnourished Children | Mothers | No of AWWs & AWHs | TOTAL |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| 2018- 2019 | ₹ 2019.15 lakh | 128077 | 150 | 24366 | 4488 | 157081 |

- vii) **Tribal Welfare Scheme under Article 275(ACA) & Others:** Major projects taken up under the scheme includes setting up of Tribal Art Centre, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Village Forest Development, and Vocational Training Centres. Total allocation for the scheme during 2018-19 was ₹ 1556.57 lakh.
- viii) **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):** The following structures and support services have been established under the scheme.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| State Child Protection Society | - 1 |
| District Child Protection Unit | - 8 |
| Recognized Children Home | - 53 |
| Specialized Adoption Agency | - 7 |
| Observation Home | - 8 |
| Special Home | - 2 |
| Child Welfare Committee | - 8 |
| Juvenile Justice Board | - 8 |
| Special Juvenile Police Unit | - 8 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| EMRS, Tuipang (Saiha) | Under construction. Out of the approved cost of ₹1600.00 lakh, ₹ 1266.00 lakh only has so far been released by Govt., of India |
| 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 |

*A project for Construction of Observation Home/ Special Home Complex at Pukpui, Lunglei with an approved cost of ₹ 422.72 lakh with funding from NEC was successfully implemented.

4. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENCE SERVICE & GENERAL SERVICES.

Local Administration

There are 534 nos. of Village Councils across the State excluding the Autonomous District Council areas. These Councils functions with grants received from the Finance Commissions and also create infrastructure for public assets within their respective Village Council areas. Participatory rural local self governments are strengthened through these Village Councils.

- Total budget for remuneration of members of Village Council for the year 2018-2019 was ₹ 270.44 Crore.
- During 2018-19, a total of 2247 items of works for development of villages was allocated for development at village level viz., for Improvement of Village Internal Roads, Improvement of village Parks & Gardens, Construction of steps/ pavements/ minor bridges, Construction and repairs of Village water points, Creation of Public utilities/ maintenance of Community Assets, Village Sanitation, Construction of Hand Railings, and Land Development etc.
- Implementation of *Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)* to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local governance for a more responsive towards local development needs was taken up during 2018-19.

Activities taken up under RGSA Scheme during 2018 – 2019

| Sl. No | Components | Budget Amount (₹ in lakh) | Activities | Utilization Status |
|--------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Capacity Building & Training | 639.00 | Training Needs Assessment, development of Training Modules, State level Workshop, training of Master Trainers, Training of Village Councils, Training of line department officials and staffs, exposure tour, etc. | Fully utilized. |
| 2. | Institutional Structure | 221.00 | Construction of SPRC & DPRCs | Fully utilized. |
| 3. | Panchayat Bhawan Support | 116.00 | Construction of new VC Houses at Sakawrdai, Khaungleng, W.Lungdar, Bairabi Nort and Ailawng, and repair of 4 VC houses at Chiahpui, Vangchhia, Rawpuichhip and Meidum. | Fully utilized |
| 4. | e-Enablement of Panchayats/ Village Council | 10.00 | Procurement of 25nos of Desktop Computers to 25 Village Councils. | Fully utilized. |
| 5. | e-Governance Support Group | 39.00 | e-SPMU and e-DPMUs Staff remuneration. | Fully utilized |
| 6. | PMU | 51.00 | PMU Staff salary and admin cost | Fully utilized |
| 7. | IEC activities | 21.00 | Pamphlet, print & electronic media IEC materials for generating awareness, display of hoardings etc | Fully utilized |

Economics and Statistics

A comprehensive, accurate, and reliable database of statistics covering all parameters of economic activity across all sectors is essential for policy makers, economists, and statisticians for planning for growth and development. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Planning and Programme Implementation Department is agency for collection of all such economy related data and its repository in addition to being the authority on registration of births and deaths.

Data Collection, Estimation, Survey, and Census

- (i) **Estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP):** The most important single economic indicator to measure the overall economic development of the State is the SDP. Final Estimates of Mizoram State Domestic Product (Value Added) of 2014-15 was brought out during 2017-18
- (ii) **Price Indices:** Collection and collation of prices of selected commodities from selected markets, and its analysis with respect to inflation monitors progress and health of the economy. Data on Price of 270 items is regularly

collected from 16 urban markets of the State for calculation of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is also calculated from the price of 20 selected food items from 8 urban centres of the state, and Retail Price Index (RPI) calculated from the price of 61 selected essential commodities.

- (iii) **Agricultural Censuses:** Collection and derivation of quantitative information on agricultural structure based on surveys conducted quinquennially.
- (iv) **National Sample Survey (NSS):** The State is part of the nation-wide survey conducted annually by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). During the period reported (2017-18), 75th Round of NSS commenced from July 2017 – June 2018 and was completed within the stipulated time. NSS 76th Round was also taken up during July 2018 – December 2018.
- (v) **Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD):** There are 854 units of Birth and Death Registration in Mizoram, of which 110 units are medical institutions and 744 local registration units. During 2018, Annual Training of all Registrars was conducted in every district of the State. Registration of

Births and Deaths events for 2018 (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) - 2018 |
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR) | 15.5 | 19.53 |
| Crude Death Rate (CDR) | 4.2 | 5.64 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 27 | 17.35 |
| SRS Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India | | |
| CRS Source : Office of the Addl. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths, Government of Mizoram | | |
| HMIS Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Mizoram | | |

(vi) **Medical Certification of Causes of Death:** Data collected for the Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) for the year 2018 is based on institutional deaths in 110 nos of identified Hospitals/ Institutions. It has been found that diseases of the digestive system are the leading cause of death at 19.5% followed by diseases of the circulatory system at 15.9%. infectious & parasitic diseases contributes to 15.2% of deaths, and that of respiratory system at 13.1%.

(vii) **GIS-based Village/ Locality Profile 2017-2018:** 'GIS-Based Village/ Locality Profile 2017-2018' was prepared under ISSP/ SSS fund in convergence with the State's New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) fund, survey was conducted

for all villages & localities of the State covering 233 parameters across 13 sectors of the 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, etc. These profiles were aggregated into Block level and District level. The Profile was published during 2018-19.

(viii) **BPL Baseline Survey 2016:** A comprehensive 'BPL Baseline Survey 2016' was conducted to bring out a rationalized BPL list of the State. The findings of the survey has been successfully published during 2018-19.

Highlights of BPL Baseline Survey Report 2016:

| DISTRICT-WISE ABSTRACT OF BPL HOUSEHOLD | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| SN | District | Total Household | No. of BPL Household | %Age of BPL Household To Total Household |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 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 |
| | Mizoram | 288191 | 56584 | 19.63 |

- (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 Riangtlei (All under Champhai District). These BPL-Free Villages were given 'Economic Incentive' by the Government of Mizoram.

| 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 | | 87 | 20163 | 7186 | 35.64% |
| 2 | Kolasib | Bilkhawthlir | 34 | 13284 | 2166 | 16.31% |
| | | Thingdawl | 18 | 6075 | 1235 | 20.33% |
| | District Total | | 52 | 19359 | 3401 | 17.50% |
| 3 | Aizawl | Tlangnuam (Urban) | 12 | 67023 | 7940 | 11.84% |
| | | Tlangnuam (Rural) | 82 | 5055 | 727 | 16.79% |
| | | Aibawk | 20 | 4245 | 576 | 13.57% |
| | | Phullen | 12 | 2715 | 516 | 19.01% |
| | | Thingsulthliah | 22 | 7103 | 1043 | 14.68% |
| | Darlawm | 30 | 6254 | 1132 | 18.10% | |
| District Total | | 178 | 92779 | 7475 | 13.63% | |
| 4 | Serchhip | Serchhip | 34 | 9824 | 1284 | 13.07% |
| | | E. Lungdar | 14 | 4017 | 486 | 12.10% |
| | District Total | | 48 | 13841 | 1770 | 12.79% |
| 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 | | 102 | 29043 | 2715 | 9.35% |
| 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 | | 184 | 37997 | 11437 | 30.10% |
| 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 | | 173 | 61593 | 13162 | 21.37% |
| 8 | Siaha | Siaha | 45 | 8371 | 1713 | 20.46% |
| | | Tipa | 47 | 5045 | 2532 | 50.19% |
| | District Total | | 92 | 13416 | 4245 | 31.64% |

Information and Public Relations

An important activity of the State Govt. is dissemination of information on policies and programmes of the Government through print, electronic and traditional media so as to create awareness and communicate with the general public. The State also makes efforts to promote visual and fine arts. VIP functions and movements, events of importance, and disasters are closely monitored. Budget documents, official functions and speeches of important dignitaries are archived and stored through still photographs and video to later serve as important repository for the govt.

Events and Activities during 2018-19

- Press release issued: 3320 nos.
- Video clips issued: 838 nos.
- Photos published through website: 6474 nos.
- 58 numbers of display advertisements and 1222 classified advertisements from departments certified and published
- 597 numbers of advertisements displayed
- Mizoram Art Development Society Annual Outdoor Painting Study at Millions Resort on 2.4.2018
- Mizoram Art Development Society Annual Art Workshop, 2018 at Archive Hall Babutlang during 10 – 13 July, 2018
- CharcharKut Art Exhibition during 4-9 March, 2019
- Colours of Mizoram Art Exhibition at New Delhi on 14 – 19 November, 2018
- Contemporary painting exhibition at New Delhi on 20-26 February 2019
- Workshop on Film Production and Script Writing during 24-26 July, 2018 at I&PR Auditorium.
- Two local film makers attended International Film Festival, Guwahati 25 – 29 October, 2018
- Five local film makers attended International Film Festival of India (IFFI), Goa during 19-24 November, 2018
- **Mizoram State Wall Calendar, 2019: 80,000 copies published**

- **Construction of Lianchhiari Run:** Construction of Lianchhiari Run, a multi facility centre with an estimated amount of ₹ 1000 lakh was sanctioned by the North Eastern Council in 2017. Component of work include 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. The work is scheduled for completion before March 2020.

Law and Judicial

The Govt. of Mizoram, envisaging the need for Separation of Judiciary from the Executive under Art. 50 of the Constitution of India realized separation of judiciary from the Executive by a notification issued by DP&AR on 16.06.2005. The L&J arm of the State is responsible for the development and functioning of the subordinate Judiciary in close co-ordination with the Gauhati High Court, and aid and advise the Government and other Departments on all legal matters, formulate and consider proposals for legislation, draft legislations, prosecute all litigation for and on behalf of the State Government, make proposals for legal reforms to the Government, bring out and publish all Acts, rules, notifications and update them from time to time, and formulate schemes for giving legal aid to weaker sections of the society.

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.

