



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM



**PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT
(Research & Development Branch)**



Government of Mizoram

ECONOMIC SURVEY
of
MIZORAM
(2021 –2022)

PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT

(Research & Development Branch)

February, 2022

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It has been our effort to constantly refine the quality of information that is presented in the Survey. To this end, the format of Survey has gradually been evolving to reflect not only the performances of the State Departments but also to accurately reflect various sectoral scenarios of the State's economy. It is hoped that the Survey will encourage analysis and research on the economy and serve as a basis for policy resource and ideas for the future.

Lalmalsawma Pachuau

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department



ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AAV = Antyodaya Anna Yojana | BAFFACOS = Bamboo Flowering and Famine Combat Scheme |
| AB PM-JAY = Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana | BDA = Bamboo Development Agency |
| ACA = Additional Central Assistance | BEMMP = Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Programme |
| ADA = Aizawl Development Authority | BIPL = Bhartiya Infra Projects Limited |
| ADB = Asian Development Bank | BOB = Bank of Baroda |
| AH&Vety. = Animal Husbandry & Veterinary | BOF = Backyard Ornamental Fish |
| AI = Artificial Insemination | BPL = Below Poverty Line BPO = Branch Post Office |
| AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme | BRGF = Backward Region Grand Fund |
| ALT = Appointment of Language Teachers | BRO = Border Roads Organisation |
| AMC = Aizawl Municipal Corporation | BSUP = Basic Service to the Urban Poor |
| AMRUT = Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation | BUSG = Built-up Steel Girder |
| APDRP = Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme | CAAQMS = Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station |
| APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority | CAB = Covid-19 Appropriation Behaviour |
| AQM = Air Quality of Mizoram | CADWMP = Command Area Development & Water Management Programme |
| ARSD = Aizawl Road South Division | CADC = Chakma Autonomous District Council |
| ASCI = Administrative Staff College of India | CAT = Computer Aided Teaching |
| ASF = African Swine Flu | CCA = Culturable Command Area |
| ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists | CDCU = Chhimtuipui District Cooperative Union |
| ASPA = Advanced Special Plan Assistance | CHC = Community Health Centres |
| AT&C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss | CLSS = Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme |
| ATI = Administrative Training Institute | COVID-19 = Coronavirus Disease-2019 |
| ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency | CPCB = Central Pollution Control Board |
| AVEDSOC = Ailawng Village Ecotourism Development Society | CPU = Central Processing Unit |
| AWLR = Automatic Water Level Recorder | CRSP = Central Rural Sanitation Programme |
| AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy | CSB = Central Silk Board |
| BADP = Border Area Development Programme | CSC = Community Sanitary Complex |
| BAIDC = Block Agriculture & Irrigation Development Committee | CSO = Central Statistics Organisation |
| | CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility |
| | CSS = Centrally Sponsored Scheme / Central Sector Scheme |
| | CTE = College of Teacher Education |
| | CTS = Central Transport Subsidy |
| | CWSN = Children with Special Needs |

DAC = Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
 DAY-NULM = Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission
 DDMA = District Disaster Management Authorities
 DDUGJY = Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Jyoti Yojana
 DEOCs = District Emergency Operation Centres
 DHME = Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education
 DHS = Directorate of Health Services
 DPIIT = Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
 DONER = Development of North East Region
 DOTs = Directly Observed Treatment strategy
 DST = Directorate of Science & Technology
 DVDMS = Drugs & Vaccine Distribution Management System
 DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
 EAP = Externally Aided Project
 EBB = Educationally Backward Block
 EDC = Entrepreneurship Development Centre
 EDCs = Eco-Development Committees
 EDS = Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
 EF&CC = Environment, Forest & Climate Change
 ENVIS = Environmental Information System
 EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
 EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
 RCM = Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram.
 EWS = Economically Weaker Section
 FC = Fully Covered
 FDA = Food & Drugs Administration
 FDAs = Forest Development Agencies
 FDSI = Free Drugs Services Initiative
 FFBA = Fresh Fruit Bunch
 FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
 FFPMS = Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme
 FHTCs = Functional Household Tap Connections
 FRCBR = Forest Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattan
 FSI = Forest Survey of India
 FSS = Freight Subsidy Scheme
 GACP = Good Agricultural and Collection Practices
 GBS = Gross Budgetary Support
 GCA = Gross Command Area
 GDP = Gross Domestic Product
 GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio
 GoI = Government of India
 GoM = Government of Mizoram
 GIM = Green India Mission
 GPDP = Gram Panchayat Development Planning
 GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
 GST = Goods & Services Tax
 GSVA = Gross State Value Added
 GVA = Gross Value Added
 Ha = Hectare
 HEP = Hydro Electric Project
 HFA = Housing For All
 HFI = High Frequency Indicator
 HFO = Heavy Furnace Oil
 HIS = Hydrological Information System
 HiWEL = Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited
 HKKP = Har Khet Ko Paani
 HMNEH = Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Region
 HPO = Head Post Office
 HPTW = Hand Pumped Tube Well
 HRVA = Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis

HUDCO = Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
 ICT = Information and Communication Technology
 ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research
 IDSP=Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
 ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services
 ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research
 ICPS= Integrated Child Protection Scheme
 ICTC = Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres
 IEC= Information, Education and Communication
 IGNOAP= Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
 IHHL = Individual Household Latrines
 IHL = Individual Household Latrines
 IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
 IIDC = Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
 IIP= Index of Industrial Production
 IIPA = Indian Institute of Public Administration
 ILS= Instrumental Landing System
 IMR = Infant Mortality Rate
 INM = Integrated Nutrient Management
 IPC = Industrial Pollution Control
 IPC= Irrigation Potential Created
 IPM = Integrated Pest Management
 IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
 IRF= Inner-line Reserve Forest
 ISGS =Inter-State Generating Stations
 ISFR= Indian State of Forest Report
 IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
 IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development
 IWMP= Integrated Watershed Management Programme
 IWAI = Inland Waterway Authority of India
 JFM = Joint Forest Management
 JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency
 JJM = Jal Jeevan Mission
 JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 KGBV = Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
 KMMTTP = Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project
 KVK= Krishi Viyan Kendra
 LDCU = Lunglei District Cooperative Union
 LIG = Low Income Group
 LLB =Bachelor of Law
 LLTF = Local Level Task Force
 lpcd = litres per capita per day
 LWM =Liquid Waste Management
 MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.
 MAHFED = Mizoram State Agriculture/Horticulture & Marketing Cooperative Federation
 MAMCO = Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited
 MASCOS= Mizoram Apex Sericulture Co-operative Society Ltd.
 MCAB = Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.
 MCS= Model Cluster Schools MDM = Mid-Day Meal MFF= Multi-tranche Financing Facilities
 MDG= Mukhya Dak Ghar
 MDMS = Mid-Day Meal Scheme
 MGNREGS = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
 MHTC = Mizoram Hindi Training College
 MIDH = Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
 MIRSAC = Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre
 MISTIC = Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council

MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.

MKWH = Million Kilo Watt Hour

MMMCR = Mizoram Minor Mineral Concession Rules

MMR = Maternal Mortality Ratio

MMU = Mobile Medical Units

MNCFC = Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre

MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

MoSPI = Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

MOM = Mission Organic Mizoram

MOVCD-NER = Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region

MPCB = Mizoram Pollution Control Board

MPL = Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei

MSC = Mizoram Science Centre

MSCI = Mizoram State Cancer Institute

MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union

MSACS = Mizoram State Aids Control Society

MSCPCR = Mizoram State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

MSHCS = Mizoram State Health Care Scheme

MST = Mizoram State Transport

MSWP = Mizoram State Water Policy

MT = Metric Tonne

MU = Million Unit

MUCO Bank = Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd.

MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.

MYC = Mizoram Youth Commission

MW = Mega Watt

MZU = Mizoram University

MzSRLM = Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission

NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NACO = National AIDS Control Organization

NAP = National Afforestation Programme

NAPSrC = National Action Plan for Senior Citizen

NAQM = National Air Quality Monitoring

NAM = National AYUSH Mission

NAMP = National Air Monitoring Programme

NBM = National Bamboo Mission

NC = Non-Covered

NCC = National Cadet Corps

NCS = National Centre for Seismology

NCSE = Non-Conventional Source of Energy

NeSDR = North Eastern Spatial Data Repository

NEC = North Eastern Council

NECTAR = North East Centre for Technology Application & Reach

NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation

NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation

NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan

NEIDS = North East Industrial Development Scheme

NEIP = North East Industrial Policy

NERIWALM = North Eastern Regional Institute of Water & Land Management

NERTPS = North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme

NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project

NERCCDIP = North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme

NESIDS = North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme

NFP = National Forest Policy

NGC = National Green Corps

NGT = National Green Tribunal

NHM = National Health Mission

| | |
|--|--|
| Non- NFSA = Non-National Food Security Act | NVBDCP= National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme |
| NHM = National Health Mission | NWMP =National Water Quality Monitoring |
| NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation | ODF =Open Defecation Free |
| NIA= Net Irrigated Area | OGP=Oxygen Generating Plant |
| NIELIT = National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology | OIL = Oil India Limited |
| NISTHA =National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement | ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Corporation |
| NITI = National Institute for Transforming India | ONOS= One Nation One Scheme |
| NIP = National Infrastructure Pipeline | OST = Opioid Substitution Therapy |
| NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources | PAC = Potential Area Connectivity |
| NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme | PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies |
| NLM= National Livestock Mission | PC = Partially Covered |
| NMSA =National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture | PCI = Per Capita Income |
| NMGI=National Mission for a Green India | PD-I = Project Division No. I |
| NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls | PD-II = Project Division No. II |
| NPCBB=National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding | PD-III = Project Division No. III |
| NPEGEL = National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level | PDMC= Per Drop More Crop |
| NP-NSPE = National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education | PHC= Primary Health Centre |
| NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme | PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Cooperative Federation Ltd. |
| NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme | PM= Particulate Matter |
| NRHM = National Rural Health Mission | PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin |
| NSDP = Net State Domestic Product | PM-CARES Fund =Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund |
| NSS = National Services Schemes | PMEGP = Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme |
| NSSO = National Sample Survey Organization | PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana |
| NTCP = National Tobacco Control Programme | PMI-S= Purchasing managers' Index-Services |
| NTEP =National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme | PMJVK = Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram |
| | PMKSY = Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana |
| | PMKVY =Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana |
| | PMMVY = Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana |
| | PPP = Public Private Partnership |
| | PRS = Public Reservation System |

PSC = Pre-Stressed Concrete
 PWM = Plastic Works Management
 PYKKA = Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
 RAFTAAR = Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation
 RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
 RBSK = Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
 RCC = Reinforced Cement Concrete
 RCE = Revised Cost Estimate
 RCH = Reproductive and Child Health
 RE = Revised Estimates
 REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
 REDB = Rural Electrification Development Backbone
 RGGVY = Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyuktikaran Yojana
 RGSY = Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
 RGM = Rashtriya Gokul Mission
 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
 RUSA = Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan
 RWHS = Rural Water Harvesting Schemes
 S&T = Science & Technology
 SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan
 SANKALP = Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
SAP = Swachhta Action Plan
 SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
 SBM (U) = Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
 SCA = Special Central Assistance
 SCCS = State Combined Civil Service
 SDG = Sustainable Development Goals
 SDMA = State Disaster Management Authority
 SDRF = State Disaster Response Fund
 SEC = State Executive Committee
 SEDP = Socio-Economic Development Policy
 SEOC = State Emergency Operation Centre
 SFDA = State Forest Development Agency
 SGRY = Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 SJSRY = Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
 SIMS = Strategic Information Management System
 SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
 SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
 SIDBI = Small Industrial Development Bank of India
 SILKS = Sericulture Information Linkages & Knowledge System
 SLDC = State Load Dispatch Centre
 SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell
 SMS = State Matching Share
 SMAM = Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
 SM&ID = Social Mobilisation & Institutional Development
 SNP = Supplementary Nutrition Program
 SOP = Standard Operating Procedure
 SPA = Special Plan Assistance
 SPP = Seed Production Programme
 SPMRM = Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
 SPO = Sub-Post Office
 SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 STAM = Science Teachers Association of Mizoram
 STEP-UP = Skill Training for Promotion among Urban Poor

STRIVE = Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement
SUI = Startup India
SWM = Solid Waste Management
SW&TA= Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs
TLD = Total Literacy Drive
TMNE = Technology Mission for North-Eastern States
TPDS = Targeted Public Distribution System
TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
TRIs = Tribal Research Institutes
TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign
TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
UAM = Udyog Adhaar Memorandum
UD&PA= Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation
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
V&V= Volume & Value

VAT = Value Added Tax
VFDCs = Village Forest Development Committees
VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation Committee
VLTF = Village Level task Force
WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas
WIF = Warehousing Infrastructure Fund
WIFS = Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
WMS= Water Management Scheme
WOMENFED = Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation
WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
WRC= Wet Rice Cultivation
WRIS = Water Resources Information System
WSS = Water Supply Scheme
YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
YMA = Young Mizo Association
ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency
ZIDCO = Zoram Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation Limited
ZMC = Zoram Medical College
ZOHANDCO = Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited

I. STATE OF THE ECONOMY

1. Basic Parameters

| 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 | | |
| | No. of District | No. | 11 |
| | No. of Autonomous District Council | No. | 3 |
| | No. of Sub-Division | No. | 23 |
| | No. of R.D. Block | No. | 26 |
| | No. of Municipal Corporation | No. | 1 |
| | 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 |

Statistical Overview

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Unit | Year | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | 2019-20 (Provisional) | 2020-21 (Projected) |
| 1 | State Income (2011-12 series) | Unit | | |
| | a) GSDP at current price | ₹ in lakh | 2514857.00 | 2907642.00 |
| | b) Per Capita Income at current price | ₹ | 187327.00 | 209390.00 |
| | c) GSDP at constant (2011-12) price | ₹ in lakh | 1803361.00 | 2036932.00 |
| | d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price | ₹ | 131781.00 | 147298.00 |
| 2 | Avg. 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 | | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| | a) Gross Cropped Area | '000 ha | 217.00 | 202.53 |
| | b) Net Area Sown | '000 ha | 213.67 | 206.10 |
| | c) Gross Irrigated Area | '000 ha | 20.79 | 21.00 |
| | Area under Principal Crops | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | i) Rice | ha | 35,210 | 35,246 |
| | ii) Maize | ha | 6,353 | 6,539 |
| | iii) Pulses | ha | 4,052 | 4,059 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | ha | 2,460 | 3,047 |
| | Production of Principal Crops | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | i) Rice | M. Tonnes | 60,239 | 62,182 |
| | ii) Maize | M. Tonnes | 11,668 | 11,788 |
| | iii) Pulses | M. Tonnes | 5,507 | 5,595 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | M. Tonnes | 3,488 | 2,795 |
| | Agricultural Census | | 2010-11 | 2015-16 |
| i) No. of operational holdings | Nos. | 91,880 | 89,774 | |
| ii) Total operated area | ha | 104,789.34 | 112,464.71 | |
| iii) Average size of holdings | ha | 1.14 | 1.25 | |
| 4 | Livestock Census | | 2012 | 2019 |
| | a) Total Livestock | '000 | 384604 | 311856 |
| | b) Total poultry | '000 | 1260298 | 1271353 |
| 5 | Forest (FSI Report) | | 2019 | 2021 |
| | a) Area under dense forest | Sq. Km | 5,958 | 5,875 |
| | b) Area under open forest | Sq. Km | 12,048 | 11,948 |
| 6 | Electricity | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | a) Installed Capacity | MW | 52.77 | 52.77 |
| | b) Total Generation (Generation + Import) | MU | 629.85 | 719.13 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Unit | Year | |
|---------|--|----------|----------------|----------------|
| | c) Power Purchased * | MU | 870.89 | 688.28 |
| | d) Total Consumption | MU | 486.39 | 444.38 |
| | Industries | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| 7 | a) Registered SSI Units during | No. | 240 | 170 |
| | b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture | Family | 5751 | 5751 |
| | c) No. of enterprises (as per 2013 Economic Census) | No. | 57486 | |
| | d) Average annual growth rate of enterprise (1998 to 2005) | | | |
| | Cooperation | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 8 | a) No. of Cooperative Societies | No. | 1306 | 1224 |
| | b) Membership | No. | 51761 | 52805 |
| | c) Working Capital | ₹ crore | 1265.82 | 1267.97 |
| | Banking | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| 9 | a) No. of Banks/Branches | No. | 210 | 220 |
| | b) Total Deposits | ₹ crore | 12564.00 | 13904.42 |
| | c) Total Advances | ₹ crore | 4847.77 | 6063.46 |
| | d) Credit Deposit Ratio | % | 39.38 | 43.61 |
| | Education | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| 10 | a) No. of Primary Schools | No. | 1957 | 1956 |
| | b) Enrolment in Primary Schools | No. | 149313 | 110353 |
| | c) No. of Middle Schools | No. | 1535 | 1582 |
| | d) Enrolment in Middle Schools | No. | 92191 | 93069 |
| | e) No. of High Schools | No. | 707 | 712 |
| | f) Enrolment in High Schools | No. | 41599 | 40037 |
| | g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 197 | 198 |
| | h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 24958 | 24966 |
| | i) No. of Colleges | No. | 28 | 30 |
| | a) Enrolment in Colleges | No. | 13412 | 15554 |
| | b) No. of Universities (MZU + Vety) | No. | 1 + 1 | 1 + 1 |
| | c) Enrolment in Universities | No. | 3444 + 395 | 3757 + 434 |
| | Health | | | |
| 11 | a) No. of Hospitals (incl. Non-Government) | No. | 36 | 42 |
| | b) Community Health Centres | No. | 9 | 9 |
| | c) Primary Health Centres + UPHC | No. | 61 + 8 | 61 + 9 |
| | d) Sub-Centres | No. | 373 | 373 |
| | e) Birth Rate | Per '000 | 18.05 | 17.28 |
| | f) Death Rate | Per '000 | 5.01 | 4.97 |
| | g) Infant Mortality Rate (CRS) | Per '000 | 13.31 | 16.47 |
| 12 | Roads | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | a) National Highway | Kms | 1025.51 | 556.00 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Unit | Year | |
|---------|--|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | b) State Highway | Kms | 175.50 | 170.20 |
| | c) District Road | Kms | 1719.82 | 1680.99 |
| | d) Village Road | Kms | 2465.49 | 2783.89 |
| | e) Town Road | Kms | 959.27 | 1029.67 |
| 13 | Transport | | | |
| | Total Motor Vehicles | No. | 270908 | 296724 |
| 14 | Communication | | | |
| | a) No. of Post Offices | No. | 383 | 387 |
| | b) No. of Mobile Connections | No. | 135632 | 1261279 |
| 15 | Water Supply | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | 1) Rural Water Scheme | | | |
| | <i>No. of villages with < 40 lpcd (Partially covered)</i> | No. | 230 | 561 |
| | <i>No. of villages with < 55 lpcd (Partially covered)</i> | No. | 520 | 404 |
| | <i>No. of villages with > = 40 lpcd (fully covered)</i> | No. | 490 | 318 |
| | <i>No. of villages with > = 55 lpcd (fully covered)</i> | No. | 200 | 161 |
| | 2) Urban Water Scheme | | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| | <i>a) No. of city/towns with less than 70 lpcd</i> | No. | 15 | 11 |
| | <i>b) No. of towns partially with more than 70 lpcd</i> | No. | 8 | 12 |
| 16 | Public Finance | | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-20 (Actuals) |
| | a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) | ₹ crore | 204.31 | -774.12 |
| | b) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) | ₹ crore | -1223.61 | -1869.30 |
| | c) Internal Debt | ₹ crore | 1132.80 | 2363.70 |
| | d) % of GFD to GSDP | % | -4.87 | -6.43 |
| | e) Accumulated Debt | ₹ crore | 8671.79 | 9029.34 |
| | f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP | % | 34.48 | 31.05 |

2. Overview of Mizoram Economy

With the emergence of new variants of Covid-19 causing repeated waves of infection, the year 2021 is still witnessing the fall-out of Covid-19 pandemic. However, the Government is far better prepared with aggressive vaccination programmes, increased stocks of medicines and medical equipments and stricter imposition of Covid-19 Appropriate Behaviour (CAB) (wearing mask, frequent use of sanitizer, social distancing, restriction of public gatherings etc.), and overall improvement of public/community behaviour under the 'New Normal'. Furthermore, with the timely interventions of the Central and State Government and easing up of restrictions on inter-state as well as intra-state movement of people and goods, the impact of pandemic in overall economic performance has been less destructive than the preceding year.

Economic growth

The Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram has witnessed an upward trend. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. 20369.33 crore in 2020-2021 against the estimate of Rs. 18033.61 crore for the year 2019-20 showing a growth of about 12.95% over the previous year. The GSVa at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 12.15% average annual growth rate during financial years 2011-12 to 2020-21.

*Table 1.1: GSVa at Factor Cost by Economic Activity: Mizoram
(At constant 2011-2012 prices): ₹ in crore*

| Sl. No | INDUSTRY | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-20(Prov) | 2020-21(Proj) |
|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 3356 | 35196 | 31996 | 3358 | 3569 | 3799 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 68 | 39 | 85 | 135 | 165 | 202 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 99 | 106 | 99 | 105 | 100 | 95 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc. | 1154 | 1453 | 1873 | 2413 | 2735 | 3101 |
| 5 | Construction | 1216 | 1331 | 1803 | 1617 | 1893 | 2217 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication | 1779 | 2114 | 2388 | 2717 | 3056 | 3440 |
| 7 | Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc. | 768 | 733 | 740 | 776 | 790 | 805 |
| 8 | Public Administration, Defence and Other Services | 3558 | 3799 | 3993 | 4101 | 5000 | 6098 |
| 9 | GSVA at Constant Prices | 11999 | 13094 | 14180 | 15221 | 17309 | 19757 |
| 10 | GSDP at Constant Prices | 12324 | 13595 | 14758 | 16073 | 18034 | 20369 |

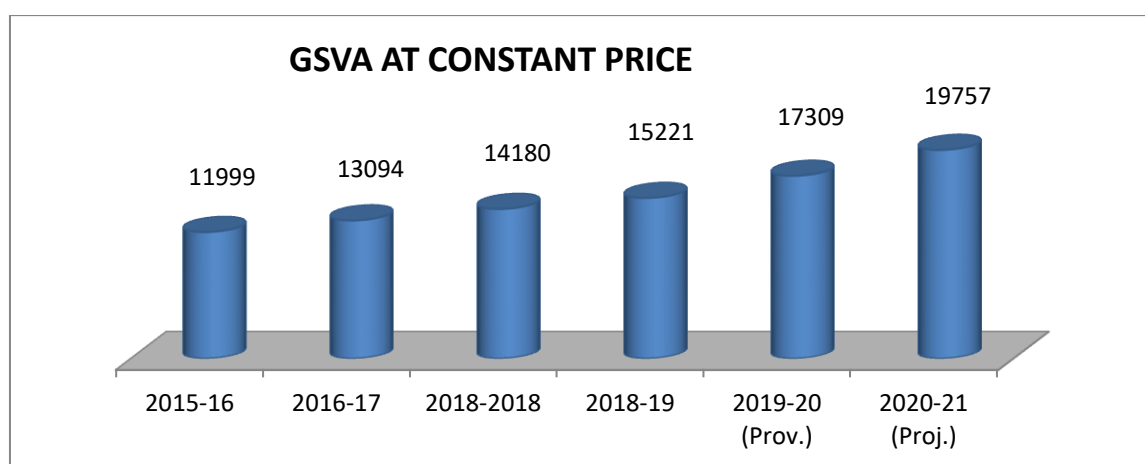


Fig. 1.a: GSVA at Factor Cost by Economic Activity, Mizoram At Constant Prices (₹ in crore)

The total Gross Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at Rs. 29076.42 crore in 2020-21 as against Rs. 25148.57 crore in 2019-20, thereby registering an increase of 15.62 %.

Table 1.2 : GSVA at Factor Cost by Economic Activity: Mizoram
(At current prices): ₹ in crore

| Sl. No | INDUSTRY | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20(Prov) | 2020-21(Proj) |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 4653 | 5151 | 4985 | 5730 | 6495 | 7381 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 82 | 50 | 105 | 169 | 208 | 256 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 105 | 112 | 112 | 123 | 119 | 115 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, etc. | 1475 | 1948 | 2611 | 3319 | 3773 | 4289 |
| 5 | Construction | 1411 | 1515 | 2183 | 1993 | 2337 | 2741 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication | 1980 | 2393 | 2789 | 3216 | 3604 | 4044 |
| 7 | Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services, etc. | 881 | 854 | 895 | 972 | 1016 | 1063 |
| 8 | Public Administration, Defence and Other Services | 4228 | 4666 | 5127 | 5504 | 6870 | 8574 |
| 9 | GSVA at Current Prices | 14814 | 16689 | 18808 | 21027 | 24424 | 28464 |
| 10 | GSDP at Current Prices | 15139 | 17192 | 19385 | 21879 | 25149 | 29076 |

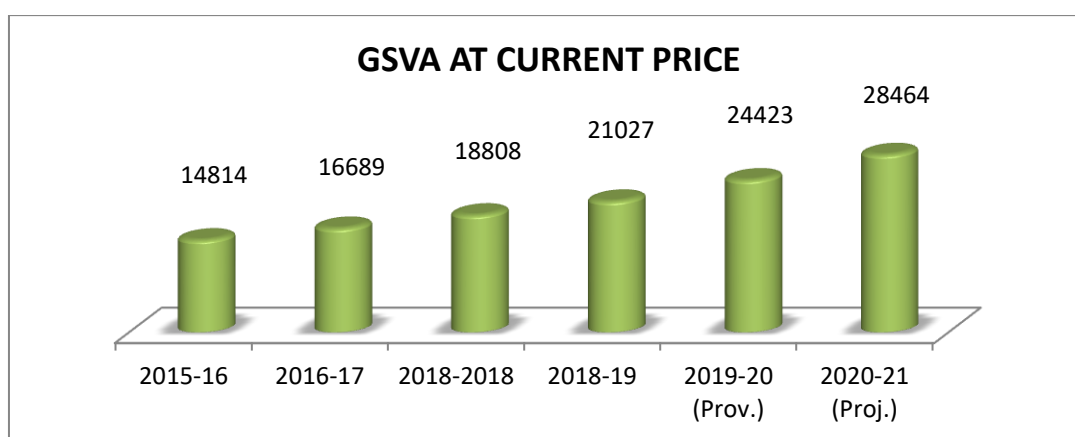


Fig. 1.b: GSVA at Factor Cost by Economic Activity, Mizoram at Current Prices (₹ in crore)

Sectoral performance of the economy

The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 48.06% of the total GSVA clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 26.00% while the agriculture & allied sector contributed 25.93% to the total GSVA.

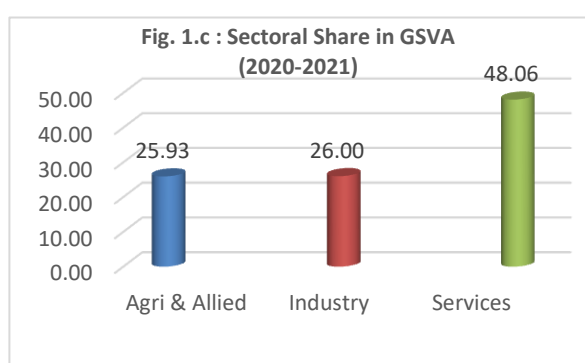
Table 1.3: Sectoral Share to GSVA (2020-21) Projected Figure

| SN | Sector | Percentage share to GSVA |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Agriculture(Crop Husbandry) | 6.95 |
| 2 | Agriculture(Animal Husbandry) | 6.24 |
| 3 | Forestry & Logging | 12.34 |
| 4 | Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.40 |
| 5 | Mining & Quarrying | 0.90 |
| 6 | Manufacturing | 0.41 |
| 7 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 15.07 |
| 8 | Construction | 9.63 |
| 9 | Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants | 11.53 |
| 10 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 2.67 |
| 11 | Financial Services | 1.24 |
| 12 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 2.49 |
| 13 | Public Administration | 14.07 |
| 14 | Other Services | 16.05 |

Agriculture & Allied Sector: The Primary Sector comprising off agriculture & allied activities contributed 25.93% (2020-21) 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.

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 7402.53 crore during 2020-21 (**current year**), its percentage share to GSVA being 26.00%. The main determinant of this sector being Electricity, Gas Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector, it alone contributed 15.07 % to the GSVA in 2020-21.

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 48.06%.



Per Capita Income

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2020-21 is projected at Rs. 209389/- as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. 1,87,327/-.

Table 1.4

| Year | Per Capita Income |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2015-2016 | 114055 |
| 2016-2017 | 127107 |
| 2017-2018 | 155222 |
| 2018-2019 | 164429 |
| 2019-2020 (Prov.) | 187327 |
| 2020-2021 (Proj) | 209389 |

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics

The National Accounts Division (NAD) of the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), provides technical guidance and support to the State/UT Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DESs) on compilation of estimates of State Income and related aggregates, in compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In order to ensure comparability between the National and State level estimates, the NAD compiles comparable estimates of State Income estimates in consultation with the DESs. The Central and State Level Estimates are then reconciled and finalised during the discussions organised every year between the CSO and official representatives of the State.

3. Brief Note on Indian Economy

The Indian economy has been staging a sustained recovery since the second half of 2020-21. Although the second wave of the pandemic in April-June 2021 was more severe from a health perspective, the economic impact was muted compared to the national lockdown of the previous year. Advance estimates suggest that GDP will record an expansion of 9.2 per cent in 2021-22. This implies that the level of real economic output will surpass the pre-COVID level of 2019-20.

Not surprisingly, the agricultural sector was the least impacted by the pandemic-related disruptions. It is estimated to grow 3.9 per cent in 2021-22 on top of 3.6 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively in the previous two years. This sector now accounts for 18.8 per cent of GVA.