Defence Services:**CRIME RATE**

| Crime Case | 2018 - 19 | | | Crime Rate (Crime /1000) |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | M | F | Total | |
| Against human body hurt | 232 | 0 | 232 | 0.18 |
| Rape | 295 | 0 | 295 | 0.23 |
| Theft | 834 | 26 | 860 | 0.66 |
| MLTP/ MLCP Act* | 990 | 262 | 1,252 | 0.96 |
| Excise Act | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.01 |
| ND & PS Act | 593 | 184 | 777 | 0.60 |
| ADC Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 188 IPC | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.00 |
| Robbery | 11 | 6 | 17 | 0.01 |
| Murder | 125 | 3 | 128 | 0.10 |
| Arms Act | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.01 |
| Others | 384 | 15 | 399 | 0.31 |
| Total | 3,479 | 502 | 3,981 | 3.06 |

| S N | Age Group | M | F |
|--------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Age 18 - 20 | 400 |
| 1 | Age 21 - 25 | 569 | 45 |
| 2 | Age 26 - 30 | 811 | 116 |
| 3 | Age 31 - 35 | 773 | 102 |
| 4 | Age 36 - 45 | 679 | 151 |
| 5 | Age 46 & above | 248 | 77 |
| | Total | 3,480 | 505 |

Number of Prisoners Admitted and Released (2018-19)

| S N | District | No. of prisoners at the beginning of the year | | Admitted during the year | | Released during the year | | No. of prisoners at the end of the year | |
|--------|---------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|---|------------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Central Jail, Aizawl. | 559 | 59 | 1,230 | 446 | 1,330 | 394 | 459 | 62 |
| 2 | District Jail, Aizawl. | 72 | 0 | 368 | 0 | 369 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| 3 | District Jail, Lunglei. | 158 | 8 | 863 | 92 | 908 | 90 | 113 | 10 |
| 4 | District Jail, Siaha. | 54 | 2 | 212 | 43 | 202 | 35 | 64 | 10 |
| 5 | District Jail, Champhai. | 95 | 17 | 336 | 105 | 332 | 101 | 99 | 21 |
| 6 | District Jail, Kolasib. | 166 | 14 | 637 | 87 | 626 | 91 | 177 | 10 |
| 7 | District Jail, Lawngtlai. | 27 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| 8 | District Jail, Serchhip. | 45 | 11 | 269 | 73 | 274 | 79 | 21 | 7 |
| 9 | District Jail, Mamit. | 65 | 7 | 147 | 35 | 295 | 70 | 67 | 7 |
| | | 1,241 | 120 | 4,068 | 881 | 4,368 | 862 | 1,082 | 127 |

| Crime Case | 2018 - 19 | | 2017 - 18 | | 2016 - 17 | | 2015 - 16 | | 2014 - 15 | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Against human body hurt | 232 | 0 | 155 | 5 | 336 | 5 | 162 | 2 | 242 | 6 |
| Rape | 295 | 0 | 233 | 2 | 268 | 0 | 207 | 1 | 259 | - |
| Theft | 834 | 26 | 1,314 | 75 | 1,548 | 80 | 1,416 | 99 | 832 | 17 |
| MLTP/MLCP Act* | 990 | 262 | 1,126 | 188 | 948 | 209 | 1,128 | 347 | 526 | 131 |
| Excise Act | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| ND & PS Act | 593 | 184 | 504 | 176 | 529 | 214 | 424 | 187 | 176 | 66 |
| ADC Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| 188 IPC | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Robbery | 11 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 34 | 20 | 0 | 13 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Murder | 125 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 58 | 5 | 121 | 0 |
| Arms Act | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 36 | 1 |
| Others | 384 | 15 | 544 | 44 | 522 | 34 | 806 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3,479 | 502 | 3,951 | 491 | 4,288 | 581 | 4,248 | 702 | 2,253 | 236 |

Sainik Welfare: Welfare and rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen and families of the Armed Forces viz. Army, Navy and Air Force who devoted their prime ages for the service of the country is an important concern of the State Govt. It also assist intending candidates in approaching the appropriate recruiting authorities for purpose of enlistment in the forces. A number of co-operatives for self-employment have been set up, assistance provided to war widows & dependants and war disabled.

Forensic Science Laboratory

Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is committed to provide independent and unbiased services of scientific examinations and analysis of materials at per with the international standards, constructive to the justice

delivery system. Its main functions comprises, undertakings of physical and chemical examination 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 personnel, Judicial Officers, Medical Officers and NGO's etc., by organizing training and delivering lectures on various discipline of Forensic Sciences.

The laboratory consists of DNA Division, Chemistry Division, Toxicology Division, Ballistics & Toolmarks Division, Questioned Documents Division, Photography Division, and Fingerprint Division. The State Govt. also maintains a Mobile Forensic Unit (MFU).

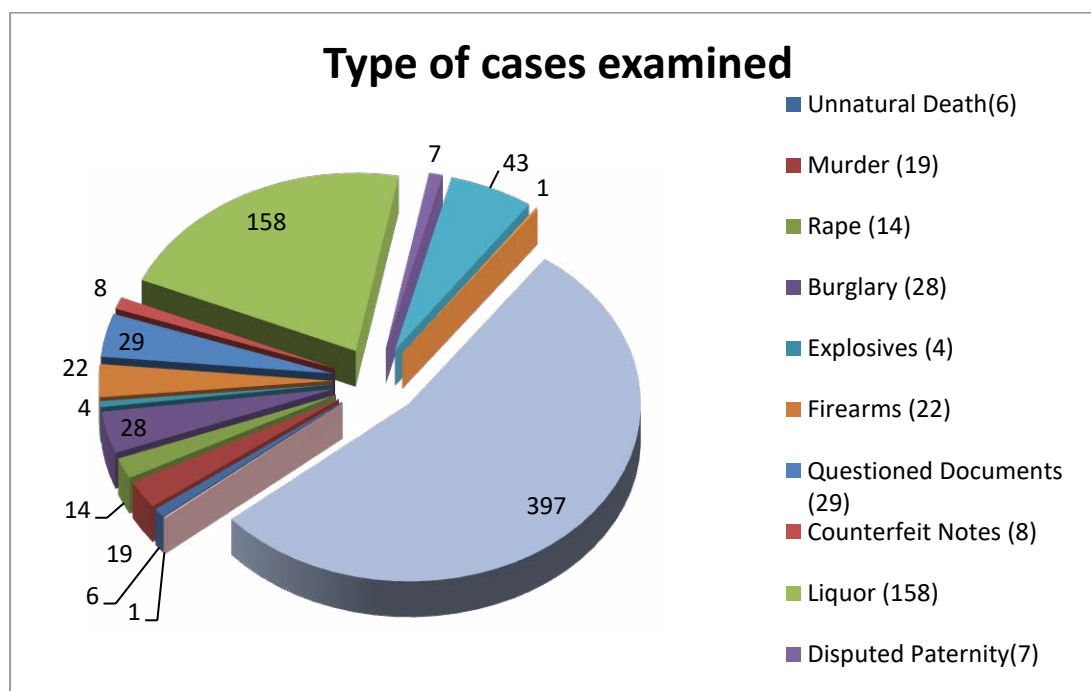
| District wise Crime exhibit examined | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| District | Year | | Year | | Year | | Total | |
| | 2016-2017 | | 2017-2018 | | 2018-2019 | | | |
| | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit |
| Mamit | 8 | 27 | 22 | 71 | 25 | 139 | 55 | 237 |
| Kolasib | 26 | 130 | 36 | 3313 | 42 | 1035 | 104 | 4478 |
| Aizawl | 649 | 9959 | 394 | 4116 | 444 | 8253 | 1487 | 22328 |
| Champhai | 68 | 241 | 121 | 875 | 116 | 1195 | 305 | 2311 |
| Serchhip | 19 | 50 | 53 | 284 | 22 | 60 | 94 | 394 |
| Lunglei | 50 | 405 | 44 | 237 | 47 | 263 | 141 | 905 |
| Lawngtlai | 5 | 12 | 9 | 61 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 93 |
| Siaha | 6 | 34 | 13 | 46 | 27 | 105 | 46 | 185 |
| Outside State | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 23 |
| Total | 831 | 10858 | 692 | 9003 | 737 | 11093 | 2260 | 30954 |

| Crime Exhibit Examination | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Divisions | Year | | Year | | Year | | Total | |
| | 2016-2017 | | 2017-2018 | | 2018-2019 | | | |
| | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit | Case | Exhibit |
| Chemistry | 302 | 1269 | 342 | 2064 | 398 | 2328 | 1042 | 5661 |
| Question Document | 50 | 7185 | 41 | 5530 | 37 | 7012 | 128 | 19727 |
| Finger Print | 92 | 1030 | 44 | 518 | 33 | 200 | 169 | 1748 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ballistic & Toolmarks | 29 | 626 | 38 | 140 | 25 | 373 | 92 | 1139 |
| DNA | 37 | 167 | 57 | 220 | 42 | 162 | 136 | 549 |
| Photography | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Toxicology | 319 | 575 | 170 | 531 | 201 | 1016 | 690 | 2122 |
| Total | 831 | 10858 | 692 | 9003 | 737 | 11093 | 2260 | 30954 |

During 2018-2019, as many 737 cases and 11073 exhibits were examined and disposed

Graphical representation of types of cases examined during 2018-2019



Since the fiscal year 2000 to the fiscal year 2018-2019, as many as 2549 trainees from various Departments and institutions were provided training on Forensic Science disciplines by the Department.

Fire and Emergency Services

Administration and operations of fire and emergency services is divided into two divisions viz., Northern Division and Southern Division. Northern Division includes Aizawl, Serchhip, Champhai, Kolasib and Mamit districts, and Southern Division consists of Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Siahla districts. Main objective of the services is to provide preventive measures and preparedness so as to minimize loss of life and property from Fire as well as from other emergencies, and to inculcate fire safety awareness among the general public.

There are 18 Leading Firemen and 97 Firemen at present. During 2018-19, a total number of 54 fire safety campaigns were successfully conducted, and 199 nos. of Fire Safety Inspections and inspections of proposed construction of buildings for issue of Fire NOC carried out.