In contrast to the steady performance of the primary sector, the industrial sector went through a big swing by first contracting by 7 per cent in 2020-21 and then expanding by 11.8 per cent in this financial year. The manufacturing, construction and mining sub-sectors went through the same swing although the utilities segment experienced a more muted cycle as basic services such as electricity and water supply were maintained even at the height of the national lockdown. The share of industry in GVA is now estimated at 28.2 per cent.

Since January 2021, the widely used Purchasing Managers' Index-Manufacturing has remained in the expansionary zone (i.e. over 50) except for one month when the second wave had slowed down economic activity. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Core Industry indices have both followed a similar pattern and, in November 2021, went past their pre-pandemic level for the corresponding month in 2019.

Rising capital expenditure by the government on infrastructure and an uptick in the housing cycle have been responsible for reviving the construction sector. This has allowed the consumption and production of steel and cement consumption to revert to pre-COVID levels. Statistics provided by RBI and leading real estate companies' show significant revival in the Indian residential real market in 2021 in terms of growth in sales, prices and new launches.

Services account for more than half of the Indian economy and was the most impacted by the COVID-19 related restrictions, especially for activities that need human contact. Although the overall sector first contracted by 8.4 per cent in 2020-21 and then is estimated to grow by 8.2 per cent in 2021-22, it should be noted that there is a wide dispersion of performance by different sub-sectors. Both the Finance/Real Estate and the Public Administration segments are now well above pre-COVID levels. However, segments like Travel, Trade and Hotels are yet to fully recover. It should be added that the stop-start nature of repeated pandemic waves makes it especially difficult for these sub-sectors to gather momentum.

Despite contact-sensitive services still being impacted by COVID, there has been a strong recovery of the Purchasing Managers' Index-Services since August 2021. In this context, it is important to note the role of new forms of High Frequency Indicators to gauge real-time trends. For example, the Google mobility indicators for retail and recreation (i.e., restaurants,

cafes, shopping centres, etc.) and transit stations (public transport hubs such as subway, bus, and train stations), measuring percentage deviation from pre-pandemic levels of mobility, has exceeded pre-pandemic levels in December 2021 before the Omicron wave again led to restrictions. Similarly, the hotel occupancy rate has recovered substantially, reaching 56-58 per cent in October 2021, from 30-32 per cent in April 2021.

Total consumption is estimated to have grown by 7.0 per cent in 2021-22 with government consumption remaining the biggest contributor as in the previous year. Government consumption is estimated to grow by a strong 7.6 per cent surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Private consumption is also estimated to have improved significantly to recover 97 per cent of corresponding pre-pandemic output level.

India's exports of both goods and services have been exceptionally strong so far in 2021-22. Merchandise exports have been above US\$ 30 billion for eight consecutive months in 2021-22, despite a rise in trade costs arising from global supply constraints such as fewer operational shipping vessels, exogenous events such as blockage of Suez Canal and COVID-19 outbreak in port city of China etc. Concurrently, net services exports have also risen sharply, driven by professional and management consulting services, audio visual and related services, freight transport services, telecommunications, computer and information services. From a demand perspective, India's total exports are expected to grow by 16.5 per cent in 2021-22 surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Imports also recovered strongly with revival of domestic demand and continuous rise in price of imported crude and metals. Imports are expected to grow by 29.4 per cent in 2021-22 surpassing corresponding pre-pandemic levels.

Nonetheless, the global environment still remains uncertain. At the time of writing, a new wave in the form of the Omicron variant was sweeping across the world, inflation had jumped up in most countries, and the cycle of liquidity withdrawal was being initiated by major central banks. This is why it is especially important to look at India's macro-economic stability indicators and their ability to provide a buffer against the above stresses.



II. DEVELOPMENT PLAN & INDICATORS

“If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail”

- Benjamin Franklin

1. Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP)

The Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) embodies the determination of the Government of Mizoram to nurture 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.

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:

- I. Political & Administrative Policy, which has two sub-components –
 - A. Political Policy
 - B. Administrative Policy
- II. Socio-Economic Development Policy, which has two sub-components –
 - A. Economic Development Policy
 - B. Social Development Policy

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

I. POLITICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

A. Political Policy & Programmes

Government is committed to protect Mizoram and its people and boundary, and to unite all sects of the Mizos living in different countries, and safeguard the culture, religion and language of the Mizos. The Political policy of SEDP contains the following programmes: -

- 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*

B. Administrative Policy & Programmes

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

- 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 Judicial system*

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 outsourcing 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 forefathers had once believed in, i.e., “Self-Sufficiency”.

A. Economic Policy and Programme

The main aim of this economic policy is to have a self-sufficient economy (Green Revolution) as well as creating employment for all. The main goal of the Economic Policy is to

change the course of agriculture and utilize land to its full potential. The Policy also envisions the establishment of a robust industrial base for the economy to grow reliably. Following are the core focus points under the Policy:-

- 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 Plan etc.)*
- 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*

B. Social Development Policy

This policy strives toward comprehensive community improvement programmes, such as health and sanitation, decrease crime rate; improve public morality and mental health and manpower development. Pertinent plan will be executed such as for regulations for housing and infrastructure building, better water supply scheme for the public, improved sewerage and drainage system, new and participatory health and sanitation practice, establishing Cultural and Recreational Center, public lavatory, health center, mobile clinic, parks, playgrounds, free and accessible wifi service and initiating Information Technology common service center. To this end, the Social Development Policy will emphasize on the following components: -

- a) *Formulation of Manpower 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.*

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The Union Government supports several developmental initiatives at the State level. These Schemes are aimed at supplementing the efforts made by State Government since the Central Government has more resources at its disposal. The category of Centrally Sponsored Schemes comprises programmes that have a national character or a regional character. Earlier, there were nearly 67 centrally sponsored schemes, but many of them were phased out after the suggestions of the 14th Finance Commission were implemented.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) are Schemes implemented by State Governments of India, but are largely funded by the Central Government with a defined State Government Share, generally 90:10, while, in some particular projects funding pattern of 80:20, 75:25, 70:30 etc. also experienced. At present, there are 30 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) but these are Umbrella Programme and have many Sub-Schemes under them.

In Mizoram, the State Finance Department (B) allocated an amount of ₹ 200.00 Crore as a Budget Estimate for expenditure towards State Matching Share (SMS) under centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) during the current F/Y 2021-2022. However, the said amount is not sufficient to meet the actual requirement of Departments so that necessary arrangement has been made by the State Government the untied fund of SEDP allocated for 2021-22 to meet the additional requirements of fund.

Department wise allocation of SMS for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme including the matching share of projects funded under NLCPR Scheme and NEC till 15th February, 2022 is mentioned as under.

Table 2.1

| Sl. No | Name of the Department | SMS Allocated (₹ in lakh) |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | School Education | 5903.28 |
| 2 | Commerce & Industries | 16.33 |
| 3 | Higher & Technical | 382.18 |
| 4 | Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 189.08 |
| 5 | Rural Development | 3820.96 |
| 6 | Horticulture | 618.04 |
| 7 | Irrigation & Water Resources | 79.95 |
| 8 | Animal & Husbandry Veterinary | 291.87 |
| 9 | Fisheries | 120.115 |
| 10 | Public Works Department | 634.62 |
| 11 | Local Administration Department | 167.46 |
| 12 | Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation | 870.25 |
| 13 | Power & Electric | 204.5 |
| 14 | Transport | 100.04 |
| 15 | Agriculture | 257.48 |
| 16 | Law & Judicial | 28.13 |
| 17 | Environment, Forest & Climate Change | 407.49 |
| 18 | Disaster Management & Rehabilitation | 992.03 |
| 19 | Health & Family Welfare | 2243.02 |
| 20 | Public Health Engineering | 4283.07 |
| 21 | Science & Technology | 7.73 |
| 22 | Information & Public Relations | 10.00 |
| 23 | Home | 107.11 |
| 24 | Art & Culture | 11.9 |
| 25 | Social Welfare Department | 715.86 |
| 26 | District Council & Minority Affairs | 2115.719 |
| | Total | 24578.214 |

3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Introduction:

The 70th 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”. The SDGs seek to address not only the root causes of poverty but also the universal need for development to provide a life of dignity to all. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015.



Unlike the MDGs, the SDG framework does not distinguish between "developed" and "developing" nations; instead, the goals apply to all countries. SDGs call for integrated efforts towards inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. It focuses on three core elements; Economic Growth, Social inclusion and Environmental protection.

What are SDGs?

The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national level with regard to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the next 15 years. The goals chart out a universal, holistic set of objectives to help set the world on a path towards sustainable development, by addressing all three dimensions of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.



Each Goal is broken down into a range of targets, with a total of 169 targets spread out across the 17 goals. According to these targets, indicators are being established for monitoring and evaluating progress on each SDG in order to ensure high transparency and accountability within the 2030 Agenda.

Being one of the signatories of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, India is committed to achieving the SDGs and this requires close and effective monitoring of the progress made. NITI Aayog is the Nodal Agency in India which undertakes mapping of SDG Goals and Targets with Schemes, identification of Nodal Ministries and Government Departments for each of the Goals and Targets.

At the State level, Planning Departments are the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs in each State. In Mizoram, Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs.

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

To monitor and measure progress towards achieving SDGs and its associated targets, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Department (MoSPI) has prepared the National Indicator Framework (NIF) with the baseline report for the year 2015-16. It comprises of 306 indicators for monitoring SDGs in India. On 31st March, 2020, MoSPI published the updated National Indicator Framework (NIF v.2.0) comprising of 296 indicators for monitoring SDGs. The latest NIF v.3.0 was published in 2021 and contained 308 indicators. These indicators are also used by NITI Aayog for preparing the annual SDG State Rankings.

SDGs Localization in Mizoram:

Government of Mizoram has been taking active step towards implementation of SDGs in the State. It is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in the State is judiciously prioritized and adopted in accordance with local challenges, capacities and resources available. The following framework has been instituted to coordinate and monitor SDGs in the State:

- 1. High Level Monitoring Committee:** The Committee is set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram with Planning Secretary as Member Secretary. The Committee is constituted to review progress and to suggest corrective measures while monitoring the progress of implementation of SDGs in the State.
- 2. Technical Committee on SDGs:** The Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of Director, Economics & Statistics Department where all Nodal Officers of Line Departments are members. The Committee aims to identify the achievable indicators clearly specifying the baseline data and targets.
- 3. SDGs Cell:** A dedicated SDGs Cell has been established in Research & Development Branch of Planning & Programme Implementation Department headed by the Principal Adviser. Three Consultants are employed in the Cell to review, monitor and progress of

the implementation of SDGs in the State while coordinating the reports of District Planning Committee.

Monitoring Mechanism

Monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a complex process that includes a wide range of activities, from data collection and infrastructure to data transformation and analysis to inform and drive policy change.

a. State Level Monitoring:

State level monitoring is the most important level of monitoring and will rely on the defined sets of indicators i.e. State Indicator Framework (SIF). State monitoring needs to respond to state as well as national priorities and needs. State monitoring of the SDGs would be based on existing national mechanisms and processes, with broad, multi-stakeholder participation.

At the State level, the High Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary will monitor and review at regular interval the progress made for the SDGs. The State level monitoring committee will conduct a review meeting at least twice in a year (half yearly) to take stock of the status and achievements of SDGs and to suggest corrective measures and line of action for improvements to achieve the targets across various SDG Goals within the stipulated timeframe. State level monitoring and accountability will play a critical role in fostering the performance of the state (Mizoram) at the national level of monitoring and reports.

b. District Level Monitoring:

District Planning Committee (High Powered Committee, in case of Lung lei District) will be responsible for monitoring SDGs at the District level. Based on the District Indicator Framework (DIF) DPC under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner will monitor and review the progress of implementation of SDGs at regular interval and also bring out a report. The report would mainly be on the assessment of the progress and implementations of SDGs, identification of challenges, and recommendations for further development in various field of activities towards achieving the SDG goals.

Based on the state level indicators the State Government has also adopted 152 indicators for monitoring and tracking the implementations of SDGs at every district level.

c. Village Level Monitoring:

Village Level Monitoring Committee, under Chairmanship of President/Chairman of Village Council or Local council, is the bottom layer of monitoring framework in Mizoram and will be responsible for monitoring SDGs implementation at village level. Since, members of Village Level Monitoring Committee are not accountable to the Government of Mizoram unlike Government Officials; Block Development Officer within their respective area

will direct and guide the Village Level Monitoring Committee. Village Council President or Chairman of the Local council may be member secretary where members will be drawn from NGO's and prominent citizens.

The purpose of monitoring SDGs in every village is to ensure that the implementation of SDGs in Block level and Village level or Local level is effective and efficient and this will results in SDGs implementation at local level thereby meeting the purpose of SDGs localizing.

d. Internal Monitoring:

The line departments will monitor the progress of their respective SDGs as a reflection of their performance in the service of the public, and use the indicators to identify areas of progress and shortfalls, challenges and solutions therein. They will regularly submit a report as per prescribed format.

e. Thematic Monitoring

To achieve the SDGs, complex challenges must be addressed across a broad range of sectors and thematic areas, such as health, education, agriculture, nutrition, the water-energy nexus, sustainable consumption and production patterns, or infrastructure. Lessons learned in one area can inform progress in other sector. Implementation challenges and technology gaps are also often common across various fields. Therefore, major thematic communities may be mobilized in support of the SDGs. These thematic or epistemic communities will focus on monitoring progress and challenges in implementation.

Thematic communities could comprise of specialised organizations, universities, civil societies, business groups etc. It will serve as a platform for bringing together various stakeholders- the implementing agencies, data producers, user, analysts for effective monitoring of the progress of implementation of SDGs across various sectors.

Purpose of Monitoring SDGs

The aim of monitoring of SDGs is to be able to ensure that progress reflects the state's own socio-economic and environmental profile, health system, and level of economic development, as well as the demands and needs of the population. Monitoring will also enable the state government and the stakeholders to accelerate progress toward the goal for a better and sustainable future for the state. Effective monitoring will also nudge the state to develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, and serve as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

Indicators for monitoring

Within each of the 17 SDGs are a range of targets. Progress towards these targets will be measured through a set of indicators for monitoring performance. Indicators will be the

backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local and state levels. Selected Indicators relevant for the State against each goal and target would be the basic tools for monitoring the implementations of SDGs in Mizoram.

As each State can select those domains that best suit their priorities and needs and use them to build their own monitoring frameworks or models, SDG cell (P&PI Dept.) has formulated the State Indicator Framework as well as District Indicator Framework for the SDGs to facilitate a robust monitoring and review mechanism to ensure that commitments are translated into time-bound results.

State Indicator Framework (SIF)

The State Indicator Framework is based on the indicators identified for the National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs. Those deemed to be relevant for the State are identified and compiled for State level indicators in consultation with various State government departments and other stakeholders. This is followed by Technical Committee consultations for prioritization exercise and fine tuning for the state. The final selected indicators for the state are processed for approval for inclusion as the main component for State Indicator Framework (SIF).

Common indicators, with nationally agreed definitions are to be selected as far as possible which allows comparison, both within and across states, and also across different district within the State. The State Indicator Framework is made up of 17 goal domains, currently comprising a total of 196 indicators.

District Indicator Framework (DIF)

District indicator framework is also prepared based on the SIF. Depending upon the availability of reliable data with sound collection methodology, Indicators relevant for the district level that are best suited to track its own progress towards sustainable development are selected for monitoring at the district level. As many as 166 District Indicator has been developed for monitoring SDGs at District level.