During 2018-19, following are important record collected-

- Total Nos. of House Fires recorded: 37
- Total nos. of forest fires recorded : 56
- Total nos. of other fires : 47
- Loss of life due to fire : nil
- Injured due to fire : 14
- Value of property damaged : ₹ 9,24,33,637/-
- Value of property saved : ₹24,91,36,750/-

Disaster Management and Rehabilitation

In accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 2005, The State Govt has given emphasis on Pre-Disaster and Post-Disaster Management relief and allied matters. For a notified earthquake prone area, and susceptible to other natural disasters and calamities such as landslides, sinking areas, and flash floods owing to its topography and natural climatic conditions, disaster management has acquired priority attention for the government. The steps taken to mitigate calamities and prepare for natural or man made disasters are as under –

- Training/ workshop and distribution of posters/ leaflets/ pamphlets, Mock Drills have been conducted at regular intervals.
- 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 Districts have also been notified and set up under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.
- 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 are being carried out in full-swing.
- State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) for Mizoram has been established at the Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Office at Chawnpui, Aizawl.
- District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) were established in eight district within the premises of Deputy Commissioner's compound which serve as Control Room-cum-Information Centre during disaster.
- Crisis Management Plan for Mizoram has been compiled covering Emergency Response Plan and standard operating procedures.
- The Mizoram State Disaster Management Plan – 2019 was approved by State Disaster Management Authority on 26.09.2019.

| S N | District | No. of Locality/ Village Council in a district | No. of Locality/ Village Disaster Management Committee constituted till 2018-19 | Percentage | Target for 2019 - 2020 | Vision/ Target for 2030 |
|-----|--------------|--|---|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Aizawl | 83 Local Council | 57 LDMC | 68.67 | 75 | 100% |
| | | 95 Village Council | 35 VDMC | 36.84 | 50 | 100% |
| 2 | Lunglei | 145 | 97 | 66.89 | 130 | 100% |
| 3 | Saiha | 92 | 20 | 21.73 | 35 | 100% |
| 4 | Lawngtlai | 176 | 25 | 14.20 | 35 | 100% |
| 5 | Serchhip | 49 | 32 | 65.31 | 45 | 100% |
| 6 | Champhai | 108 | 85 | 78.70 | 100 | 100% |
| 7 | Kolasib | 52 | 40 | 76.92 | 48 | 100% |
| 8 | Mamit | 87 | 38 | 43.67 | 50 | 100% |
| | Total | 887 | 429 | 48.36 | 568 | 100% |

Aapda Mitra: The 'Aapda Mitra - Training of Community Volunteers In Disaster Response In India' is assistance provided by National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs for training of community volunteers in disaster response in the selected most flood prone districts of India.

The incidences, magnitude, intensity, frequency and damages caused by natural calamities are beyond human control. However the effects, impact and loss due can be minimized by various disaster risk reduction measures. Being the first responder and having more contextual familiarity with hazards and available

resources are in better position to respond to rescue and relief operation. Community based Disaster risk reduction is quite relevant for the 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, prepare their own Disaster Management Plans and form different teams/task force in close association with Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations. These committees and teams are to be activated as and when the need arise.

| Sl. No | Particulars | Achievement |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | 1 st Batch training during 28 th May - 7 th June, 2018 | 59 volunteers from 9 villages/localities |
| 2 | 2 nd Batch training during 20 th - 30 th June, 2018 | 27 volunteers from 9 villages/localities |
| 3 | 3 rd Batch training during 11 th - 22 nd March, 2019 | 60 volunteers from 9 villages/localities |
| 4 | 4 th Batch training during 22 nd April- 3 rd May, 2019 | 54 volunteers from 10 villages/localities |
| | Total | 200 |

Administrative Training Institute

The State Govt. is constantly devoted to developing knowledge, skills, awareness and responsiveness of all government servants and other stakeholders in the development process by mainstreaming training in the process of governance all the while maintaining high standards of excellence and maximizing opportunities for systemic reforms.

A total of 50 nos. of trainings, with duration ranging from 1 day to 12 months, for a total nos of 1888 trainees with subjects ranging from office maintenance to technical governance procedures, project and scheme management to policy formulation, Foundation Courses for group A, B & D etc. were conducted during April 2019 to December 2019.

The Govt owned Administrative Training Institute situated at Aizawl from where these trainings were conducted received ISO 9001: 2015 Certification from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

Printing and Stationery

The State Govt runs a Printing & Stationery unit from where all official gazette and important documents are digitized and published; and printing requirements of govt departments are printed and from where all governmental requirements for stationary and related items are procured.

During 2018-19, activities successfully undertaken were Printing and compilation of Government publication like Mizoram Gazette, printing of election materials, budget documents, Assembly matters, VIP speeches, annual administrative reports, brochures and cards, and supply of office and press related items to Govt Departments.

The total revenue collected during 2018-2019 is ₹1,67,10,362/-.

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XIV. 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. 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 67th 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. Planning & Programme Implementation Department coordinates and monitors projects funded under NEC by organizing Quarterly Review Meeting and by undertaking site inspections. There are 27 nos. of ongoing development projects excluding events funded by NEC and completed projects awaited for official closure as on 3rd February 2020. NEC has financially supported 39 students for higher Professional courses for which ₹ 8.676 lakh has been released in 2019. The sector-wise fund released by NEC during 2019-20 (only for which sanction order is received) is as mentioned below:

(₹ in lakh)

| SN | Name of Sector | No. of Projects | Fund Released |
|----|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Agriculture & Allied | Nil | Nil |
| 2 | Power | 2 | 2700.00 |
| 3 | Irrigation, Flood Control & Water Supply Management | Nil | Nil |
| 4 | Industries | 2 | 340.34 |
| 5 | Transport & Communication | 2 | 2215.12 |
| 6 | Medical & Health | 1 | 84.24 |
| 7 | Human Resource Development & Employment (HRD&E) | 6 | 867.396 |
| 8 | Science & Technology | 1 | 302.06 |
| 9 | Information & Public Relations | 1 | 260.00 |
| 10 | Tourism | 3 | 33.00 |
| | Total | 16 | 6802.16 |

XV. 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 37 nos. of ongoing NLCPR projects, with total approved cost of ₹ 51567.03 lakh, out of which ₹ 39613.03 lakh has been released. Total fund released under NLCPR during the past 5 years are as follows:

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 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 |
| 2019-20 | - ₹ 6879.61 lakh |

Sector-wise distribution of ongoing NLCPR projects as on 31st January, 2020 are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Sector | No. of project | Approved cost (₹ in lakh) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Education | 5 | 8978.88 |
| 2 | Health | 2 | 2,784.03 |
| 3 | Power | 4 | 6,402.07 |
| 4 | Roads and Bridges | 3 | 3697.70 |
| 5 | Water Supply | 2 | 2775.00 |
| 6 | Sports | 7 | 4104.96 |
| 7 | Miscellaneous | 14 | 22,827.39 |
| | Total | 37 | 51567.03 |

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 - 4
No. of sanctioned projects - 4
Approved cost of 3 Sanctioned projects
- ₹ 187.56 crore

All NESIDS Schemes are 100% funded by Government of India. Under NESIDS Scheme, Ministry of DoNER had retained 4 projects and sanctioned with a released of First installment for each project.

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
 Installment released - ₹ 1539.96 lakh

2. Alternate Gravity Water Supply Scheme of Aizawl in Mizoram during 2018-19.

Approved cost- ₹ 11,419.65 lakh
 Installment released - ₹ 4500.00 lakh

3. Improvement & Upgradation of Lawngtlai to Tuipui Ferry road.

Approved cost- ₹ 2,742.63 lakh
 Installment released - ₹ 1097.05 lakh

4. Component I of Immediately Required Infrastructure for Tourism Development at Reiek and Reiek Tlang

Approved Cost- ₹ 560.00 lakh
 Installment released- ₹ 10.00 lakh

XVI. LIST OF ANNEXURES

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Annexure - I**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 |

Annexure - II**DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF MIZORAM**

| CENSUS YEAR | SEX | MAMIT | KOLASIB | AIZAWL | CHAMPHAI | SERCHHIP | LUNGLEI | LAWNGTLAI | SIAHA | MIZORAM |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1991 | MALE | 34147 | 25425 | 122940 | 42347 | 23484 | 58331 | 28750 | 23554 | 358978 |
| | FEMALE | 30425 | 23344 | 112939 | 41109 | 22305 | 53084 | 25450 | 22122 | 330778 |
| | PERSONS | 64572 | 48769 | 235879 | 83456 | 45789 | 111415 | 54200 | 45676 | 689756 |
| 2001 | MALE | 33114 | 34562 | 166877 | 55756 | 27380 | 71402 | 38776 | 31242 | 459109 |
| | FEMALE | 29671 | 31398 | 158799 | 52636 | 26481 | 65821 | 34844 | 29814 | 429464 |
| | PERSONS | 62785 | 65960 | 325676 | 108392 | 53861 | 137223 | 73620 | 61056 | 888573 |
| 2011 | MALE | 44828 | 42918 | 199270 | 63388 | 32851 | 82891 | 60599 | 28594 | 555339 |
| | FEMALE | 41536 | 41037 | 201039 | 62357 | 32086 | 78537 | 57295 | 27980 | 541867 |
| | PERSONS | 86364 | 83955 | 400309 | 125745 | 64937 | 161428 | 117894 | 56574 | 1097206 |