Districts should use these indicators as a reference for their own regular monitoring and review, guided by the national/state policies, priorities, strategies and capacity to implement monitoring activities.

Mizoram performances on SDGs

To track the progress of SDGs implementation in India and State performances of each State in achieving SDGs, NITI Aayog had published SDGs India Index on yearly basis starting from 2018 onwards. The selection of indicators and methodology for computation has been made after consultation with State. SDGs India Index 3.0 is based on the framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets which was released in 2021. As many as 115 indicators which cover 71 targets from 16 goals have been used. Abstract of Mizoram performances is as follows:

- While in 2019-20, 10 States/UTs belonged to the category of Front Runners (score in the range 65-99, including both), 12 more States/UTs find themselves in this category in 2020-21. Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana and Tripura graduated to the category of Front Runners (scores between 65 and 99, including both).
- Mizoram, Haryana, and Uttarakhand are the top gainers in 2020-21, in terms of improvement in score from 2019, with an increase of 12, 10 and 8 points, respectively. For Mizoram, the biggest jumps are in SDG 1 (+13), SDG 3 (+27), SDG 7 (+19), SDG 12 (+37), SDG 13 (+21) and SDG 16 (+18).
- The composite score of Mizoram stands at 68 which is above the national score of 66 and secured 12th rank among all the States (from 21st rank in 2019-20 ranking) and 2nd position among North East States.
- In SDGs Goal 7 (Affordable & Clean energy), Mizoram has secured 100 and the State have already achieved the National target and became *'Achiever'*.
- In SDGs goal no. 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health & Well-being), 6 (Clean water & Sanitation), 12 (Responsible consumption & production), 13 (Climate action) and 16 (Peace, Justice & strong institution), Mizoram score is above the national score and became *'Front Runner'*.
- In SDGs Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 8 (Decent work & economic growth), 4 Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality), Mizoram became *'Performer'*.
- In SDGs goal 15 (Life on Land) and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), Mizoram score is only 48 and 32 which is less than half of the national targets and required utmost improvements to achieve the global goals in all possibility such as specific interventions, data reporting system etc.

In terms of Indicators, some of the specific areas where Mizoram performed well are –

- MGNREG – 99.92 percent of persons who demanded work in Mizoram were provided employment.
- Children underweight – Mizoram was the 2nd best performing state at 11.3 percent.
- Deaths due to road traffic accidents Mizoram is among the 4 states to have achieved the national target of less than 5.81.
- Literacy level– Mizoram at 98.5 percent is the closest to achieving the target of 100 percent literacy.
- Access to improved sources of drinking water– Mizoram among the 10 states to have achieved the target.

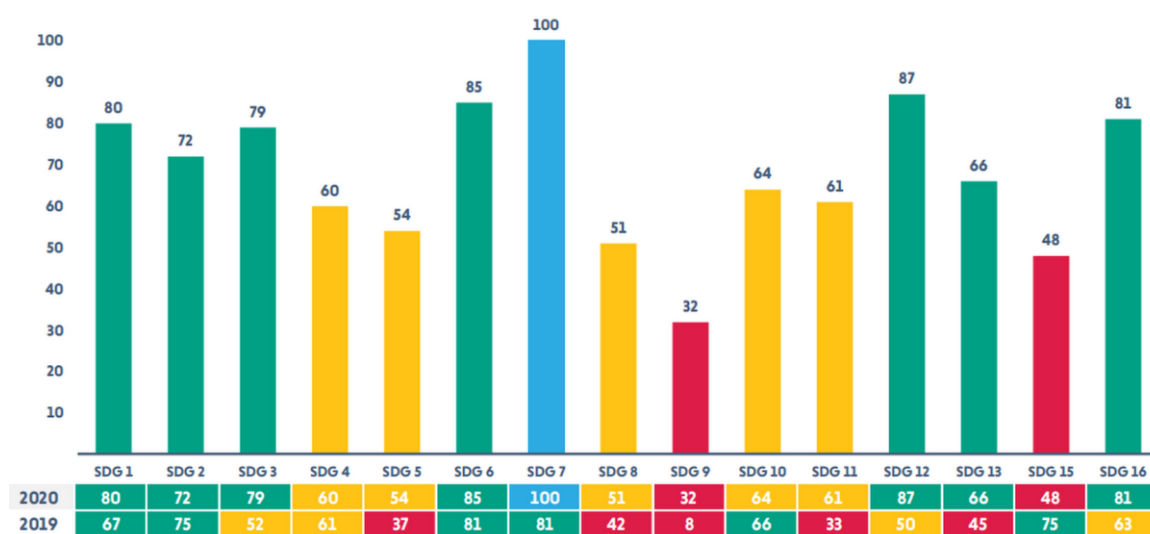


Fig. 2.a: Performances of Mizoram on SDGs -Comparisons of Index 2.0 and Index 3.

However, there are Indicators where Mizoram has performed poorly, some of which are as under –

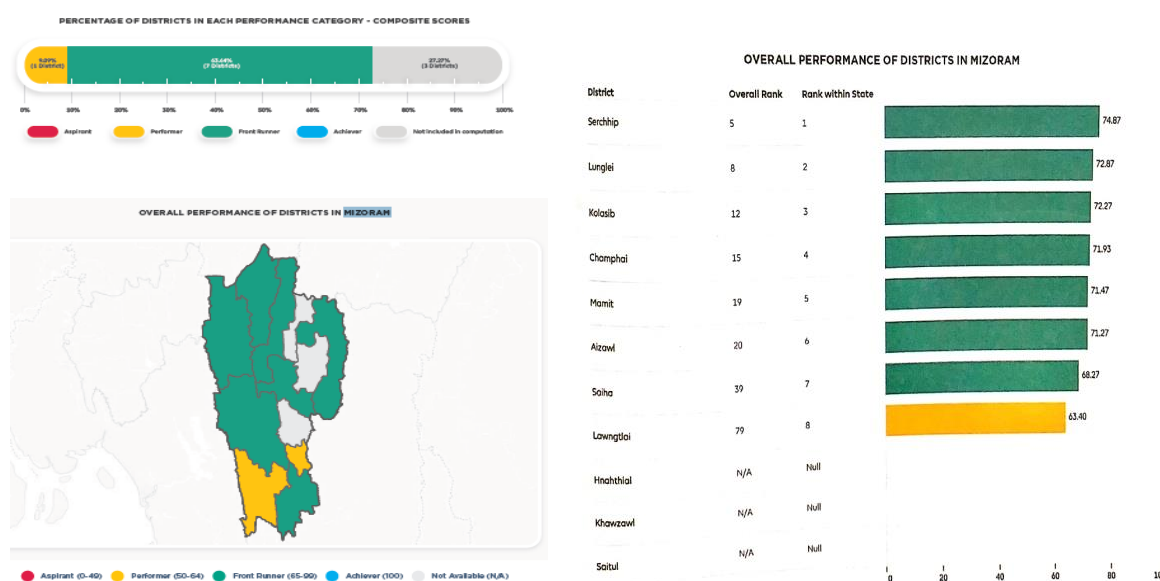
- HIV incidence: HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population is estimated to have declined from 0.07 in 2017 to 0.05 in 2019. HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population in 2019 was the highest in Mizoram (1.18) followed by Nagaland (0.73) and Manipur (0.34).
- Women in leadership: On an average, 8.46 percent of seats in the State Legislative Assemblies are held by women. The target is to have 50 percent of the seats to be held by men and women each. No State/UT has achieved this target yet. Amongst all the Legislative Assemblies in the country, the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh has the highest representation of women at 14.44 percent, followed by West Bengal at 13.61 percent. Nagaland and Mizoram are the worst performers with no women representation.
- Households with a bank account: Under Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY), 99.99 percent of the targeted households in the country have been covered by bank accounts, as of 2020. Only eight States - Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha and Rajasthan, and two UTs - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, fall short of achieving the target.
- Individual household toilets (urban households): 6.2 million individual household toilets have been constructed in urban India under the SBM (U) against a target of 5.9 million toilets. Wide variations are seen across States in their performance. While 15 States and three UTs have achieved the construction of targeted number of IHHL units in urban households, Mizoram and Delhi lag behind with the progress being 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively.
- Desertification: Between 2003-05 and 2011-13, desertification in India increased by 1.98 percent. Only four States, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Odisha, showed a decreasing trend, with Uttar Pradesh leading with close to 17 percent reduction in desertified

area. At 95.52 percent, Mizoram had the highest percentage increase in desertified area, followed by Punjab (55.35 percent) and Tripura

District performances on North Eastern Region SDGs Index:

NITI Aayog and DoNER had published ‘North East Region District SDGs Index Dashboard’ Baseline Report 2021-2022 which highlighted N.E region district performances across SDGs goals and targets using certain indicators. As many as 84 indicators have been employed for computation of the Index and out of 120 District, only 107 District have been included in the index leaving 13 District due to non-availability of data. Among the 11 District of Mizoram, 3 new Districts viz. Hnahthial, Khawzawl, Saitual have not been included in the Index due to absence of data for the 3 new Districts.

Among the 8 States of the North East, Sikkim State rank 1st position in the overall ranking followed by Tripura and Mizoram placed at 3rd rank. Out of 103 District, all 6 Districts remained among the top 20 rank except Siaha and Lawngtai which rank 39th and 79th rank respectively. Serchhip rank at 5th followed by Lunglei and Kolasib.



The performances of Mizoram in SDGs goals such as Goal No.1: No poverty, Goal 2: Zero Hunger, Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation, Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy, Goal 15: Life on Land and Goal 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institution is quite remarkable as these goals came under the core indicators in the overall SDGs. Despite improvements in some of the goals, yet Mizoram has needed to improve in different areas such as Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: Decent work & Economic Growth, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, and Goal 13: Climate Action.

4. Human Development Index (HDI)

In order to measure human development quantitatively, the HDR 1990 of UNDP came up with the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the levels of human development in different parts of the world. It is a composite index which is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on a scale of 0 to 1. The higher the scale, that is, closer the score to 1, the more developed a country is, and lower the scale, that is, closer the score to 0, the less developed a country is. The index comprises of three important components of human life-longevity, knowledge, and decent standards of living. It captures humans, as both the means as well as the ends of development.

In 2020 edition UNDP has introduced a new metric called Planetary Pressure Adjusted HDI or PHDI. PHDI reflects the impact of Human activities on planet earth and hence on Human Development. It includes each country's carbon emission per capita and its material footprint.

HDI consists of three (3) basic indicators which are:

- (i) **Longevity:** The indicator of the first component of HDI, that is, longevity, implies life expectancy at birth. The rationale for using life expectancy as a proxy for longevity is that a long life is valuable in itself and that it correlates closely with adequate nutrition, good health and education, good personal hygiene, and other valued achievements.
- (ii) **Knowledge:** The indicator of the 'knowledge' component of HDI is given by literacy levels. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society. Literacy was the only indicator for knowledge in HDI in the beginning; however, its inadequacy was addressed in HDR 1991, which argued that there is more to knowledge and communication than just literacy. Thus, the mean years of schooling (for adults aged 25) and expected years of schooling (for children of school entering age) were combined to form an education index for HDI, with two-thirds weight being given to expected years of schooling and one-third to the mean years of schooling.
- (iii) **Decent Standard of Living:** GNI index is used as a proxy for decent standards of living. GNI per capita measures the national income with respect to the size of the population, measured in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP).

India ranks at 131 out of 189 countries in 2020

What is new in 2020 edition?

In 2020 edition UNDP has introduced a new metric called Planetary Pressure Adjusted HDI or PHDI. PHDI reflects the impact of Human activities on planet earth and hence on Human Development. It includes each country's carbon emission per capita and its material footprint.

Table 2.2 : The Three Components of Human Development Index and the HDI for Mizoram – 2013

| DISTRICTS | Life Expectancy Index | Education Index | Income Index | HDI |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| Aizawl | 0.770 | 0.857 | 0.613 | 0.747 |
| Champhai | 0.865 | 0.808 | 0.339 | 0.671 |
| Kolasib | 0.697 | 0.813 | 0.486 | 0.665 |
| Lawngtlai | 0.550 | 0.717 | 0.386 | 0.551 |
| Lunglei | 0.763 | 0.806 | 0.508 | 0.692 |
| Mamit | 0.755 | 0.78 | 0.624 | 0.720 |
| Saiha | 0.643 | 0.828 | 0.446 | 0.639 |
| Serchhip | 0.773 | 0.838 | 0.587 | 0.733 |
| Mizoram | 0.765 | 0.822 | 0.366 | 0.651 |

Table 2.3 : Human Development Index (by UN Method) of India's North-eastern states since 1990 (2018 revision)

| STATES | HDI - 1990 | HDI - 1995 | HDI - 2000 | HDI - 2005 | HDI - 2010 | HDI - 2015 | HDI - 2018 | HDI - 2019 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| India's Average | 0.431 | 0.463 | 0.498 | 0.539 | 0.582 | 0.627 | 0.647 | 0.645 |
| Assam | 0.411 | 0.447 | 0.488 | 0.531 | 0.567 | 0.598 | 0.614 | 0.613 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.437 | 0.471 | 0.502 | 0.535 | 0.641 | 0.661 | 0.660 | 0.661 |
| Manipur | 0.495 | 0.526 | 0.559 | 0.598 | 0.681 | 0.694 | 0.696 | 0.697 |
| Meghalaya | 0.456 | 0.469 | 0.477 | 0.533 | 0.620 | 0.648 | 0.656 | 0.656 |
| Mizoram | 0.525 | 0.547 | 0.569 | 0.630 | 0.686 | 0.698 | 0.705 | 0.704 |
| Nagaland | 0.531 | 0.533 | 0.522 | 0.557 | 0.661 | 0.679 | 0.679 | 0.679 |
| Sikkim | 0.541 | 0.548 | 0.548 | 0.590 | 0.633 | 0.691 | 0.716 | 0.717 |
| Tripura | 0.447 | 0.488 | 0.531 | 0.561 | 0.608 | 0.643 | 0.658 | 0.658 |

High human development : 0.70 – 1.00

Medium human development : 0.50 – 0.69

Low human development : Below 0.50



III. STATE FINANCE

“If you want to reap financial blessings, you have to sow financially”

- Joel Austin

Fiscal position at a glance

1. In the backdrop of a traumatizing covid pandemic, the state’s economy is still limping through a painful recovery process. The adverse impacts on every sector of human life will leave an indelible mark on the way the state functions and on the way we work, live and socialize. In spite of the prevailing uncertainties, a dynamic policy and a resilient financial system, among other factors, will gradually help us navigate through this crisis.
2. The rise in GST collections and direct taxes at the Central indicates that the Indian economy is on a sustained path of revival. For a small state like Mizoram that largely depends on the Centre for its survival, this rise in tax collection has an incredibly meaningful impact. However, the austerity measures imposed by the state has been relaxed only minimally as the state is still reeling under huge debts.
3. 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.
4. The Ministry of Finance subject to amendment of state’s FRBM allowed the states to avail a Onetime Special Dispensation amounting to ₹271.00 crore as additional borrowing, thereby breaching the limit of Fiscal Deficit of 3% of GSDP under the Mizoram FRBM Act, 2006. Subsequently, the Mizoram FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020 reduced Fiscal Deficit to 3% by 2024-25.
5. The Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended that 41% of the net proceeds of Union taxes be shared with the States as against 42% recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The share of Mizoram State, however, was increased to 0.500 per cent from 0.460 per cent based on formula and weights attached to horizontal devolution. As the Indian economy is recovering at a pace faster than was anticipated, release in tax share is also expected to increase in the coming months.
6. In accordance with the recommendation of the Fifteenth 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, the fiscal health of the state has gradually improved through the years until the onset of Covid crisis that resulted in a

sharp decline of revenue receipt and thus the fiscal deficit stood at 6.43 per cent of the GSDP in 2020-21.