Annexure-III

| Sl. No. | Sector | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN (₹ in lakh) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
| | | 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 | | |
| 4 | <i>Agri. and Allied</i> | 34910 | 35037 | 41469 | 42817 | 44324 | 63025 | 64787 | 68565 | 80109 | 94065 | 107836 | 128206 | | |
| | Mining & quarrying | 776 | 244 | 477 | 234 | 927 | 802 | 610 | 1084 | 1683 | 2425 | 1674 | 1796 | | |
| a | Sub Total of Primary | 35686 | 35281 | 41946 | 43051 | 45251 | 63827 | 65397 | 69649 | 81792 | 96490 | 109510 | 130002 | | |
| 5 | Manufacturing | 2447 | 2617 | 2667 | 2745 | 3073 | 3767 | 3904 | 4783 | 5987 | 6002 | 6040 | 6946 | | |
| 5.1 | Manu-Registered | 536 | 597 | 688 | 695 | 702 | 571 | 824 | 582 | 676 | 548 | 672 | 1145 | | |
| 5.2 | Manu-Unregistered | 1911 | 2020 | 1979 | 2050 | 2371 | 3196 | 3080 | 4201 | 5311 | 5454 | 5368 | 5801 | | |
| 6 | Construction | 15205 | 15945 | 19731 | 22635 | 26940 | 28901 | 42655 | 45021 | 52065 | 73610 | 78957 | 80651 | | |
| 7 | Electricity, Gas and Water supply | 6567 | 8400 | 7463 | 9738 | 8110 | 11059 | 12614 | 13320 | 16610 | 13164 | 16058 | 21038 | | |
| b | Sub Total of Secondary | 24219 | 26962 | 29861 | 35118 | 38123 | 43727 | 59173 | 63124 | 74662 | 92776 | 101055 | 108635 | | |
| | <i>Industry</i> | 24995 | 27206 | 30338 | 35352 | 39050 | 44529 | 59783 | 64208 | 76345 | 95201 | 102729 | 110431 | | |
| 8 | Transport, storage & communication | 3147 | 3532 | 3977 | 4437 | 4915 | 7187 | 7806 | 8836 | 10073 | 11142 | 11632 | 12735 | | |
| 8.1 | Railways | 16 | 15 | 17 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 26 | 35 | 47 | 32 | 38 | 40 | | |
| 8.2 | Transport by other means | 2093 | 2526 | 2861 | 3036 | 3625 | 5592 | 5917 | 6717 | 7812 | 8674 | 8764 | 9779 | | |
| 8.3 | Storage | 56 | 59 | 61 | 57 | 59 | 54 | 57 | 68 | 83 | 100 | 120 | 147 | | |
| 8.4 | Communication | 982 | 932 | 1038 | 1314 | 1198 | 1516 | 1806 | 2016 | 2131 | 2336 | 2710 | 2769 | | |
| 9 | Trade, hotels and restaurants | 15020 | 14431 | 16852 | 16855 | 18263 | 25717 | 28852 | 32957 | 39102 | 45517 | 51723 | 58489 | | |
| 10 | Banking & Insurance | 3873 | 4524 | 4530 | 7237 | 8086 | 7297 | 7714 | 8967 | 10131 | 11723 | 13544 | 15072 | | |
| 11 | Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services | 22768 | 28204 | 31762 | 35835 | 42154 | 36517 | 42599 | 49681 | 58174 | 65676 | 74595 | 93731 | | |
| 12 | Public administration | 27469 | 35433 | 39948 | 48598 | 48623 | 49498 | 49681 | 54875 | 60227 | 76669 | 97390 | 133127 | | |
| 13 | Other services | 22824 | 25375 | 25777 | 25448 | 27083 | 34427 | 35893 | 40909 | 47390 | 57718 | 66536 | 86997 | | |
| c. | Sub Total of Tertiary | 95101 | 111499 | 122846 | 138410 | 149124 | 160643 | 172545 | 196225 | 225097 | 268445 | 315420 | 400151 | | |
| 14 | State domestic product (₹ lacs) | 155006 | 173742 | 194653 | 216579 | 232498 | 268197 | 297115 | 328998 | 381551 | 457711 | 525985 | 638788 | | |
| 15 | Calculated State domestic product (₹ lacs) | 155006 | 173742 | 194653 | 216579 | 232498 | 268197 | 297115 | 328998 | 381551 | 457711 | 525985 | 638788 | | |
| 16 | Population | 857200 | 879200 | 901700 | 924900 | 948600 | 972986 | 997943 | 1023540 | 1049794 | 1076721 | 1104338 | 1132665 | | |
| 17 | State Per Capita Income (₹) | 18083 | 19761 | 21587 | 23416 | 24510 | 27564 | 29773 | 32143 | 36345 | 42510 | 47629 | 56397 | | |

| GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | At Current Prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (P) | 2018-19 (Pf) | | | |
| 1. | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 149468 | 161353 | 189886 | 420218 | 470639 | 515112 | 562783 | 615323 | | | |
| 1.1 | Crops | 75876 | 83792 | 101131 | 116034 | 133843 | 147435 | 165478 | 170515 | | | |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 30336 | 30843 | 36832 | 45847 | 53508 | 66166 | 86814 | 122414 | | | |
| 1.3 | Forestry and logging | 38403 | 40972 | 45742 | 251289 | 275478 | 292438 | 300944 | 312830 | | | |
| 1.4 | Fishing and aquaculture | 4853 | 5746 | 6181 | 7048 | 7810 | 9073 | 9548 | 9563 | | | |
| 2. | Mining and quarrying | 5073 | 4009 | 12491 | 8718 | 16993 | 4983 | 6665 | 8788 | | | |
| | Primary | 154541 | 165362 | 202376 | 428936 | 487632 | 520094 | 569448 | 624111 | | | |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 6578 | 7358 | 8329 | 8111 | 8780 | 11155 | 11208 | 12249 | | | |
| 4. | Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services | 51024 | 61109 | 101365 | 136540 | 172901 | 194817 | 256585 | 335847 | | | |
| 5. | Construction | 89328 | 88507 | 113326 | 125175 | 165998 | 151505 | 178064 | 199759 | | | |
| | Secondary | 146930 | 156974 | 223020 | 269826 | 347679 | 357476 | 445856 | 547854 | | | |
| | Industry | 152003 | 160983 | 235511 | 278544 | 307308 | 362459 | 452522 | 556643 | | | |
| 6. | Trade, hotels and restaurants | 76482 | 96173 | 103080 | 119745 | 117695 | 179518 | 214531 | 254920 | | | |
| 6.1 | Trade & repair services | 74230 | 93698 | 100399 | 116944 | 114625 | 176188 | 210873 | 250954 | | | |
| 6.2 | Hotels & restaurants | 2252 | 2475 | 2681 | 2801 | 3070 | 3330 | 3658 | 3966 | | | |
| 7. | Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting | 31917 | 38990 | 46410 | 49714 | 56373 | 59821 | 62794 | 71024 | | | |
| 7.1 | Railways | 30 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 33 | 40 | 42 | | | |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 22092 | 26880 | 31102 | 31567 | 34430 | 38055 | 41038 | 46184 | | | |
| 7.2.1 | Road transport | 21376 | 25853 | 30356 | 31180 | 34020 | 34847 | 37578 | 41282 | | | |
| 7.2.2 | Water transport | 613 | 836 | 580 | 122 | 98 | 403 | 383 | 354 | | | |
| 7.2.3 | Air transport | 103 | 191 | 166 | 265 | 463 | 1977 | 2206 | 3677 | | | |

| GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (P) | 2018-19 (Pr) | 2019-20 (Pr) |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 829 | 872 | 872 | 872 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & services related to broadcasting | 9795 | 12075 | 15275 | 18113 | 21755 | 21733 | 21716 | 24797 | 24797 |
| 8. | Financial services | 20053 | 19581 | 21502 | 23671 | 22632 | 28747 | 30811 | 33097 | 33097 |
| 9. | Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services | 41471 | 46544 | 51036 | 52747 | 54631 | 56627 | 58880 | 62422 | 62422 |
| 10. | Public administration | 139286 | 170816 | 189585 | 197043 | 229778 | 227334 | 236558 | 269356 | 269356 |
| 11. | Other services | 132328 | 156875 | 176398 | 192708 | 193737 | 239262 | 265169 | 297738 | 297738 |
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 528979 | 588011 | 635628 | 674846 | 791309 | 868743 | 988557 | 988557 |
| 12. | TOTAL GSA at basic prices | 743008 | 851315 | 1013407 | 1334390 | 1510157 | 1668880 | 1884047 | 2160523 | 2160523 |
| 13 | Taxes on Product | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 65706 | 78141 | 78141 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Product | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 16889 | 14606 | 14606 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 836193 | 1029337 | 1350940 | 1533925 | 1719191 | 1932864 | 2224057 | 2224057 |
| 16. | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 12360 | 12582 | 12582 |
| 17. | Per Capita (₹) | 65347 | 73708 | 88843 | 115366 | 128685 | 141614 | 156381 | 176765 | 176765 |

Annexure-VI

GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICES
Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (P) | 2018-19 (Pr) |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9795 | 11230 | 13283 | 15485 | 18151 | 17846 | 17385 | 19130 |
| 8. | Financial Services | 20053 | 19192 | 19683 | 25607 | 31451 | 26711 | 26593 | 27873 |
| 9. | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 41471 | 42396 | 43829 | 44658 | 45348 | 46554 | 48080 | 49279 |
| 10. | Public Administration | 139286 | 163517 | 175239 | 174368 | 192495 | 203704 | 205882 | 224838 |
| 11. | Other Services | 132328 | 143738 | 149694 | 156265 | 163330 | 176229 | 186013 | 196875 |
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 496940 | 524757 | 549701 | 610570 | 664558 | 705415 | 772944 |
| 12. | TOTAL GSA at Basic Prices | 743008 | 792012 | 889165 | 1110198 | 1199895 | 1309424 | 1418210 | 1540261 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 25262 | 32999 | 35137 | 52268 | 63937 | 65527 | 77892 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 39477 | 18323 | 19231 | 19804 | 13840 | 16824 | 14541 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 777797 | 903841 | 1126104 | 1232359 | 1359521 | 1466913 | 1603613 |
| 16. | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 12360 | 12582 |
| 17. | Per Capita (₹) | 65347 | 68561 | 78012 | 96166 | 103386 | 111987 | 118682 | 127453 |

Annexure-VII

NET STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES
Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (P) | 2017-18 (Pr) | 2018-19 |
|---------|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 143533 | 154726 | 182166 | 410661 | 454203 | 504237 | 551136 | 603676 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 71321 | 78678 | 95065 | 110370 | 122326 | 139764 | 157377 | 162414 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 29947 | 30433 | 36345 | 45276 | 53080 | 65188 | 85616 | 121216 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 37982 | 40514 | 45226 | 248669 | 271698 | 290952 | 299291 | 311177 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4283 | 5101 | 5530 | 6346 | 7100 | 8333 | 8853 | 8868 |
| 2. | Mining & Quarrying | 4255 | 3256 | 7003 | 3458 | 5148 | 3823 | 5469 | 7592 |
| | Primary | 147788 | 157982 | 189169 | 414119 | 459351 | 508059 | 556605 | 611268 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 4968 | 5930 | 6760 | 6512 | 8935 | 9592 | 9531 | 10624 |
| 4. | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33928 | 39967 | 67081 | 92080 | 97542 | 127656 | 256585 | 359482 |
| 5. | Construction | 85140 | 83832 | 106712 | 118485 | 133110 | 142593 | 167484 | 187476 |
| | Secondary | 124036 | 129729 | 180553 | 217077 | 239586 | 279840 | 433599 | 557582 |
| | Industry | 128291 | 132985 | 187556 | 220535 | 244734 | 283663 | 439069 | 565174 |
| 6. | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74526 | 93778 | 100249 | 116589 | 136495 | 173261 | 207077 | 245688 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 72363 | 91399 | 97672 | 113899 | 133694 | 170196 | 203716 | 242071 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2163 | 2379 | 2577 | 2690 | 2801 | 3065 | 3361 | 3617 |
| 7. | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 32596 | 37549 | 40841 | 45896 | 47842 | 48693 | 55129 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 13 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 18424 | 22631 | 26023 | 26544 | 28998 | 31445 | 33129 | 37739 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 17998 | 22025 | 25619 | 26291 | 27535 | 28780 | 30251 | 32985 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 398 | 499 | 323 | 77 | 152 | 279 | 256 | 237 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 28 | 107 | 81 | 176 | 1311 | 1666 | 1867 | 3761 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 721 | 756 | 756 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 7988 | 9949 | 11507 | 14279 | 16879 | 16386 | 15553 | 17380 |