7. The plunge in revenue collection in the wake of the pandemic has gradually improved by 8.27% with loosening of covid restrictions across the State.
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 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 decreased Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants under the Fifteenth Finance Commission from ₹1790.00 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹1615.00 core in FY 2022-23, the State Government will have to stick with the austerity measures it has put in place and tap all opportunities for additional resources.
10. Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last few years are shown in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Major Fiscal Aggregates

| (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Items | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-21 (Actuals) | 2021-22 (BE) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipts | 9039.49 | 9658.26 | 7740.67 | 9795.80 |
| | (a) State's Own Tax Revenue | 726.70 | 730.98 | 647.56 | 719.56 |
| | (b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue | 449.95 | 522.35 | 561.76 | 852.26 |
| | (c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 3502.96 | 3017.8 | 3010.55 | 3327.82 |
| | (d) Grants-in-aid from Centre | 4359.88 | 5387.13 | 3520.80 | 4896.16 |
| 2 | CSS Expenditure | 1611.99 | 2020.42 | 1489.98 | 2769.82 |
| 3 | State Expenditure | 8046.82 | 9242.08 | 9771.58 | 8379.07 |
| 4 | Total Expenditure | 9658.81 | 11262.50 | 11261.56 | 11148.89 |
| 5 | Revenue Expenditure | 7505.59 | 9453.95 | 8514.79 | 9216.38 |
| 6 | Capital Expenditure | 2153.22 | 1808.55 | 1125.97 | 1417.44 |
| 7 | Public Debt Expenditure | | | 1617.89 | 514.46 |
| 8 | Loans and Advance Expenditure | 40.52 | 81.95 | 2.90 | 0.60 |
| 9 | Transfer to Contingency Fund | | | | |
| 10 | Revenue Surplus/Deficit | 1533.90 | 204.31 | -774.12 | 579.42 |
| 11 | Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) | -352.93 | -1223.61 | -1869.30 | -811.06 |
| 12 | Percentage of GFD to GSDP | -1.61 | -4.87 | -6.43 | -2.40 |
| 13 | GSDP | 21878.97 | 25148.57 | 29076.42 | 33793.15 |

I. FISCAL POSITION FOR 2020 - 2021: A REVIEW

1. There is a slight decrease of ₹0.94 crore in the total expenditure during 2020-21 over the previous year. The collection in revenue fell by 19.85 per cent in FY 2020-21 thereby further making it difficult in restraining the fiscal and primary deficit (*see Table 3.1*). The overall liabilities of the State amounted to ₹9029.34 crore in the same year. However, the debt to GSDP ratio decreased from 34.48 per cent in the past year to 31.05 per cent in 2020-21.
2. The total revenue expenditure during 2019-20 was ₹ 9453.95 crore which saw an increase of ₹ 1948.36 crore from the previous year. With the increase in revenue expenditure during this period, there was a decrease of ₹ 344.67 crore in the total capital expenditure. The total capital expenditure amounted to ₹ 1808.55 which is 19.13 per cent of the expenditure incurred under revenue. The total expenditure of the State jumped from ₹ 9658.81 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 11262.50 crore in 2019-20 at an annual average rate of 16.60 per cent. Of the total expenditure, 83.94 per cent was accounted for revenue expenditure while only 16.06 per cent was utilized for capital expenditure.

III. FISCAL POSITION 2021-22: REVENUE ACCOUNT**Revenue Receipts**

1. Revenue Receipt of the State consists of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. The total Revenue Receipt as per 2021-22 (BE) is ₹9795.80 crore with an increase of ₹340.49 crore from 2020-21 (Actuals).
2. Data on Revenue Receipts since 2018-19 is shown in Table below: -

Table 3.2 : Revenue Receipts

| (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Items | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-21 (Actuals) | 2021-22 (BE) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | State's Own Tax Revenue | 726.70 | 730.98 | 647.56 | 719.56 |
| 2 | State's Own Non-Tax Revenue | 449.95 | 522.35 | 561.76 | 852.26 |
| 3 | Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2) | 1176.65 | 1253.33 | 1209.32 | 1571.82 |
| 4 | Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 3502.96 | 3017.8 | 3010.55 | 3327.82 |
| 5 | Grants-in-aid from Government of India | 4359.88 | 5387.13 | 3520.80 | 4896.16 |
| 6 | Sub-Total (4+5) | 7862.84 | 8404.93 | 6531.35 | 8223.98 |
| 7 | Total (3+6) | 9039.49 | 9658.26 | 7740.67 | 9795.80 |

State's Own Tax Revenues

An analysis of the available data shows that SOTR collection has grown at 0.60 per cent during 2018-19 to 2019-20 and at a decrease of about (-)11.41 percent during 2019-20 to 2020-21 and is estimated to increase at about 11.12 per cent during 2020-21 to 2021-22.

1. 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, which includes profession tax, 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, rents from government's guest-houses, etc.
2. The Non-Tax Revenue of the State has shown significant increase from ₹561.76 crore in 2020-21(Actuals) to ₹852.26 crore in 2021-22 (BE) which accounts for 54.22 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2021-22. The actual figure, however, may differ.
3. 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 of the State Government if at least the cost of operation & maintenance could be realized from the services provided to the general public. The efficacy in collection of various government revenues can be enhanced 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 up to 2018-19 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. However, recommendation by the Fifteenth Finance Commission for inter se shares of States in the net proceeds of all sharable Central pool of taxes fell to 0.500 per cent for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 from 0.506 per cent in 2020-21. 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 re-

cession as well as the fiscal policy of the Central Government would also play a vital role in determination of the actual volume of devolution.

- The amount of Central Tax devolved to the State is ₹3327.82 crore during 2021-22 (BE) at 19.58 per cent increase from the previous year. The growth can be attributed to increase in collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure, Corporation Tax, Union Excise Duties and Taxes on GST (Central Tax).

Grants-in-aid from Government of India

- The Grants-in-aid (GIA) received from the Centre decreased from ₹5387.13 crore in 2019-20 to ₹3520.80 crore in 2020-21 with a decrease of ₹1866.33 crore. GIA accounts for 45.48 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2020-21.
- The total funds under the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission for our State during 2017-18 to 2019-20 and Fifteenth Finance Commission award for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is shown below:-

Table 3.3

(₹ in crore)

| Year | PDRD Grant | Share of Taxes | Urban Local Bodies | | Rural Local Bodies | SDRF | Total |
|---------|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|---------|
| | | | Basic | Performance | | | |
| 2018-19 | 2588.00 | 3502.96 | 21.35 | 6.06 | | 18.00 | 6258.73 |
| 2019-20 | 2716.00 | 3017.80 | 44.87 | - | | 18.00 | 6664.06 |
| 2020-21 | 1422.00 | 2782.93 | 45.00 | - | 93.00 | 47.00 | 4389.93 |
| 2021-22 | 1790.00 | 3327.82 | 34.00 | - | 69.00 | 47.00 | 5267.82 |

- The main source of untied fund for the State will consist primarily of Share of Taxes and Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRDG) while the grants for Urban Local Bodies, Rural Local Bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) are specific grants that cannot be utilized for any other purposes.

Revenue Expenditure

- Revenue 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 ₹8514.79 crore in 2020-21 (Actuals) to ₹ 9216.38 crore in 2021-22(BE) at an annual rate of 8.24 per cent. As this is estimated from the 2020-21 actuals figure and 2021-22 BE, the actuals figure for 2021-22 is expected to be even higher than that of 2020-21 actuals figure given the increase in expenditure on Health Care, Covid-related expenditure, Border disputes related expenses are involved apart from other obligatory expenses.
3. The total Revenue Expenditure in 2019-20 as a percentage of the total Revenue Receipt is 97.88 against 83.03 of the previous year. Revenue expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts is estimated at 110.00 per cent for 2020-21. The surging revenue expenditure has been a serious concern with regard to the financial health of the state.

Table 3.4 : Revenue Expenditure

| (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Items | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-21 (Actuals) | 2021-22 (BE) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | CSS Expenditure | 1121.42 | 1621.27 | 964.88 | 2016.14 |
| 2 | State Expenditure | 6384.18 | 7832.68 | 7549.91 | 7200.24 |
| 3 | Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2) | 7505.60 | 9453.95 | 8514.79 | 9216.38 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts | 83.03% | 97.88% | 110.00% | 94.09% |

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 FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020 and the Fifteenth Finance Commission. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended the Net Borrowing Ceilings for the States at 4% of GSDP for the year 2021-22.

2. The overall Capital Receipts for the year 2020-21(Actuals) was ₹ 2645.01 crore. Data on various Capital Receipts for the last 5-year period is shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 : Capital Receipts

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Items | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-21 (Actuals) | 2021-22 (BE) |
|---------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts) | 22.16 | 26.70 | 33.69 | 27.56 |
| 2 | Public Debt (2.1+2.2) | 134.22 | 1147.68 | 2611.32 | 1325.52 |
| 2.1 | Internal Debt | 122.86 | 1132.80 | 2363.70 | 1295.00 |
| 2.2 | Loans & Advances from Central Government | 11.36 | 14.88 | 247.62 | 30.52 |
| | Total (1+2) | 156.38 | 1174.38 | 2645.01 | 1353.08 |

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 increase from last year i.e 2020-21 (Actuals) by ₹291.47 crore with a total of ₹1417.44 crore in 2021-22(BE) while there was a decrease of ₹1105.73 crore in 2021-22 (BE) from 2020-21 (Actuals) under disbursement and repayment of loans & advances.
- Details of Capital Expenditure is given in Table 3.6 below:

Table 3.6: Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Items | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (Actuals) | 2020-21 (Actuals) | 2021-22 (BE) |
|---------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Capital Outlay | 1868.47 | 1372.67 | 1125.97 | 1417.44 |
| 2 | Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2) | 284.75 | 435.87 | 1620.79 | 515.06 |
| 2.1 | Disbursement of Loans & Advances | 40.52 | 81.95 | 2.90 | 0.60 |
| 2.2 | Repayment of Loans & Advances | 244.23 | 353.92 | 1617.89 | 514.46 |
| | Total (1+2) | 2153.2 | 1808.5 | 2746.76 | 1932.50 |

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, NCDC etc.
3. The accumulated debt of the State has progressively increased over the years as can be seen from Table-3.7 (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 3.7 below:-

Table 3.7: Outstanding Liabilities

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)</i> | <i>Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</i> | <i>Percentage of Debt to GSDP</i> |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 2016-17 | 6725.02 | 16366.00 | 41.09% |
| 2017-18 | 7300.31 | 17739.00 | 41.15% |
| 2018-19 | 7315.55 | 21878.97 | 33.44% |
| 2019-20 | 8671.79 | 25148.57 | 34.48% |
| 2020-21 | 9029.34 | 29076.42 | 31.05% |
| 2021-22 | 10491.20 | 33793.15 | 27.63% |

Note:

GSDP for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as per the C&AG report for the corresponding years. For 2018-19 to 2021-22 the figures are projected/estimated figures of Eco & Stats Deptt, GoM)

5. The outstanding liabilities of the State has steadily increased from ₹6725.02 crore in 2016-17 to ₹7300.31 crore in 2017-18, from ₹7315.55 crore in 2018-19 to ₹8671.79 crore in 2019-20, and from ₹9029.34 in 2020-21 (Actuals) to ₹10491.20 in 2021-22 (BE). Though there has been a substantial increase in the accumulated debt of the State, the corresponding growth of the economy witnessed during the same period has subdued the risk of approaching critical levels as can be seen from Table-3.7.
6. The FRBM Act, 2006 and Rules, 2007 prescribed 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 31.03.2021 was ₹243.04 crore. The State Government withdrew an amount ₹140.00 crore in 2019-20 as allowed by the Reserve Bank of India following consequent stress on state's finances as a result of the covid pandemic. 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 2020-21 is ₹46.50 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 hic-

cups in the form of Revenue Deficits during 2012-11, 2013-14 & 2014-15 has shown signs of recovery in the following years. However, 2020-21 and 2021-22 saw a decelerating revenue collection as a result of constant lockdowns and constrained economic activities throughout the country.

2. The actual position of Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) of the state for the period from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 is shown below –

2018-2019:

(+) ₹1533.90 crore (7.01% of GSDP)

2019-2020 (Actuals):

(+) ₹204.30 crore (0.81% of GSDP)

2020-21 (Actuals):

(-) ₹774.12 crore (- 2.66% of GSDP)

2021-22 (BE):

(+) ₹579.42 crore (1.71% 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. With the crisis ushered in by Covid-19, the State Government was obligated to avail additional borrowings as allowed by the Central Government. In light of this, The Mizoram FRBM Act, 2006 was amended in order to bring down Fiscal Deficit to 3% by 2024-25.
3. The actual position of Gross Fiscal Deficit of the state for the period from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 is as shown below: -

2018-2019 (Actuals) :

(-) ₹352.93 crore (FD 1.61% of GSDP)

2019-2020 (Actuals) :

(-) ₹1223.61 crore (FD 4.87% of GSDP)

2020-21 (Actuals):

(-) ₹1869.30 crore (FD 6.43% of GSDP)

2021-22 (BE):

(-) ₹811.06 crore (FD 2.40% of GSDP)



IV. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

*“Statistics is the grammar of science”
- Karl Pearson*

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 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:

Table 4.1 : Retail Price of Selected Commodities (Average Price in Rupees)

| Sl. No. | Commodities | Unit | 2012 -13 | 2013 -14 | 2014 -15 | 2015 -16 | 2016 -17 | 2017 -18 | 2018 -19 | 2019 -20 | 2020 -21 |
|---------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Kg | 30 | 32 | 38 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 46 | 48 | 59 |
| 2 | Atta | Kg | 24 | 27 | 28 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 46 |
| 3 | Masur Dal | Kg | 79 | 82 | 87 | 107 | 118 | 107 | 109 | 94 | 103 |
| 4 | Matar/ Chana | Kg | 43 | 50 | 49 | 54 | 54 | 50 | 51 | 64 | 79 |
| 5 | Mustard Oil | Lit | 105 | 120 | 118 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 128 | 118 | 146 |
| 6 | Pork | Kg | 189 | 210 | 244 | 251 | 251 | 225 | 265 | 331 | 394 |
| 7 | Beef | Kg | 209 | 237 | 263 | 307 | 314 | 625 | 325 | 406 | 488 |
| 8 | Mutton | Kg | 267 | 286 | 338 | 342 | 342 | 370 | 400 | 444 | 550 |
| 9 | Fish | Kg | 238 | 266 | 296 | 331 | 339 | 337 | 293 | 250 | 291 |
| 10 | Milk (Fresh) | Lit | 43 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 59 | 56 | 61 | 62 | 60 |
| 11 | Ginger | Kg | 30 | 41 | 75 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 49 | 65 | 73 |
| 12 | Potato | Kg | 25 | 27 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 34 | 37 |
| 13 | Sugar | Kg | 46 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 50 |
| 14 | LPG Gas (14.20 Kg) | Cylinder | 432 | 431 | 411 | 435 | 447 | 468 | 488 | 464 | 737 |

Retail Price Index

Retail Price index is calculated from a basket of 7 groups of commodities with base year 2012=100. The Retail Price Index as on March 2021 is calculated at **126.02**.