Annexure-VII

NET STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (P) | 2017-18 (Pr) | 2018-19 |
|------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 8. | Financial Services | 19736 | 19248 | 21143 | 23249 | 33241 | 28113 | 30132 | 32333 |
| 9. | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 37497 | 40721 | 41691 | 43251 | 45245 | 46634 | 49235 |
| 10. | Public Administration | 107886 | 135009 | 148275 | 155643 | 169279 | 183981 | 191071 | 223869 |
| 11. | Other Services | 123483 | 146832 | 165301 | 180946 | 199968 | 226429 | 251387 | 283008 |
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 464960 | 513238 | 558959 | 628130 | 704871 | 774994 | 889263 |
| 12. | TOTAL GVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 752671 | 882960 | 1190155 | 1327067 | 1492771 | 1765198 | 2058112 |
| 13. | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 65706 | 78141 |
| 14. | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 16889 | 14606 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 737549 | 898890 | 1206705 | 1359531 | 1543082 | 1814015 | 2121647 |
| 16. | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 12360 | 12582 |
| 17. | Per Capita (₹) | 57654 | 65013 | 77584 | 103049 | 114055 | 127107 | 146765 | 168626 |

(P): Provisional Estimates, (Pr): Projected Figures

Annexure-VIII

NET STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICES

Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (P) | 2017-18 (Pr) | 2018-19 |
|---------|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 143533 | 139809 | 150416 | 321170 | 326590 | 343479 | 357360 | 352719 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 71321 | 68250 | 77727 | 82384 | 78197 | 81225 | 79580 | 84772 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 29947 | 29182 | 30343 | 33526 | 37457 | 43439 | 52067 | 39939 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 37982 | 37686 | 37530 | 200026 | 205425 | 212687 | 219514 | 221798 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4283 | 4691 | 4815 | 5234 | 5511 | 6128 | 6200 | 6211 |
| 2. | Mining & Quarrying | 4255 | 3098 | 6720 | 3019 | 4228 | 2985 | 3877 | 5412 |
| | Primary | 147788 | 142907 | 157136 | 324189 | 330818 | 346464 | 361237 | 358131 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 4968 | 5253 | 5570 | 5702 | 8510 | 9172 | 8465 | 9251 |
| 4. | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33928 | 36689 | 56500 | 68938 | 70729 | 85161 | 113247 | 138443 |
| 5. | Construction | 85140 | 77185 | 93763 | 100755 | 114111 | 124562 | 137308 | 148692 |
| | Secondary | 124036 | 119127 | 155833 | 175395 | 193350 | 218895 | 259020 | 296387 |
| | Industry | 128291 | 122225 | 162553 | 178414 | 197578 | 221880 | 262897 | 301799 |
| 6. | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74526 | 89706 | 92663 | 102023 | 124365 | 155073 | 180277 | 209007 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 72363 | 87430 | 90283 | 99674 | 121812 | 152330 | 177347 | 205925 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2163 | 2276 | 2380 | 2349 | 2553 | 2743 | 2930 | 3082 |
| 7. | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 29973 | 32678 | 35753 | 39654 | 40104 | 39989 | 43920 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 13 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 18424 | 20804 | 23057 | 23885 | 25553 | 26817 | 27778 | 30815 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 17998 | 20291 | 22701 | 23677 | 24369 | 25362 | 26225 | 27923 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 398 | 416 | 291 | 63 | 117 | 215 | 192 | 170 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 28 | 97 | 65 | 145 | 1067 | 1333 | 1459 | 2820 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -94 | -98 | -98 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 7988 | 9154 | 9603 | 11853 | 14085 | 13281 | 12209 | 13104 |

Annexure-VIII

NET STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICES

Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (₹ in lakh) (2011-2012 series)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (P) | 2017-18 (Pr) | 2018-19 |
|---------|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 8. | Financial Services | 19736 | 18870 | 19341 | 25215 | 30849 | 26156 | 26014 | 27239 |
| 9. | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 34018 | 34723 | 35227 | 35923 | 36962 | 38360 | 39202 |
| 10. | Public Administration | 107886 | 129109 | 136710 | 136649 | 154353 | 164321 | 165765 | 184721 |
| 11. | Other Services | 123483 | 134149 | 139386 | 145645 | 153015 | 164864 | 174246 | 184539 |
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 435825 | 455500 | 480512 | 538159 | 587481 | 624650 | 688628 |
| 12. | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 697859 | 768469 | 980096 | 1062326 | 1152840 | 1244907 | 1343146 |
| 13. | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 25262 | 32999 | 35137 | 52268 | 63937 | 65527 | 77892 |
| 14. | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 39477 | 18323 | 19231 | 19804 | 13840 | 16824 | 14541 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 683644 | 783145 | 996002 | 1094790 | 1202937 | 1293610 | 1406497 |
| 16. | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 12360 | 12582 |
| 17. | Per Capita (₹) | 57654 | 60261 | 67594 | 85056 | 91845 | 99089 | 104661 | 111786 |

| Annexure-IX | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| AREA, PRODUCTION & AVERAGE YIELD OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year / District | Paddy | | | Maize | | | Pulses | | | | |
| | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) | Area (in Ha.) | Production (tonnes) | Yield (Kg per Ha) | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | |
| 2000 - 01 | 51,839 | 1,03,673 | 2,000 | 6,643 | 16,436 | 2,474 | 2,374 | 3,960 | 1,668 | | |
| 2001 - 02 | 55,881 | 1,05,715 | 1,892 | 7,378 | 16,646 | 2,256 | 2,677 | 3,799 | 1,419 | | |
| 2002 - 03 | 57,067 | 1,09,205 | 1,914 | 7,489 | 14,879 | 1,987 | 4,666 | 4,986 | 1,068 | | |
| 2003 - 04 | 59,196 | 1,14,630 | 1,936 | 10,481 | 20,282 | 1,935 | 4,892 | 4,313 | 881 | | |
| 2004 - 05 | 57,085 | 1,07,661 | 1,886 | 10,505 | 19,788 | 1,884 | 6,741 | 7,971 | 1,182 | | |
| 2005 - 06 | 56,460 | 1,07,740 | 1,908 | 11,742 | 22,703 | 1,933 | 6,861 | 8,663 | 1,262 | | |
| 2006 - 07 | 52,851 | 42,091 | 796 | 10,775 | 20,969 | 1,946 | 5,054 | 5,833 | 1,154 | | |
| 2007 - 08 | 54,541 | 15,688 | 288 | 7,328 | 729 | 99 | 5,048 | 2,632 | 521 | | |
| 2008 - 09 | 51,990 | 68,917 | 1,326 | 9,558 | 9,318 | 975 | 3,931 | 3,646 | 927 | | |
| 2009 - 10 | 47,204 | 66,132 | 1,400 | 8,551 | 11,510 | 1,350 | 3,920 | 6,479 | 1,650 | | |
| 2010 - 11 | 40,692 | 67,429 | 1,657 | 9,005 | 13,499 | 1,499 | 3,957 | 6,065 | 1,533 | | |
| 2011 - 12 | 38,976 | 75,566 | 1,939 | 6,905 | 8,397 | 1,216 | 3,836 | 5,331 | 1,389 | | |
| 2012 - 13 | 39,342 | 57,700* | 1,466 | 6,175 | 8,063 | 1,306 | 3,100 | 3,288 | 1,061 | | |
| 2013 - 14 | 38,803 | 58,994* | 1,520 | 5,793 | 8,221 | 1,419 | 3,862 | 5,657 | 1,465 | | |
| 2014 - 15 | 36,930 | 60,679* | 1,643 | 5,695 | 8,624 | 1,514 | 4,220 | 5,970 | 1,414 | | |
| 2015 - 16 | 37,153 | 62,089* | 1,671 | 5,877 | 10,295 | 1,751 | 3,706 | 5,041 | 1,360 | | |
| 2016 - 17 | 36,858 | 61,516 | 1,669 | 5,779 | 8,911 | 1,542 | 3,529 | 4,774 | 1,353 | | |
| 2017 - 18 | 36,114.20 | 59,606 | 1,650 | 5,978 | 9,469.80 | 1,583.90 | 3,922 | 6,682 | 1,703 | | |
| 2018 - 19 | 35,550 | 60,010 | 1,688 | 6,163 | 10,970 | 1,779 | 3,769 | 5,889 | 1,562 | | |

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 | 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 |
| 18 | 2018-19 | 16370 | 53990 | 3.30 | 11210 | 143840 | 12.83 | 980 | 2110 | 2.14 | 16874 | 18599 | 11.02 |

Annexure-X

| Sl. No. | Year | Birdeye Chilly | | | Tumeric | | | 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. |
| | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 1 | 2001 - 02 | 590 | 401 | 0.68 | 280 | 2808 | 10.00 | 7287 | 46648 | 6.40 |
| 2 | 2002 - 03 | 645 | 535 | 0.83 | 287 | 3845 | 13.40 | 5097 | 31136 | 6.10 |
| 3 | 2003 - 04 | 673 | 646 | 0.96 | 320 | 4528 | 14.15 | 4481 | 29582 | 6.60 |
| 4 | 2004 - 05 | 702 | 687 | 0.98 | 385 | 5509 | 14.31 | 4532 | 38068 | 8.39 |
| 5 | 2005 - 06 | 714 | 721 | 1.01 | 522 | 9735 | 18.65 | 4654 | 45143 | 9.69 |
| 6 | 2006 - 07 | 792 | 1077 | 1.36 | 535 | 10074 | 18.83 | 3426 | 55432 | 16.17 |
| 7 | 2007 - 08 | 100 | 200 | 2.00 | 4175 | 83500 | 20.00 | 3587 | 57010 | 15.89 |
| 8 | 2008 - 09 | 7185 | 24429 | 3.40 | 9625 | 39662 | 4.14 | 10391 | 34290 | 3.30 |
| 9 | 2009 - 10 | 8700 | 47850 | 5.50 | 4500 | 22500 | 5.00 | 6200 | 31000 | 5.00 |
| 10 | 2010 - 11 | 8815 | 48760 | 5.53 | 4780 | 23970 | 5.01 | 6500 | 31950 | 4.92 |
| 11 | 2011 - 12 | 8900 | 9790 | 1.10 | 5580 | 29240 | 5.24 | 7010 | 34460 | 4.92 |
| 12 | 2012 - 13 | 9020 | 8208 | 0.91 | 6050 | 22990 | 3.80 | 7280 | 28390 | 3.90 |
| 13 | 2013 - 14 | 9040 | 9100 | 1.01 | 6250 | 24700 | 3.95 | 7480 | 29920 | 4.00 |
| 14 | 2014 - 15 | 9140 | 9330 | 1.02 | 6350 | 25130 | 3.96 | 7650 | 31200 | 4.08 |
| 15 | 2015 - 16 | 9140 | 9330 | 1.02 | 5950 | 24730 | 4.16 | 7240 | 30790 | 4.25 |
| 16 | 2016 - 17 | 11168 | 10727 | 1.02 | 7482 | 28890 | 3.86 | 8553 | 62743 | 7.34 |
| 17 | 2017-18 | 11196 | 10918 | .97 | 7738 | 29820 | 3.85 | 8553 | 62744 | 7.32 |
| 18 | 2018-19 | 11195 | 10918 | 0.98 | 7738 | 29820 | 3.85 | 8553 | 60130 | 7.03 |

Annexure-XI

NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON ROAD UPTO 31ST 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 | 2018-2019 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| PRIVATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Two Wheeler | 22283 | 25604 | 28363 | 30884 | 35933 | 43983 | 52057 | 61447 | 71602 | 81790 | 91091 | 100963 | 112081 | 126738 | 146610 |
| 2 | Three Wheeler (passenger) | 1387 | 1623 | 1841 | 2026 | 2190 | 2327 | 2585 | 3064 | 3702 | 4453 | 4727 | 4985 | 5484 | 5774 | 6095 |
| 3 | Three Wheeler (Goods) | 8 | 22 | 36 | 39 | 47 | 56 | 63 | 68 | 68 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| 4 | Motor Cab | 1883 | 2203 | 2517 | 2705 | 2927 | 3274 | 3792 | 4398 | 5091 | 5885 | 6044 | 6211 | 6735 | 7341 | 7499 |
| 5 | Maxi Cab | 708 | 913 | 1095 | 1251 | 1412 | 1545 | 1783 | 2079 | 2388 | 2771 | 2915 | 3106 | 3270 | 3444 | 3593 |
| 6 | Motor Cars | 14235 | 16407 | 18586 | 20199 | 21969 | 23806 | 25748 | 28046 | 30269 | 32373 | 34315 | 36121 | 38178 | 41379 | 45891 |
| 7 | Bus | 566 | 627 | 686 | 722 | 758 | 786 | 806 | 849 | 884 | 899 | 916 | 949 | 988 | 1017 | 1033 |
| 8 | Ambulance | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 48 |
| 9 | Fire Fighter | 0 | 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 | 19 |
| 11 | Goods Carrier | 4364 | 5062 | 5802 | 6479 | 7226 | 7926 | 8953 | 10171 | 11311 | 12743 | 13814 | 14771 | 16068 | 17817 | 19649 |
| 12 | Tractor | 139 | 153 | 172 | 185 | 190 | 197 | 220 | 242 | 254 | 262 | 267 | 285 | 294 | 308 | 319 |
| 13 | Trailer | 55 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 72 | 72 |
| 14 | Camper Van/Trailer(Pvt) | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | Constr. Equipt. Vehicle | 8 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 26 | 38 | 65 | 98 | 119 | 147 | 156 | 166 | 176 | 184 | 227 |
| 16 | Excavator/Earth moving Equipment | 153 | 229 | 296 | 366 | 427 | 501 | 600 | 709 | 785 | 915 | 1042 | 1138 | 1261 | 1437 | 1602 |
| 17 | Road Roller | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| 18 | Others | 24 | 41 | 52 | 61 | 74 | 145 | 219 | 292 | 335 | 460 | 641 | 821 | 1042 | 1257 | 338 |
| 19 | TOTAL (PRIVATE) | 45828 | 52968 | 59536 | 65014 | 73264 | 84682 | 96997 | 111578 | 126934 | 142897 | 156131 | 169726 | 185796 | 206935 | 233096 |
| 20 | GOVERNMENT TOTAL | 2501 | 2676 | 2777 | 2954 | 3125 | 3425 | 3678 | 3871 | 4046 | 4212 | 4437 | 4591 | 4758 | 5310 | 5610 |
| 21 | GRAND TOTAL | 48329 | 55644 | 62313 | 67968 | 76389 | 88107 | 100675 | 115449 | 130972 | 147109 | 160568 | 174317 | 190554 | 212241 | 238706 |

| | | AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (Price in Rupees) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XII | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--|
| 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 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| I | CEREALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | 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 | 46.00 | |
| 2 | Atta | Kg | 12.33 | 12.00 | 14.08 | 14.75 | 15.56 | 17.25 | 17.25 | 17.38 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 35.00 | |
| 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 | 39.00 | |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 11.00 | |
| II | PULSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 88.00 | |
| 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 | 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 | 91.00 | |
| III | OILS & FATS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Mustard 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 | 128.00 | |
| 13 | Vanaspatti (Dalda / Rasoy) | Kg | 52.91 | 59.42 | 60.00 | 60.83 | 59.16 | 61.06 | 80.00 | 80.63 | 75.00 | 79.00 | 83.00 | 96.00 | 103.00 | 106.00 | 116.00 | 115.00 | 108.00 | 108.00 | |
| IV | MEAT, FISH & EGG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 265.00 | |
| 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 | 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 | 400.00 | |
| 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 | 215.00 | |
| 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 | 293.00 | |
| 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 | 117.00 | |

| | | AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (Price in Rupees) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XII |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 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 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2018-19 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | |
| V | MILK & ITS PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 61.00 | 61.00 | |
| 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 | 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 | 45.00 | 45.00 | |
| VI | CONDIMENTS & SPICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 20.00 | 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 | 24.00 | 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 | 185.00 | 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 | 46.00 | 49.00 | |
| 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 | 35.00 | 35.00 | |
| VII | VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 28.00 | 29.00 | |
| 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 | 41.00 | 40.00 | |
| 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 | 60.00 | 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 | 71.00 | 79.00 | |
| 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 | 83.00 | 89.00 | |
| 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 | 78.00 | 71.00 | |
| 34 | Chilly Green (Small) | 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 | 226.00 | 213.00 | |
| 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 | 35.00 | 34.00 | |
| 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 | 75.00 | 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 | 66.00 | 65.00 | |
| 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 | 59.00 | 58.00 | |
| VIII | FRUITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 84.00 | 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 | 50.00 | 46.00 | |
| IX | BEVERAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 50.00 | 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 | 101.00 | 99.00 | |

| | | AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (Price in Rupees) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XII |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 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 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2018-21 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | |
| 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 | 105.00 | | |
| X | INTOXICATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Finished Pan | No. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | | |
| 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 | 478.00 | | |
| 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 | 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 | 84.00 | | |
| XI | FUEL & LIGHTING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 488.00 | | |
| 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 | 2.35 | | |
| XII | SOAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 30.00 | | |
| 51 | Cinhol (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 | 35.00 | | |
| XIII | EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | School Uniform Shoe (Intac) | Pair | | | 246.00 | 287.50 | 288.75 | 362.50 | 358.50 | 399.84 | 382.00 | 411.00 | 430.00 | 476.00 | 549.00 | 568.00 | 616.00 | 661.00 | 719.00 | 781.00 | | |
| 53 | School Tuition 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 | 650.00 | | |
| XIV | MEDICAL CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 213.00 | | |
| 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 | 10.00 | | |
| XV | BEDDING & CLOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 325.00 | | |
| 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 | 331.00 | | |
| 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 | 1031.00 | | |
| 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 | 819.00 | | |
| 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 | 956.00 | | |

| AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XIII |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 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 | 2018-19 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| I CEREALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Qtls. | 1220 | 1158 | 1387 | 1825 | 1800 | 2506 | 3050 | 3035 | 3102 | 3444 | 4199 | 4461 | 4314 | 4114 | 4471 |
| 2 | Atta | Qtls. | 988 | 1282 | 1367 | 1280 | 1380 | 1485 | 1490 | 1574 | 1837 | 2374 | 2545 | 2700 | 2703 | 2770 | 2786 |
| 3 | Maida | Qtls. | 1418 | 1379 | 1635 | 1775 | 1840 | 1636 | 1773 | 1601 | 1997 | 2670 | 2597 | 2900 | 2967 | 2920 | 2868 |
| II PULSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Masur Dal (Small) | Qtls. | 3270 | 3280 | 3334 | 5256 | 6837 | 7063 | 6517 | 5982 | 6312 | 7214 | 7604 | 9986 | 10152 | 9538 | 9475 |
| 5 | Local Pulses (Bete) | Qtls. | 2600 | 2800 | 3200 | 2920 | 3700 | 2833 | 3956 | 3910 | 5018 | 6441 | 6379 | 7359 | 7471 | 8000 | 8033 |
| III BEVERAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Sugar | Qtls. | 2123 | 2261 | 2272 | 2139 | 2456 | 4058 | 3671 | 3608 | 3949 | 4531 | 4294 | 3817 | 3782 | 4475 | 4475 |
| IV CONDIMENTS & SPICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Salt | 50 Kg. | 280 | 279 | 327 | 339 | 350 | 323 | 388 | 425 | 391 | 444 | 539 | 718 | 772 | 870 | 927 |
| 8 | Turmeric | Qtls. | 5000 | 5200 | 5200 | 600 | 775 | 860 | 3517 | 4982 | 2917 | 3267 | 3681 | 4074 | 4314 | 4829 | 4829 |
| 9 | Garlic | Qtls. | 4000 | 4300 | 4000 | 6100 | 5250 | 10111 | 14792 | 13444 | 10160 | 9880 | 12182 | 14791 | 15119 | 14357 | 14357 |
| 10 | Ginger | Qtls. | 780 | 780 | 800 | 950 | 1687 | 1556 | 2376 | 2889 | 2032 | 2732 | 5654 | 2793 | 2611 | 3621 | 3621 |
| 11 | Dry Chilli (bird eye chillies) | Qtls. | 6000 | 6200 | 6200 | 8000 | 12571 | 14000 | 12500 | 14125 | 16306 | 16005 | 14375 | 19446 | 17748 | 23333 | 23333 |
| V MEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Pork | Qtls. | 8000 | 8200 | 8200 | 12250 | 14000 | 15800 | 16200 | 16750 | 18625 | 20825 | 24400 | 25050 | 23500 | 28000 | 23850 |
| 13 | Beef | Qtls. | 8000 | 8500 | 8500 | 13500 | 13800 | 17100 | 18000 | 18500 | 20100 | 23650 | 26280 | 30650 | 29000 | 32000 | 29250 |
| 14 | Chicken (Broiler) | Qtls. | 6000 | 6500 | 7200 | 10000 | 14500 | 16200 | 16800 | 18000 | 18500 | 19100 | 18975 | 22200 | 23000 | 20000 | 26460 |
| 15 | Fish | Qtls. | 7800 | 8000 | 8000 | 10000 | 10000 | 13200 | 14900 | 12750 | 19225 | 16750 | 29575 | 33100 | 32000 | 26000 | 26370 |
| VI VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Potato | Qtls. | 852 | 972 | 1008 | 900 | 1126 | 1046 | 1326 | 1158 | 1760 | 1801 | 2318 | 2680 | 2505 | 1450 | 1450 |
| 17 | Onion | Qtls. | 1334 | 1266 | 1468 | 1200 | 2175 | 2734 | 3486 | 2210 | 2262 | 4709 | 2761 | 3531 | 3280 | 3338 | 3338 |
| 18 | Brimjal | Qtls. | 1000 | 1100 | 1300 | 2000 | 2437 | 1567 | 3384 | 2250 | 2649 | 2836 | 3773 | 3466 | 3119 | 4113 | 4050 |
| VII FRUITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Banana | Qtls. | 650 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1100 | 1100 | 804 | 1600 | 1170 | 1775 | 3785 | 3984 | 4146 | 4146 | 4289 |