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.

Table 4.2 : Wholesale Price of Selected Commodities (Average)

(Price in Rupees)

| Sl. No. | Commodities | Unit | 2012 -13 | 2013 -14 | 2014 -15 | 2015 -16 | 2016 -17 | 2017 -18 | 2018 -19 | 2019 -20 | 2020 -21 |
|---------|-------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Qtl | 3102 | 3444 | 4199 | 4461 | 4314 | 4114 | 4471 | 4600 | 5717 |
| 2 | Atta | Qtl | 1837 | 2374 | 2545 | 2700 | 2703 | 2770 | 2786 | 3514 | 3400 |
| 3 | Masur Dal (Small) | Qtl | 6312 | 7214 | 7604 | 9986 | 10152 | 9538 | 9475 | 8086 | 9413 |
| 4 | Sugar | Qtl | 3949 | 4531 | 4294 | 3817 | 3782 | 4475 | 4475 | 4457 | 4463 |
| 5 | Salt | 50kg | 391 | 444 | 539 | 718 | 772 | 870 | 927 | 1951 | 2083 |
| 6 | Ginger | Qtl | 2032 | 2732 | 5654 | 2793 | 2611 | 3621 | 3621 | 4300 | 5714 |
| 7 | Pork | Qtl | 18625 | 20825 | 24400 | 25050 | 23500 | 28000 | 23850 | NA | NA |
| 8 | Beef | Qtl | 20100 | 23650 | 26280 | 30650 | 29000 | 32000 | 29250 | NA | NA |
| 9 | Chicken (Broiler) | Qtl | 18500 | 19100 | 18975 | 22200 | 23000 | 20000 | 26460 | NA | NA |
| 10 | Fish | Qtl | 19225 | 16750 | 29575 | 33100 | 32000 | 52000 | 26370 | NA | NA |
| 11 | Potato | Qtl | 1760 | 1801 | 2318 | 2680 | 2505 | 1450 | 1450 | 2557 | 2413 |
| 12 | Onion | Qtl | 2262 | 4709 | 2761 | 3531 | 3280 | 3338 | 3338 | 4957 | 4758 |
| 13 | Brinjal | Qtl | 1170 | 1775 | 3785 | 3984 | 3119 | 4113 | 4050 | 4829 | 4763 |

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.

Table 4.3 : Consumer Price Index (Base : 2012=100) and Inflation Rate- Source : MoSPI
(as on December)

| Sl. No. | Year | CPI (All India) | | | Inflation | CPI (Mizoram) | | | Inflation |
|---------|------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Com bined | Rate (%) (All India) | Rural | Urban | Com-bined | Rate (%) (Mizoram) |
| 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 | 121.5 | 2.02 |
| 3 | 2015 | 127.9 | 124 | 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 | 140.1 | 1.06 |
| 7 | 2019 | 152.2 | 148.3 | 150.4 | 7.35 | 147.7 | 140.0 | 143.0 | 7.12 |
| 8 | 2020 | 158.5 | 156.0 | 157.3 | 4.59 | 159.6 | 156.1 | 157.5 | 10.14 |
| 9 | 2021 | 167.0 | 165.1 | 166.1 | 5.59(P) | 166.2 | 164.2 | 165.0 | 4.76(P) |

As on December 2021, the annual inflation rate (Prov.) on point-to-point basis (December 2021 over December 2020) in Mizoram is **4.76%** against the All-India inflation rate of **5.59%**. The All-India annual inflation rate increased compared to the same month of the previous year, i.e., **4.59%**. In contrast to this, the inflation rate of Mizoram decreased compared to the previous year's rate of **10.14%**.



V. PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

“When public and private sectors combine intellectual and other resources, more can be achieved”
- Grow Harlem Brundtland

In a developing economy like ours, Public Sector Units or Enterprises (PSEs) play a vital role not only in addressing market failures but also in providing stimulus to the economy. While providing public service remains the priority of PSEs, it is nevertheless crucial that they do not become a burden on the public exchequer and thereby defeat the very purpose of their being.

I. Zoram Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (ZIDCO)

Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited was set up in 1978 under the Companies Act, 1956 and is a twin functional Corporation. It is a Private Company owned jointly by Government of Mizoram and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The name was later changed to Zoram Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation Limited. The percentage of share capital contribution by the Government of Mizoram is 73% which is higher than 51% and thus, the Company comes under the term ‘Government Company’. There are 40 employees under the corporation during 2020-21.

Table 5.1 : Expenditure, Revenue and Profit Generated

(₹ in lakh)

| Year | Expenditure | Revenue | Profit generated |
|---------|-------------|---------|------------------|
| 2016-17 | 1864.26 | 2118.04 | 253.78 |
| 2017-18 | 1581.42 | 1653.82 | 72.40 |
| 2018-19 | 1272.96 | 1355.46 | 82.47 |
| 2019-20 | 718.96 | 753.64 | 34.68 |
| 2020-21 | 8025.49 | 8688.52 | 98.34 |

Main activities of ZIDCO:

- 1. Recovery of loans:** Since April 2018, Rs 1.7 crore (including Principal and interest) has been recovered from various loanees till date. ZIDCO has approached the State legal services Authority (MSLSA) for settlement of long pending cases through LOK ADALAT. Till date, 142 defaulter cases have been sent for settlement and award given in 92 cases. Loanees are being vigorously pursued to abide by the settlement terms and conditions.

2. **Implementing agency:** ZIDCO acts as an implementing agency for the construction of Multi-Storied Car Parking Cum Shopping Complex funded by HUDCO to reduce traffic jamming in the state capital of Mizoram.
3. **Construction of JNV, Saiha (Mizoram)-Phase-A:** Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of HRD) has appointed ZIDCO as a Construction Agency for taking up the Construction of JNV, Saiha (Mizoram) - Phase-A on April 2008 with a Project cost of Rs. 1420.43 lakhs. The work is in progress and at present 80% of the construction has been completed
4. **Apparel And Garments Making Centre at Industrial Growth Centre Luangmual, Aizawl:** Ministry of Textile Government of India set up Centres for the North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) for the 8 (eight) States of North East Region. Each centre consisting of 3 units of 100 machines with 100% Govt. of India funding and the facilities shall be made available to entrepreneurs having background in textile/fashion industry as seed funding their Industrial unit with "Plug and play mode". The State Government i/c Industries Department allotted 20,000 Sqm. for this unit at I.G.C. Luangmual, Aizawl (Sakawrtuichhun). The State Government appointed ZIDCO as project Implementing Agency for the operation of one skill development and two Productions of the units at the centre. Operating Agencies have been selected namely:-

Unit I : Vakiria

Unit II : Computerized Embroidery

Unit III : Vocational School of Education.

Commercial operation started, reberating employment for 150 workers.

5. **HPCL partnership with ZIDCO:** Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Purbanchal Bhavan, Kolkata submitted a proposal to enter into a partnership with ZIDCO for setting up of Hindustan Petroleum Outlets in the State of Mizoram. They have expressed their readiness to sign MOU with ZIDCO. The management is considers establishment of several outlets in Aizawl and Lunglei. Identification of possible sites in Aizawl and its surrounding areas and Lunglei District is currently underway.

II. Mizoram Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (ZOHANDCO) was incorporated on 20th December, 1988 under the Companies Act, 1956. The aims and objects of the Corporation are to develop, aid, advise, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of handloom and handicrafts units in the state, whether owned or conducted by the Government, Statutory body Company, firm or individuals and to provide them with capital, credit means resource and technical and managerial assistance for the conduct of their method of manufacture, management along with marketing and their technique of production.

The Government of Mizoram decided to close down the Corporation in 2015 under ERR, 2015. The process of closure for de-registration was undertaken actively as required under the Companies Act, 1956. However, the state government resolved to revive the Corporation in its cabinet meeting held on 08.03.2019 and necessary action for restoration of the Corporation is initiated. There are 12 employees under Corporation and main activities undertaken during the financial year 2020-21 may be seen below:

III. Mizoram Food & Allied Industries Corporation Ltd (MIFCO)

Mizoram Food & Allied Industries Corporation Ltd is a Private incorporated on 19 December 1989. It is classified as State Government Company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Shillong. It is involved in production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats.

There are 22 permanent employees and 6 provisional employees under the corporation. The public services rendered by the corporation include:

- 1) *Passion Fruit and Pineapple Fruit have been purchased from farmers/growers.*
- 2) *612 nos. of families of Passion Fruit Growers have been assisted with buying agreement under RKVY Scheme.*
- 3) *Table 5.2 : Items of production with volume and value of production:*

| SI.No | Activities | Place | Funded By |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Skill Up gradation Training | Aizawl, ZOHANDCO Office, Chaltlang | UNDP |
| 2. | Awareness Programme | 1.Aizawl 2. Serchhip 3. Khawzawl 4. Lunglei | National SC/ST Hub, under MSME |
| 3. | Exhibition | 1.Aizawl 2. Lawngtlai | National SC/ST Hub, under MSME |
| 4. | Vendors Development Programme | 1. Champhai 2. Saiha 3. Serchhip 4. Aizawl | National SC/ST Hub, under MSME |
| 5. | Skill Development Training Programs | 1. Saiha 2. Champhai 3. Lunglei 4. Aizawl | National SC/ST Hub, under MSME |
| 6. | Special Handloom Expo | Champhai District | National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP |
| 7. | Special Handloom Expo | Saiha District | National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP |
| 8. | Special Handloom Expo | Serchhip District | National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP |
| 9. | Special Handloom Expo | Lunglei District | National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP |

Table 5.3 : Expenditure, revenue and profit generated (Amount in ₹)

| Year | Raw materials | Qty received | Rate | Juice Products | Amounts (₹) |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| 2015-2016 | Passion Fruits | 915.5 qtls. | 1400/- | 38842 lts | 26,817.00 |
| | Pineapple | 456.12 | 1000/- | 1120 | 4,56,120.00 |
| 2016-2017 | Passion Fruits | 1736.79 qtls. | 1400/- | 32760 lts | 2,43,150.00 |
| | Pineapple | Nil | - | - | - |
| | Orange | Nil | - | - | - |
| 2017-2018 | Passion Fruits | 571.27 qtls. | 1400/- | 9779 lts | 7,99,778.00 |
| | Pineapple | Nil | - | - | - |
| | Orange | Nil | - | - | - |
| 2018-2019 | Passion Fruits | 316.22 qtls | 1500/- | 5730 lts | 474330.00 |
| | Pineapple | Nil | - | - | - |
| | Orange | Nil | - | - | - |
| 2019-2020 | Passion Fruits | 154.01 qtls | 1500/- | 2870 lts | 3,21,015.00 |
| | Pineapple Fruits | 16.07 qtls | 1200/- | 600 lts | 19,284.00 |
| | Pineapple Fruits | 53.29 qtls | 1400/- | 1840 lts | 74,696.00 |
| | Orange | Nil | - | - | - |

Table No. 5.4

| Year | Expenditure | Revenue | Profit |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 2015-2016 | 1,72,692,663.00 | 22,36,20,411.00 | 53,012.00 |
| 2016-2017 | 22,87,57,427.00 | 25,28,14,928.00 | 3,55,706.00 |
| 2017-2018 | 10,40,08,330.22 | 14,52,50,387.18 | 4,58,962.96 |
| 2018-2019 | 6,43,70,618.29 | 6,81,20,210.00 | (-) 1,45,40,203.29 |
| 2019-2020 | 1,29,98,690.00 | 2,89,76,384.77 | (-) 44,08,427.23 |

IV. Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (MAMCO)

MAMCO was set up on 29th February 1993 under the companies Act 1956. It was set up with the objectives of procuring/ collecting, storage, transportation and settlement of agricultural produces, thereby rendering a valuable service to the cultivators and the economy as whole. MAMCO has extended its operations to include construction works and 14 workers are currently employed under the corporation. The following on-going projects are undertaken by MAMCO at different locations in Mizoram under Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Government of India:-

1. Construction of JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya (JNV) Campus Development Works at Khawzawl - ₹28.61 crore
2. Construction of JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya (JNV) Campus Development Works at Mamit - ₹ 29.73 crore
3. Construction of KendriyaVidyalayaSangathan (KVS) Campus Development Works at Lunglei - ₹ 23.85crore.

V. Mizoram Pig Producers' Cooperative Federation Limited (PIGFED)

PIGFED has been actively engaged in selling good quality compound feeds at reasonable prices. Animal feeds were further subsidized to Primary Society Members at the rate of one rupee per kilogram of feed. Free delivery have been provided to customers as far as practicable within Aizawl and its surrounding area. PIGFED Ltd. had distributed 856 quintals of feed at a subsidized rate during the year 2019-2020. A number of farmers with limited resources had able to utilize it for supporting their activities in piggery.

The task of Artificial Insemination in Pig within Aizawl area was handed over to PIGFED on July, 2014 by A.H&Vety. Department, Govt. of Mizoram. The total number of pigs inseminated with 2015-2020 was 19049 and a total number of 74661 numbers of piglets were produced out of which 38375 were male and 36287 were female.

Table 5.5 : Expenditure, Revenue And profit Generated by PIGFED

| Particular | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Expenditure | 2,09,75,321.15 | 1,30,45,709.98 | 1,24,06,428.00 | 89,42,341.00 | 84,81,690.00 |
| Revenue | 2,32,05,174.98 | 1,61,14,169.80 | 1,32,65,107.00 | 1,00,58,906.00 | 1,03,25,543.00 |
| Profit generated | 22,29,853.83 | 30,68,459.82 | 44,33,057.00 | 11,16,565.00 | 18,43,852.00 |

VI. Table 5.6 : Mizoram State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers' Federation Limited (MIZOFED)

| Year | No. of Employees | Salaries of employees (₹ in crore) | Value of production (₹ in crore) | Expenditure (₹ in crore) | Revenue (₹ in crore) | Profit (₹ in crore) |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2014-15 | 93 | 4.2 | 46.88 | 8.32 | 156.49 | 0.73 |
| 2015-16 | 89 | 4.26 | 127.00 | 7.60 | 139.47 | 2.86 |
| 2016-17 | 93 | 4.55 | 135.65 | 7.66 | 203.80 | 3.84 |
| 2017-18 | 88 | 5.02 | 155.97 | 8.74 | 281.30 | 4.50 |
| 2018-19 | 85 | 5.53 | 196.03 | 9.96 | 372.22 | 1.75 |

VII. Mizoram Milk Producers' Cooperative Union Limited (MULCO)

MULCO was established in the year 1984. Its main objective is to produce and distribute processed hygiene milk in and around Aizawl city. It works to establish direct linkage between milk producers and consumers.

Table 5.7

| Year | No. of employees | | Revenue | Expenditure | Gross Profit | Net profit/loss |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Regular staff | Master roll | | | | |
| 2015-2016 | 15 | 56 | 1293.83 | 1381.13 | 97.08 | 3.84 |
| 2016-2017 | 15 | 50 | 1220.33 | 1256.07 | 154.54 | 3.32 |
| 2017-2018 | 15 | 48 | 1352.14 | 1367.24 | 159.04 | 7.64 |
| 2018-2019 | 15 | 46 | 1619.94 | 1721.29 | 152.59 | -22.73 |
| 2019-2020 | 15 | 45 | 1534.16 | 1487.25 | 176.19 | 18.15 |

Table 5.8 : Volume and Value of productions during the past 5 years

| YEARS | VOLUME (litres in lakhs) | VALUE (₹ in lakhs) |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2015-2016 | 23.23 | 928.29 |
| 2016-2017 | 19.03 | 825.16 |
| 2017-2018 | 21.2 | 958.41 |
| 2018-2019 | 24.18 | 1061.93 |
| 2019-2020 | 22.12 | 1132.25 |

VI. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed”
– Mahatma Gandhi

1. Forest

Forest cover in the country is being monitored by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun by conducting countrywide assessment in every two consecutive years. Based on ‘India State of Forest Report-2019’ published by Forest Survey of India, 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 Report, the state has 12047.71 Sq.km open forests.

Table 6.1 : Statistics of Forest Cover, 2020-2021

| Sl. No. | Forest Cover | UNIT | 2020-21 |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| I | Forest Areas as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) Assessment | | |
| 1. | Very Dense Forest | Km ² | 157.05 |
| 2. | Moderately Dense Forest | Km ² | 5800.75 |
| 3. | Open Forest | Km ² | 12047.71 |
| | Total (Forest) | Km ² | 18005.51 |
| 4. | Percentage to total geographical area of the State | % | 85.41 |
| 5. | Tree Cover | Km ² | 441.00 |
| | Total (Forest+Tree) | Km² | 18446.51 |
| II | Recorded Forest Areas of State Forest Department | | |
| 1. | Estimated value of forest wealth lost | Km ² | NA |
| 2. | Protected Forests | Km ² | 4482.90 |
| 3. | Unclassed Forests | Km ² | 1158.10 |
| | TOTAL | Km² | 5641.00 |

Source: Statistical Cell, PCCF Office, EF&CC Department

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 ecosystem. 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.

Notified Forests & Protected Areas

Notified Forests of Mizoram can be classified broadly into 4 categories *viz* Riverine reserved Forests, Inner-line Reserved Forest, Roadside reserved Forests and Other Reserved Forests. Mizoram has 10 Protected Area covering a total area of 1858.75 Sq.km which is about 8.81% of the total geographical area of the state.

Table 6.2 : Area Under Various Reserved Forest

| Sl. No. | Type of Forest | Area (in sq.km) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. State owned | | |
| 1 | Riverine reserved forest | 1832.50 |
| 2 | Innerline reserved forest | 570.00 |
| 3 | Roadside reserved forest | 97.20 |
| 4 | Other reserved forests | 1963.63 |
| 5 | Wildlife protected areas | 1858.75 |
| 6 | B. District Councils Forests | 2562.00 |
| | Total reserved forests | 8084.08 |

The interference of National Green Tribunal (NGT) towards the cancellation of encroached lands within the Riverine Reserve Forests and other Reserved and Government Forests opens opportunity for reclaiming the latter and also prevent further encroachment. Regular and stable management of forests may be expected in these Reserved Forest under the guiding vigilance of NGT.

Table 6.3 : Area under protected Areas

| 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 | 35.00 | Lunglei |
| 6 | Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary | 60.00 | Champhai |
| 7 | Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary | 35.75 | Aizawl |
| 8 | Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary | 180.00 | Lunglei |
| 9 | Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary | 50.00 | Kolasib |
| 10 | Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary | 250.00 | Saiha |
| 11 | Buhvum Wildlife Sanctuary | 94.00 | Lawngtlai |
| | Total | 1952.75 | |

Source: Record of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have very low visitor footfall. Collection of revenue from visitors to these Protected Areas is negligible.

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. As per APO 2021-2022, advance work of 3500 Ha along with maintenance of older plantations covering 3710 Ha have been approved.

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. As per APO 2021-2022, advance work of 9907.7 Ha along with maintenance of previous year plantations covering 7176.30 have been approved. The project has been implemented in Aizawl Division, Champhai Division, Kolasib Division, Darlawn Division and Thenzawl Forest Division.

Prevention of Forest Fire: Centrally Sponsored Scheme such as Forest Fire Prevention and management Scheme (FFPM) is also being implemented 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. During 2021-22, 250 kms long new firelines had been created and another 130 kms long old firelines had been maintained within the whole State. During fire season of 2021-2022, 170 nos. of Fire Watcher has been engaged for 4 months. Mizoram has adopted a fire prevention mascot which is fondly called as 'Khitea' for creating awareness and effective fire prevention.

Conservation of Wildlife and their habitats: The government has also been 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 EF&CC 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 1858.75 Sq.km which is more than 8.81% of the State's geographical area. The details of Protected Area, are given in Table 4 below.

With the increasing awareness among the public towards the importance of forest and wildlife, preservation, conservation of wildlife and their habitats, sustainable management of forests, raising and maintenance of afforestation plantations are expected to go in a more smooth and fruitful way.

Fire Prevention Programme: For creating awareness and sensitization amongst the general public, fire prevention programme such as, fire prevention week etc. have been observed every year during the onset of fire season. Creation of fire line, maintenance of fire line, engagement of fire watchers, awareness campaign etc. under appropriate schemes are some important activities which are being done during the season.

2. Pollution Control

Being industrially backward, the air and water quality of Mizoram is normally found relatively good, compared to other industrialized states. However, proper preventive measures is to be given now to control the rising pollution levels due to vehicular emissions, road dusts, industries and developmental projects that are fast coming up in the state. Now is the right time to act before pollution levels get beyond control in the state and there many opportunities that can be utilized for the purpose.

Industrial Pollution Control (IPC): Industrial Pollution Control (IPC) involves various kinds of works like inventory, consent management, inspection, compliance monitoring and instigating actions against defaulting industries.

Table 6.4 : Status of actions taken/achievements on IPC during 2021-22

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Actions | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1 | Inventory | Nil | | | | | |
| 2 | Inspections & monitoring | 17 | | | | | |
| 3 | Physical Crossed Verification on Compliance Report | 21 (Automobile Works) | | | | | |
| 4 | Complaints Received & Resolved | 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | Directions issued | 2 | | | | | |
| 4 | Penalty served | Nil | | | | | |
| 5 | Consent | <i>Category wise no. of consent granted</i> | | | | | |
| | | RED | | ORANGE | | GREEN | |
| | | 2021-22 | Cumulative | 2021-22 | Cumulative | 2021-22 | Cumulative |
| | Consent to Establish (CTE) | 11 | 218 | 51 | 402 | 39 | 412 |
| | Consent to Operate (CTO) | 13 | 80 | 13 | 227 | 26 | 249 |
| | Consent Renewed | NIL | 22 | 1 | 34 | NIL | 33 |

Upgradation of existing Air Quality Monitoring Stations (Manual): At present, MPCB has a total of 19 nos. of air quality monitoring stations established and in fully operation in 8 districts of the state as listed below, out of which 8 stations have been upgraded by initiating monitoring of PM_{2.5} in addition to PM₁₀, SPM, SO₂ and NO₂.

Table 6.5 : Existing Air quality monitoring stations in Mizoram which are in operation during 2020-21

| Sl. No. | District | No. of stations | Station Location | Upgraded with PM _{2.5} |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 4 | Khatla, Laipuitlang, Bawngkawn & Dawrpui (Aizawl) | Khatla, Laipuitlang, Bawngkawn & Dawrpui (Aizawl) |
| 2 | Kolasib | 2 | Diakkawn & Project Veng (Kolasib) | Diakkawn & Project Veng (Kolasib) |
| 3 | Lunglei | 2 | Venglai & Farm Veng (Lunglei) | Venglai & Farm Veng (Lunglei) |
| 4 | Champhai | 2 | Vengsang & Kahrawt Veng (Champhai) | Vengsang & Kahrawt Veng (Champhai) |
| 5 | Mamit | 3 | Bazar Veng & Lungsir (Mamit), Lengpui Airport | Lengpui Airport |
| 6 | Serchhip | 2 | Bazar Veng and P&E Veng (Serchhip) | - |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 2 | L-IV & DC Complex (Lawngtlai) | - |
| 8 | Siaha | 2 | New Colony & EMC Veng, Siaha | - |
| | Total | 19 | | |

From the existing stations in the state, MPCB has been undertaking regular monitoring of air quality during the year, 2021-22 at the recommended frequency of 24 hrs. monitoring of twice a week for 4 nos. of air parameters namely, PM₁₀, SPM, SO₂, NO₂ and PM_{2.5} (from 11 stations). Data generated from these stations were regularly submitted to CPCB via online portal (EAQDES) on weekly basis and AQI published through local newspapers/Televisions and data uploaded on MPCB and ENVIS website and mobile App (Air Quality of Mizoram) for public information and awareness. Monthly Air Quality Index (AQI) generated during the period, January to November 2021 is shown at Annexure XXI).

Real time air quality data generation from Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS): CAAQMS installed at Sikulpuikawn, Aizawl with the financial support from the Central and State Govt. has been in operation on continuous basis of 24 hrs. a day during the reporting year with generated data for 12 parameters displayed for the public using LED Display Board and directly fed to CPCB's server and also readily accessible at CPCB's website.

Water Quality Monitoring from various water sources in Mizoram: MPCB has established a total of 76 water quality monitoring stations covering various sources of water located all over the state. Water quality monitoring has been regularly undertaken on monthly basis from the existing 76 nos. of locations during the reporting period. About 23 nos. of water quality parameters including field, physico chemical and bacteriological parameters have been monitored following the prescribed CPCB's guidelines. Water quality index of the rivers for November, 2020 is given below:

Table 6.6 : Water quality index of the rivers for Nov., 2020

| Station Code | Location Name | Name of Monitoring Agency | BOD | DO | FC | TC | WATER QUALITY STATUS |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Monitoring Month (2021)</i> | | | November 2021 | | | | |
| <i>Water Quality Criteria</i> | | | < 3.0 mg/L | > 4.0 mg/L | < 2500 MPN/100 ml | < 5000 MPN/100 ml | |
| 2050 | Tlawng River Upper Stream | MPCB | 1 | 5.1 | 3 | 210 | Satisfactory |
| 2051 | Tlawng River Lower Stream | MPCB | 1.4 | 5.9 | 3 | 210 | Satisfactory |
| 2052 | Tuirial River Upper Stream | MPCB | 1 | 6.8 | 43 | 210 | Satisfactory |
| 2053 | Tuirial River Lower Stream | MPCB | 1 | 6.9 | 43 | 210 | Satisfactory |
| 3709 | Tlawng River at Sairang Village | MPCB | 1 | 7.3 | 15 | 110 | Satisfactory |

Vehicular Emission Testing under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules: During the reporting period, Mizoram Pollution Control Board continued regular testing of vehicular emission from ex-

Table 6.7 : Vehicular Emission Testing

| Station | New capital Complex | Bawngkawn | Zemabawk | Lunglei | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| No. of Vehicles tested | 4139 | 2430 | 2018 | 1161 | 9748 |

isting three (3) vehicular emission testing centres within Aizawl City & 1 centre at Lunglawn, Lunglei.

Schemes sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board

National Air Quality Monitoring (NAMP): Under NAMP, MPCB has initiated air quality monitoring activity in the state starting with 3 monitoring stations in Aizawl in the year, 2005 with the financial support of CPCB. By the year, 2011, additional eighth (8) new stations were set up covering 4 districts such as, Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai and Kolasib. During the year, 2020-21, eight (8) more stations was again set up covering remaining 4 districts, Saiha, Lawngtlai, Mamit and Serchhip. As of now, there are a total of 19 nos. of air quality monitoring stations in the state under NAMP. The Programme is financially sponsored by CPCB. All the capital costs and operation and maintenance is borne by CPCB. At present, a total of 27 staff are engaged under NAMP who are looking after the stations.

National Water Quality Monitoring (NWMP): Under NWMP, MPCB has initiated regular water monitoring activity in Mizoram since 2005. Initially 6 water monitoring locations were identified including Tuirial and Tlawng River. The water quality monitoring network has been strengthened over the years as CPCB sanctioned more nos. of monitoring stations. Two staff (one SA and one DEO) are engaged under the scheme. As of now, there are 76 nos. of water monitoring locations now in operation covering all the districts of Mizoram. The monitoring locations include various important water sources located all over the state.

Schemes sponsored by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

Environmental Information System (ENVIS): ENVIS is a distributed environmental information network, launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India in the year 1982. In Mizoram, ENVIS was launched in the year, 2002-03 with MPCB as the Host institute and is operated by Mizoram ENVIS Hub with 4 support staff as provided under the scheme by the Ministry.

National Green Corps (NGC) / Eco-clubs: NGC is a national Environmental Awareness Programme aimed at providing school children with environmental educations and awareness for the protection of the environment. In Mizoram, the programme was initiated in the year, 2002-03 with MPCB as the Nodal Agency in the state. As of now, there are as many as **2245** school eco-clubs and **24** nos. of college eco-clubs in operation during the FY 2021-2022. Environmental Awareness Activities undertaken by Eco-clubs under the coordination of MPCB during 2020-2021 include Awareness Campaigns through online competitions/webinar/lectures/posterings/pledge taking etc., Cleanliness drives, Plantations/ maintaining Eco-gardens, Single Use Plastic free campaigns and Observance of Environment related Days etc.

Swachhta Action Plan (SAP): SAP Programme, initiated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India in the year, 2016-2017, has a vision to mainstream Swachhta activities for Clean India. Being the designated State Nodal Agency for Mizoram, MPCB had submitted SAP for 2021-22 and received financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakh for the year 2021-22. Activities undertaken so far during the month of January to November 2021 includes Cleanliness drives at public places, river front cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns on Single-use plastic, online training, distribution of dustbins (Green, Blue, Yellow) to college eco-clubs, Community Covid Care Centres (CCCC) and households, House to house environmental awareness campaigns, distribution of saplings, water testing kit, pamphlets, hand sanitizer, facemasks, disinfectants and online competitions for school/college eco-clubs etc.