Annexure-XIV

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

| Sl. No. | Year / District | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | % to total main workers | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | Cultivators | Agricultural labourers | Household Industry worker) | Other workers | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1 | 1971 | Rural | 47.41 | - | 47.41 | 86.67 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 12.92 | |
| | | Urban | 31.59 | - | 31.59 | 13.77 | 1.86 | 2.22 | 49.21 | |
| | | Combine | 45.61 | - | 45.61 | 83.53 | 0.37 | 0.32 | 12.44 | |
| 2 | 1981 | Rural | 36.66 | 3.12 | 33.54 | 82.86 | 1.31 | 0.43 | 15.38 | |
| | | Urban | 8.77 | 0.58 | 8.18 | 20.53 | 7.25 | 2.55 | 69.64 | |
| | | Combine | 45.44 | 3.71 | 41.73 | 70.63 | 2.48 | 0.85 | 26.03 | |
| 3 | 1991 | Rural | 51.20 | 5.70 | 45.50 | 82.00 | 1.65 | 0.40 | 16.42 | |
| | | Urban | 46.20 | 8.20 | 38.10 | 33.00 | 5.56 | 1.87 | 59.43 | |
| | | Combine | 48.90 | 6.80 | 42.10 | 61.00 | 3.28 | 1.02 | 34.35 | |
| 4 | 2001 | Rural | 28.82 | 6.13 | 22.69 | 81.66 | 2.00 | 0.73 | 15.59 | |
| | | Urban | 23.75 | 5.66 | 18.10 | 23.77 | 4.22 | 1.80 | 70.20 | |
| | | Combine | 52.57 | 11.78 | 40.79 | 62.14 | 3.32 | 1.33 | 44.22 | |
| 5 | 2011 | Rural | 23.00 | 3.15 | 19.85 | 46.31 | 4.60 | 0.60 | 9.30 | |
| | | Urban | 21.36 | 3.38 | 17.97 | 9.01 | 5.47 | 1.29 | 40.69 | |
| | | Combine | 44.36 | 6.53 | 37.83 | 55.32 | 10.07 | 1.89 | 49.99 | |
| District-wise (2011) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mamit | | 3.59 | 0.29 | 3.30 | 6.91 | 0.62 | 0.06 | 1.89 | |
| 2 | Kolasib | | 3.34 | 0.64 | 2.71 | 4.34 | 1.43 | 0.14 | 2.93 | |
| 3 | Aizawl | | 15.92 | 2.12 | 13.80 | 9.46 | 2.75 | 0.81 | 29.05 | |
| 4 | Champhai | | 5.50 | 0.66 | 4.84 | 9.24 | 1.40 | 0.24 | 3.66 | |
| 5 | Serchhip | | 2.95 | 0.23 | 2.72 | 5.25 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 2.02 | |
| 6 | Lunglei | | 7.14 | 1.48 | 5.65 | 10.95 | 2.57 | 0.20 | 5.15 | |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | | 4.15 | 0.68 | 3.47 | 7.03 | 0.76 | 0.15 | 3.04 | |
| 8 | Saiha | | 1.77 | 0.43 | 1.34 | 2.15 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 2.24 | |

| Annexure-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 |
| 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 |
| 2018 | 1956 | 150675 | 73252 | 1552 | 90567 | 44167 | 689 | 41198 | 20382 | 186 | 24378 | 12677 |
| 2019 | 1898 | 148469 | 72096 | 1552 | 90567 | 44167 | 689 | 41198 | 20382 | 186 | 24378 | 12599 |

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 |
| 19 | 2018-2019 | 8182 | 150675 | 01:18 | 9084 | 90567 | 01:10 | 4357 | 41198 | 01:09 | 1782 | 24378 | 01:14 |
| District-wise 2017-18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| | Total | 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 31st March, 2018)
Deposits, Advances & Credit-Deposit (C:D) Ratio (₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2018-19 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2016-17 | | | 2015-16 | | |
| | | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio |
| 1 | BOB | 5089.67 | 1739.37 | 34.17 | 4756.00 | 1036.00 | 21.78 | 1837.00 | 552.00 | 30.05 | 2324.00 | 398.00 | 17.13 |
| 2 | BOI | 8589.00 | 2285.00 | 26.60 | 3264.00 | 1975.00 | 60.51 | 2876.00 | 1461.00 | 50.80 | 2516.00 | 1218.00 | 48.41 |
| 3 | BOM | 588.43 | 864.32 | 146.89 | 532.90 | 676.35 | 126.92 | 427.83 | 434.63 | 101.59 | 385.57 | 404.20 | 104.83 |
| 4 | CAN | 2640.00 | 5377.00 | 203.67 | 2257.00 | 5247.00 | 232.48 | 2011.95 | 4247.29 | 211.10 | 1590.89 | 3187.33 | 200.35 |
| 5 | CBI | 6809.06 | 2641.25 | 38.79 | 11636.64 | 2219.59 | 19.07 | 5421.49 | 1539.31 | 28.39 | 3461.99 | 1527.26 | 44.12 |
| 6 | IDBI | 17124.00 | 4990.46 | 29.14 | 13770.00 | 4559.90 | 33.11 | 17245.00 | 5687.00 | 32.98 | 4530.00 | 1889.89 | 41.72 |
| 7 | IND | 227.28 | 335.29 | 147.52 | 104.37 | 119.38 | 114.38 | 13.03 | 5.80 | 44.51 | | | |
| 8 | IOB | 1077.34 | 1182.49 | 109.76 | 787.82 | 927.10 | 117.68 | 623.80 | 488.41 | 78.30 | 329.37 | 461.25 | 140.04 |
| 9 | PNB | 3129.71 | 5602.93 | 179.02 | 4854.22 | 5046.15 | 103.95 | 2900.00 | 4100.00 | 141.38 | 3490.63 | 2334.37 | 66.88 |
| 10 | PSB | 534.10 | 386.78 | 72.42 | 330.00 | 235.00 | 71.21 | 142.00 | 155.45 | 109.47 | 182.00 | 166.00 | 91.21 |
| 11 | SBI | 47888.00 | 140853.00 | 29.41 | 421900.00 | 128000.00 | 30.34 | 373900.00 | 115500.00 | 30.89 | 300904.00 | 106999.00 | 35.56 |
| 12 | SYN | 1581.74 | 1325.05 | 83.77 | 3117.14 | 1537.02 | 49.31 | 3569.00 | 1253.00 | 35.11 | 3351.21 | 1273.55 | 38.00 |
| 13 | UBI | 18685.16 | 7703.50 | 41.23 | 15848.00 | 7201.00 | 45.44 | 11255.60 | 4944.79 | 43.93 | 9125.40 | 3394.25 | 37.20 |
| 14 | UCO | 19170.00 | 6709.00 | 35.00 | 20225.00 | 6717.00 | 33.21 | 9746.55 | 5603.14 | 57.49 | 8954.15 | 5210.32 | 58.19 |
| 15 | UNI | 953.52 | 530.41 | 55.63 | 2285.01 | 516.86 | 22.62 | 1353.95 | 497.18 | 36.72 | 571.79 | 445.09 | 77.84 |
| 16 | VJB | 20143.00 | 7877.00 | 39.11 | 22533.00 | 8371.00 | 37.15 | 24696.91 | 7455.96 | 30.19 | 21987.00 | 6900.00 | 31.38 |
| 17 | HDFC | 29684.76 | 10943.74 | 36.87 | 35576.39 | 9103.01 | 25.59 | 30432.45 | 6887.84 | 22.63 | 23689.81 | 5821.10 | 24.57 |
| 18 | FED | 4215.56 | 491.84 | 11.67 | 2609.29 | 299.26 | 11.47 | 3265.52 | 288.32 | 8.83 | 1653.29 | 93.80 | 5.67 |
| 19 | ICICI | 8049.78 | 654.34 | 8.13 | 6115.77 | 285.95 | 4.68 | 3562.24 | 91.38 | 2.57 | 3679.00 | 130.06 | 3.54 |
| 20 | INDUS | 1699.00 | 11730.00 | 690.41 | 65889.00 | 104975.00 | 159.32 | 2225.00 | 4733.00 | 212.72 | 1450.00 | 7477.00 | 515.66 |
| 21 | AXIS | 32762.20 | 6577.32 | 20.08 | 26100.29 | 6183.87 | 23.69 | 25180.23 | 4854.84 | 19.28 | 28827.89 | 4843.89 | 16.80 |
| 22 | YES | 9460.00 | 545.79 | 5.77 | 5831.18 | 856.75 | 14.69 | 2722.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2645.00 | 3.00 | 0.11 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | 2018-19 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2016-17 | | | 2015-16 | | |
| | | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio |
| 23 | SIB | 9713.39 | 571.70 | 5.89 | 6209.56 | 363.04 | 5.85 | 1590.14 | 155.47 | 9.78 | 1409.26 | 173.60 | 12.32 |
| 24 | BAND | 10000.47 | 3314.57 | 33.14 | 5692.62 | 2086.95 | 36.66 | 3345.36 | 1084.00 | 32.40 | | | |
| 25 | IPPB | 39.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | MZRB | 259504.92 | 123140.40 | 47.45 | 214794.58 | 108933.37 | 50.72 | 182443.75 | 95443.28 | 52.31 | 151711.66 | 86535.80 | 57.04 |
| 27 | MCAB | 96477.12 | 56754.89 | 58.83 | 87374.66 | 47341.95 | 54.18 | 72406.25 | 42308.16 | 58.43 | 59202.46 | 40038.95 | 67.63 |
| 28 | MUCO | 6380.14 | 3298.34 | 51.70 | 5818.60 | 3174.68 | 54.56 | 5050.82 | 3227.59 | 63.90 | 4346.18 | 2935.33 | 67.54 |
| | TOTAL | 1053216.89 | 408425.78 | 38.78 | 990213.04 | 457988.18 | 46.25 | 790243.93 | 312998.84 | 39.88 | 642318.55 | 283861.04 | 44.19 |

| Type of Tax | | TAXES BY TYPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XVIII | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | TAXES BY TYPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2019-20 (BE) | |
| | | 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 | 2018-19 (RE) | 2019-20 (BE) | |
| <i>I</i> | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
| A. STATE TAXES | | 3385.19 | 3956.14 | 5505.57 | 6762.2 | 7751.54 | 9461.61 | 10757.5 | 13008 | 17867 | 22315 | 26653.09 | 35840.60 | 35840.60 | 44180.74 | 54590.98 | 48333.69 | 57369.19 | |
| 1. State Goods & Service Tax | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16976.20 | 5000.00 | 35503.08 | | |
| 2. Taxes on Income & Exptr. | | 407.72 | 437.63 | 452.81 | 499.95 | 532.28 | 592.86 | 793.03 | 839.47 | 1186 | 1368.2 | 1473.52 | 1404.46 | 1539.67 | 1542.13 | 1578.03 | 1620.00 | 1670.40 | |
| 3. Land Revenue | | 71.96 | 86.25 | 159.38 | 72.78 | 148.09 | 162.91 | 276.17 | 433.36 | 251.9 | 304.31 | 454.43 | 1106.15 | 887.82 | 858.21 | 828.84 | 1081.08 | 1100.00 | |
| 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 | 230.20 | 988.97 | 592.23 | |
| 5. State Excise | | 136.2 | 140.4 | 146.1 | 165.02 | 168.67 | 187.39 | 209.99 | 239.32 | 230.8 | 283.17 | 310.93 | 490.94 | 6060.48 | 7226.22 | 6582.60 | 5940.00 | 500.00 | |
| 6. Sales Tax | | 2331.69 | 2808.21 | 4159.06 | 5371.81 | 6204.09 | 7750.91 | 8593.59 | 10470 | 14216 | 17587 | 18333.59 | 21194.81 | 24703.99 | 30781.03 | 24284.80 | 30780.00 | 15006.00 | |
| 7. Tax on Vehicle | | 338.15 | 379.78 | 434.98 | 501.48 | 536.64 | 549.9 | 670.7 | 971.98 | 1671 | 2283.3 | 1941.77 | 1702.64 | 1944.01 | 2575.47 | 3158.00 | 2573.64 | 2706.48 | |
| 8. Taxes on Good & Passenger | | 61.01 | 68.67 | 99.44 | 98.28 | 107.1 | 143.38 | 139.39 | 172.12 | 205 | 377.37 | 263.31 | 255.53 | 270.73 | 790.01 | 783.23 | 350.00 | 275.00 | |
| 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 | 78.9 | - | - | 16.00 | |

| | | TAXES BY TYPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexure-XVIII | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (₹ 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 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 (RE) | 2019-20 (BE) | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| B. CENTRAL TAXES & DUTIES (Devolution) | 9459 | 13033 | 15578 | 22583 | 28805 | 36336 | 38339 | 39453 | 59078 | 82778 | 78596 | 85808.00 | 91066.33 | 234811.00 | 309705.00 | 339980.00 | 388519.00 | | |
| 1. Corporation tax | 2431 | 3535 | 4433 | 6235 | 8991 | 11532 | 12568 | 16235 | 23094 | 31868 | 28236 | 28862.00 | 31805.00 | 74421.00 | 94882.00 | 111065.00 | 125822.00 | | |
| 2. Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax) | 141 | 2107 | 2854 | 4396 | 5460 | 7740 | 7891 | 9050.4 | 12204 | 17213 | 16904 | 19005.00 | 22712.33 | 52228.00 | 80120.00 | 90011.00 | 105715.00 | | |
| 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 | -3.00 | | |
| 5. Customs | 2380 | 2781 | 3128 | 4403 | 5618 | 6868 | 7330 | 5521 | 10331 | 14706 | 13062 | 14003.00 | 14730.00 | 37423.00 | 31270.00 | 21741.00 | 24413.00 | | |
| 6. Union Excise Duties | 3944 | 4065 | 4333 | 5876 | 5966 | 6557 | 6399 | 4447 | 7516 | 9383 | 8877 | 9890.00 | 8318.00 | 30657.00 | 32690.00 | 17356.00 | 14987.00 | | |
| 7. Service Tax | 297 | 492 | 829 | 1664 | 2762 | 3626 | 1140 | 4163 | 5886 | 9497 | 11469 | 13969.00 | 13415.00 | 39966.00 | 35050.00 | 1687.00 | - | | |
| 8. Other taxes on Commodities & Services | 59 | 50 | -8 | -2 | -2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106.00 | - | - | - | | |
| Total of Tax Revenue | 12256.1 | 16418.2 | 19534.1 | 28088.6 | 35567.2 | 44087.5 | 47800.6 | 50211 | 72085 | 100645 | 100910.6 | 112461.09 | 126906.93 | 270651.60 | 35696.00 | 97123.00 | 117585.00 | | |

Annexure-XXII

**Bureau of Indian Standard (Specification for drinking Water)
IS-10500 : 2012 (Second Revision)**

| Physical Characteristics | Requirement (Acceptable limit) | Permissible limit in the absence of alternate source. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) pH | 6.5 - 8.5 | 6.5 - 8.6 |
| 2) Turbidity (in NTU) | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| 3) Total Dissolved Solids (in mg/l) | 500.0 | 2000.0 |
| Chemical Characteristics | | |
| 1) Total Alkalinity (in mg/l) | 200.0 | 600.0 |
| 2) Total Chloride (in mg/l) | 250.0 | 1000.0 |
| 3) Total Hardness (in mg/l) | 200.0 | 600.0 |
| 4) Total Iron (in mg/l) | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Annexure-XXIII

Range of Parameters in different type of sources of water during 2019 - 2020

(Water Quality of Mizoram)

| Name of Parameter | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | Champhai | Serchhip | Lunglei | Lawngtlai | Siaha |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) | P.W.S. (Gravity/Pumping) |
| pH | 6.0 - 8.0 | 5.0 - 8.0 | 6.5 - 7.7 | 5.5 - 8.1 | 6.0 - 8.0 | 5.0 - 8.5 | 6.7 - 7.5 | 6.2 - 8.0 |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 30.0 - 200.0 | 20.0 - 132.0 | 34.00 - 64.00 | 28.00 - 146.00 | 4.0 - 60.0 | 2.0 - 120.0 | 8.0 - 130.0 | 40.0 - 85.0 |
| Chloride (ppm) | < 1.0 - 50.0 | 12.0 - 45.0 | 5.98 - 18.00 | 0.0 - 30.0 | 2.0 - 40.0 | 0.0 - 65.0 | 70.0 - 40.0 | 10.0 - 20.0 |
| Hardness (ppm) | 20.0 - 200.0 | 16.0 - 122.0 | 16.00 - 66.0 | 13.9 - 142.0 | 16.0 - 320.0 | 9.0 - 182.0 | 30.0 - 92.0 | 10.0 - 180.0 |
| Iron (mg/l) | Trace | Trace - 0.1 | 0.0 - 0.1 | Trace - 2.0 | 0.01 - 1.0 | 0.0 - 0.8 | Trace - 1.0 | Trace |
| Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) (mg/l) | 9.0 - 70.0 | 8.82 - 88.0 | 31.20 - 66.20 | 7.8 - 92.2 | 3.7 - 84.9 | 18.8 - 259.0 | 30.0 - 163.0 | 30.0 - 140.0 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | < 1.0 - 0.3 | 4.5 - 13.5 | 0.02 - 13.57 | 0.20 - 40.7 | < 0.1 | 0.1 - 4.0 | 0.3 - 6.0 | 0.1 |
| | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) | H.P.T.W (Ground Water) |
| pH | 6.5 - 7.8 | 6.7 - 8.5 | 6.4 - 6.9 | 6.5 - 7.2 | 5.6 - 7.8 | 5.5 - 8.0 | 6.5 - 8.5 | 6.7 - 7.5 |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 43.0 - 195.0 | 30.0 - 290.0 | 36.00 - 220.00 | 40.0 - 90.0 | 10.0 - 100.0 | 1.0 - 85.0 | 16.0 - 145.0 | 40.0 - 80.0 |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2.0 - 20.0 | 20.0 - 47.0 | 18.46 - 28.00 | 0.0 - 20.00 | 1.0 - 32.0 | 1.0 - 40.0 | 8.0 - 35.0 | 11.0 - 14.0 |
| Hardness (ppm) | 40.0 - 196.0 | 30.0 - 250.0 | 56.00 - 200.00 | 20.0 - 100.0 | 20.0 - 182.0 | 28.0 - 200.0 | 42.0 - 75.0 | 20.0 - 110.0 |
| Iron (mg/l) | Trace - 0.2 | Trace - 1.0 | 0.2 - 1.20 | 0.0 - 5.0 | 0.0 - 4.0 | 0.1 - 15.0 | Trace - 2.0 | Trace |
| Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) (mg/l) | 9.0 - 42.0 | - | 34.12 - 249.00 | 37.0 - 70.2 | - | 30.0 - 55.0 | 35.4 - 155.0 | 30.0 - 132.0 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | < 1.0 - 0.3 | 6.2 - 15.0 | 2.00 - 40.60 | 0.6 - 61.40 | Trace | 0.1 - 3.0 | 0.3 - 0.9 | 0.1 |

| | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) | Tuikhur (I.V.S.S) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| pH | 6.5 - 8.0 | 5.7 - 8.4 | 6.0 - 7.5 | 5.6 - 7.4 | 5.2 - 8.0 | 6.0 - 8.5 | 6.3 - 8.0 | 6.0 - 8.5 | 6.3 - 8.0 | 6.0 - 7.6 |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 20.0 - 220.0 | 6.0 - 145.0 | 30.00 - 90.00 | 20.0 - 140.0 | 4.0 - 80.0 | 1.0 - 125.0 | 0.0 - 175.0 | 1.0 - 125.0 | 0.0 - 175.0 | 30.0 - 80.0 |
| Chloride (ppm) | 5.0 - 70.0 | 10.0 - 60.00 | 4.99 - 24.00 | 0.0 - 92.0 | 1.0 - 130.0 | 0.2 - 198.0 | 2.0 - 70.0 | 0.2 - 198.0 | 2.0 - 70.0 | 10.0 - 25.0 |
| Hardness (ppm) | 20.0 - 160.0 | 16.0 - 125.0 | 28.00 - 88.00 | 10.0 - 104.0 | 12.0 - 220.0 | 20.0 - 190.0 | 12.0 - 160.0 | 20.0 - 190.0 | 12.0 - 160.0 | 20.0 - 120.0 |
| Iron (mg/l) | Trace | Trace - 1.0 | 0.00 - 0.30 | Trace - 1.6 | 0.1 - 2.0 | 0.1 - 0.8 | Trace - 1.0 | 0.1 - 0.8 | Trace - 1.0 | Trace |
| Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) (mg/l) | 14.0 - 102.0 | 15.4 - 106.0 | 28.12 - 73.20 | 9.6 - 119.0 | 3.7 - 151.0 | 20.0 - 80.0 | 30.4 - 145.0 | 20.0 - 80.0 | 30.4 - 145.0 | 31.0 - 138.0 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | < 1.0 - 0.4 | 3.4 - 10.0 | 0.02 - 67.60 | 1.20 - 241.0 | Trace | 0.1 - 1.0 | 0.2 - 7.0 | 0.1 - 1.0 | 0.2 - 7.0 | 0.1 |



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**Printed at Mizoram Government Press
Aizawl, Mizoram**