3. Disaster Management

Disaster Management & Relief preparedness of the State may be summarised as follows:

- a) *Interface with other Ministries/Departments to generate awareness/preparedness on various natural calamities in the form of training/workshop and distribution of posters/leaflets/pamphlets, conduct of Mock Drills, organizing school level painting/essay writing competitions, display advertisement etc.*
- b) *The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram is to lay down the State Disaster Management Policy. State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram also has been notified.*
- c) *District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in all Districts have also been notified and set up under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.*
- d) *State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Units of One Company strength each has been set up in seven armed police battalions of Mizoram. Training of SDRF personnel is being carried out in full-swing.*
- e) *The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) for Mizoram is established at the Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Office at Chawnpui, Aizawl.*
- f) *District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOC's) were established in eight districts within the premises of Deputy Commissioner's compound. These DEOCs will be the Control Room-cum-Information Centre during disaster. Setting up of DEOC in the new three districts is taken up now.*
- g) *Crisis Management Plan for Mizoram has been compiled covering Emergency Response Plan and standard operating procedures of all line Departments.*
- h) *The Mizoram State Disaster Management Plan – 2019 is being approved by State Disaster Management Authority on 26.09.2019.*
- i) *Since Mizoram is a landslide prone state where numerous landslides occur annually, waterproof sheeting (HDPE Tarpaulin/Poly-Tarpaulin) have been procured since a long time back to cover and combat this common Disaster as remedial measures.*
- j) *Focus attention on the victims of sinking area of land and landslide for the safety of the properties and life.*
- k) *Assistance is given under the guidelines of SDRF/NDRF to victims of calamities through the District Authorities/Deputy Commissioners.*
- l) *Search and Rescue Equipments are distributed to all Deputy Commissioners/EOCs as well as the trained units of the SDRF under the Commandants of Armed Police battalions.*
- m) *Conduct of training for various levels of Government functionaries, elected representatives, teachers, Architect, Engineers, Masons and NGOs*
- n) *Undertake Rapid Visual Screening of buildings and suggest remedial measures.*

Collaboration with NGO: The Young Mizo Association (YMA) is the first responder in case of any disasters incident that happens in a locality. The DM&R Department and the YMA are working closely during disaster and collaborated for trainings and workshops several times. On 22nd July, 2020 the Central YMA was donated ERV (Bolero camper) and Search & Rescue equipment by the DM&R Department for emergency response to disaster and other unforeseen hazardous circumstances.

Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA) & Hazard Zonation Mapping of Mizoram Disaster Management System Project: HRVA for Aizawl, Siaha and Lawngtlai District have been prepared. Kolasib District HRVA was approved and released on 5.11.2021 by the hon'ble Minister, DM&R. HRVA for the remaining districts will be prepared in the near future.

Hazard Zonation Mapping of Mizoram Disaster Management System Project sponsored by NEC: is completed for the category of- Landslide, Earthquake, Fire, Flood and Cyclone.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF): Disaster Management Act, 2005 has a provision for mitigation of disaster and to set aside fund for the same. Numerous works have been taken under SDMF and list of works to be undertaken has been compiled. A budget of Rs.200. 00 lakh has been allocated and expenditure has been sanctioned. The 15th Finance Commission has recommended a budget allocation of Rs. 47.00 Crore for State Disaster Response Fund under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) wherein 20% of the budget allocation has been set aside for Mitigation works. The guidelines on Constitution & Administration and Items and Norms of SDRMF from the Ministry of Home Affairs are awaited for utilization of the fund.

State Disaster Response Fund and Capacity Building Fund: Immediate Relief to victims of Natural Disasters/ Calamities has been provided timely through the Deputy Commissioner of all the Districts. Fund has also been utilized for Capacity Building programme, procurement of Search & Rescue equipment and for Restoration works. 10 % of SDRF has been set aside by the 14th Finance Commission for victims of **State Specific Disasters** for which SDMA in its meeting on the 4.6.2015 approved the following specific disasters:

- a) Death/ injury sustained requiring hospitalization -Struck by Lightning.
- b) Unnatural death/ injury sustained requiring hospitalization / loss of limb caused during bread earning period (Fall from tree, obstructed by branch of tree, stone, drowning).
- c) Death/ injury sustained requiring hospitalization -Flash flood.

Successive Earthquake in Champhai: Site Verification and Sensitization of villages under Champhai District that was hit by successive earthquake last year, 2020 was conducted by a team headed by Jt. Director (Ops), DM&R wherein 25 villages, 2 Police Stations, SDRF Bn. Station- Dunglelang, Beat Post and 8th AR Beat Post- Farkawn were visited. 30 bundles of Silpaulin, 95 nos of Mosquito Nets, 37 nos. of Torch Light, 9 nos. of First Aid Box, 7 coils of Search & Rescue Nylon Rope, 5 bundles of Pamphlets were disbursed.

Seismic Station in Mizoram: National Centre for Seismology (NCS), Indian Metrological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has undertaken the project and installed Seismic Sensor/ Observatory/ Station at 2 places in Mizoram- Directorate of Geology and Mineral resources, Aizawl and secondly, at DC Complex, Siaha District. The seismic data is fed to the Department of DM&R and Department of G&MR. Last October, an additional seismic station was proposed & surveyed to be installed in DC Complex, Champhai District and the building for housing the instrument is under construction and the instrument will be installed once the building is completed.

In Collaboration with Pachhunga University College (PUC), Aizawl –3 Seismic Stations will be established in PUC, Khawbung BDO Compound, Lunglei DC Office, respectively. Total Project Cost is Rs. 11. 4725lakh. On the 12 November, 2021, Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the Seismic Station at Pachhunga University College. Seismic Station at Khawbung BDO Compound was inaugurated on the 2.12.2021. The project is undertaken from Capacity Building Fund.

COVID- 19 Status of the State

As per the report received in Mizoram State Control Room for COVID- 19 Monitoring

Table 6.8 : Covid Vaccination Status in Mizoram w.e.f 16.01.2021 to 31.01.2022

| Facilities | 1 st dose | Complete dose |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Government Facilities | 791525 | 6,11,872 |
| Private Facilities | 2215 | 2251 |
| Total doses administered since 16.01.2021 | 793740 | 614123 |

Table 6.9 : Covid 19 Status in Mizoram w.e.f 25.03.2020 to 31.01.2022

| INDEX | CUMMULATIVE |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Samples tested | 1969878 |
| Confirmed positive | 172491 |
| Discharged | 157584 |
| Death | 606 |
| Active case | 14301 |

COVID- 19 Initiatives

Mizoram State Control Room- cum- State Emergency Operation Centre for Monitoring the spread of COVID- 19 Virus Outbreak: State Control Room- cum- SEOC was established on the 20th March, 2020 at Mizoram Administrative Training Institute, Senhri Conference Hall and was shifted to Conference Hall, Directorate of Disaster Management & Rehabilitation, Chawnpui and is operational 24 x 7 till date. State Control Room is in operation to guide and address issues pertaining to COVID- 19 faced by the public within and outside Mizoram.

Table 6.10 : Covid-19 Expenditure under SRDF since March, 2020

| Sl. No. | Expenditure Particulars | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | District Disaster Management Authorities | 15,42,14,746 |
| 2 | Health and Family Welfare Dept. | 532,85,990 |
| 3 | Disaster Management & Rehabilitation | 37,55,150 |
| 4 | Others - Chartered Flight for Cargo shipment Air India Ltd, Commerce & Industries Department for Locally manufactured PPE Suits, Sulhnu Application, Procurement of Mosquito nets etc. | 2,69,53,648 |
| | Total | 23,82,09,534 |

VII. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

“Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures, since the production of nature are the materials of art”

- Edward Gibbon

1. Agriculture

Significance of the Sector

The age-old practice of shifting cultivation remains the predominant mode of agriculture in the State. As per 2011 census 55.17% of main workers are engaged in Agriculture & Allied sector and continues to be the main source of livelihood for the rural community, it is imperative that the sector receive due attention from policy makers and planners.

The high dependence on agriculture may not be as lamentable, provided proper facilitation to the sector is delivered. Presidential Address presented by Prof Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog at the Indian Economic Association, 2021 is an insightful paper which challenges the well-established Arthur Lewis model of two sector model of development which describes economic development as a growth process of relocating resources from agriculture to modern industrial sector with higher productivity. However, the paper argues that Green Revolution and technological changes in agriculture had led to emergence of capitalist cultivators, enabling agriculture to play a different role in economic development than what was envisaged by Lewis. The paper studies the stages of growth in India and their effect on income and poverty with the following observation:

- Agriculture led growth is inclusive and led to high per capita income and low poverty on sustained basis if followed by industrialization.
- Industry led growth not preceded by high agriculture growth is not inclusive and services led growth only benefits limited pockets under its influence.

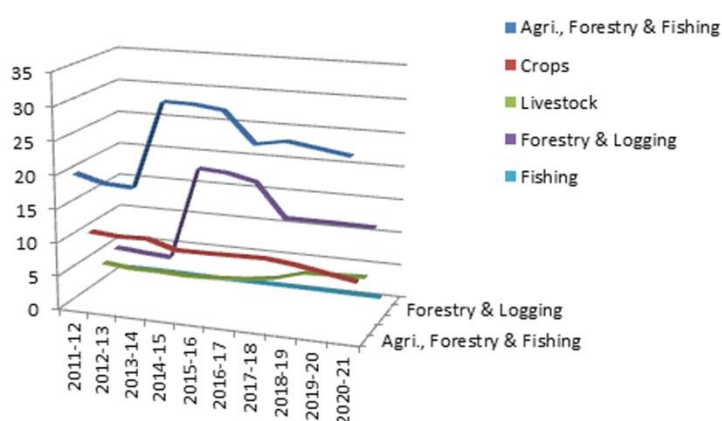
The paper concludes that Agriculture seems to play much larger and important role, rather than servicing to meet requirement for industrialization, as envisaged in Lewis Model and hence is the most inclusive, sustainable and employment generating led growth.

It urges States to accord top priority towards harnessing potential of agriculture for future growth and applying agriculture centric model of development before giving a big push to industrialization.

Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture*Table 7.1 : Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector to total GVA*

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Adv.) |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 20.12 | 18.95 | 18.74 | 31.49 | 31.41 | 30.87 | 26.51 | 27.25 | 26.59 | 25.93 |
| Crops | 10.21 | 9.84 | 9.98 | 8.70 | 8.74 | 8.83 | 8.92 | 8.42 | 7.66 | 6.95 |
| Livestock | 4.08 | 3.62 | 3.63 | 3.44 | 3.62 | 3.96 | 4.61 | 5.89 | 6.07 | 6.24 |
| Forestry & Logging | 5.17 | 4.81 | 4.51 | 18.83 | 18.52 | 17.52 | 12.47 | 12.46 | 12.42 | 12.34 |
| Fishing | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.40 |

The Agricultural & Allied Sector consists of Agriculture, cropping, Forestry & Logging, Fisheries, Livestock and the like. Share of each sector to total GVA in Agri. & Allied has seen consistent trends for the last 3 years. Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries contributes the largest chunk of GVA at 25.93% in 2020-21 (Provisional). The contribution of Livestock has been a continuous increase to GVA since 2015-16. In contrast to this, Forestry & Logging witnesses a persistent decline in its contribution to GVA since 2014-15. The contribution of Fisheries/Fishing Sector in the GVA has been fluctuating over the years and is somehow negligible.

Fig. 7.a**Major Agricultural Produce**

Cereals: Paddy continues to remain the principal food crop and the staple food of the people of Mizoram. Rice production of the State is 62,182 MT per year while the minimum annual Rice requirement is estimated at 1,80,000 MT. During 2020-21 the area under paddy cultivation was 35246 hectares which occupies 25.43 % of the total cropped area and about 11.76 % of the total cropped area is occupied by maize, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane, oil palm, soyabean etc. cultivation. 25409 MT of rice produced from Jhum area during 2020-21 contributes 40.86 % of the total Rice production of the State. The establishment of Mini-rice mill at Pangbalkawn in Kolasib District is expected to enable a proper marketing channel for rice cultivators in the State.

There was a remarkable increase in Maize production, during the year 2020-21 a total of 40966.29 quintals has been produced. Due to this good harvest, Maize growing farmers earned considerably good income by selling their produce to local markets, city markets and animal feed plants.

Pulses: Under Pulses sector, cultivation of Field Pea and Rajmah was taken up in all the Districts. A total area of 200 hectare was covered under Pulses cultivation. Demonstration on improved cultivation practices, trainings, distribution of farm implements, certifies seeds and pesticides were taken up to encourage farmers.

Oilseed: Cultivation of Oil Palm is taken up in 7 Districts of the State namely Aizawl, Serchhip, Siaha, Kolasib, Mamit, Lunglei and Lawngtlai Districts. 26,730 hectares has been covered for Oil Palm cultivation involving 10,843 farmers from 197 villages of Mizoram. The total Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) sold by farmers to partner companies till October, 2021 is 38821.259 MT.

Two units of Oil Palm Seed Gardens covering an area of 30 ha. are being established at West Serzawl, Mamit District since 2013 in association with ICAR-IIOPR, Pegavegi, Andhra Pradesh. The seed garden is established to provide quality seed sprouts of Oil Palm to Oil Palm growing States in the North East and to earn good revenue for Government of Mizoram from sale of seeds sprouts and FFBs. Seed Sprouts are expected to be produced from 2025-2026.

Horticulture : Mizoram is the first State to introduce large scale cultivation of Dragon Fruit in India. 88 units of Dragon Fruit cultivation have been covered under Aizawl, Lawngtlai, Siaha, Kolasib, Hnahthial and Serchhip District. Other horticulture products of note include cabbage, ginger, bird eye chilli, orange, pineapple, tomato and strawberries.

Grapes/Winery production: Cultivation of grape in large scale is taken up in Champhai District. Two Wineries have been established, one at Hnahlan and another at Tlangsam, Champhai run and maintained by Hnahlan Grape Growers Society and Champhai Grape Growers Society respectively. The wine produced at Hnahlan Winery is being sold by the trade name 'Isabella' and as 'Champ wine' by Champhai Winery. Total area coverage is 2330.0 Ha. during 2019-2020 with a production of approximately 17,300.0 Qtls. Harvesting is still going on during the current season and production is expected to increase over last year's record. Over 4.5 lakhs litres of concentrated grape juice was sold by Champhai Grape Growers Society to Radiant Company, Guwahati, Assam. Sacramental wine is also being supplied to Nagaland Baptist Church and Baptist Church of Mizoram.

Rubber: With the co-operation of Rubber Board of India, 2500 Ha. area of Rubber plantation is being target under the scheme of credit Rubber Plantation Development Plan. 822 beneficiaries with 1007.5 Ha. area of lands are already selected under this Scheme.

Bamboo Development Programme

Under the State Govt's Flagship programme of Socio-Economic Development Programme, Bamboo Plantation has been carried out with the species *Dendrocalamus brandisii* and *Dendrocalamus sikkimensis* (Rawmi Seedlings) at Saiphalzau (Lengpui to Hortoki link road) during 2020-2021 covering a total area of 150Ha and assistance was provided to the beneficiaries for various items. Based on the performance of the Model Bamboo Plantation more areas are earmarked to be covered during the coming year.

During the year 2020-2021, Bamboo Plantation programme is also carried out under NEC at Mamit, Kolasib and Khawzawl Districts covering an area of 385Ha. Under this, Tissue cultured *Dendrocalamus brandisii* and *Dendrocalamus sikkimensis* seedlings were already distributed to the farmers.

Horticulture pilots

Identified areas with potential for increased productivity as well as introduction of new horticulture products were carried out on pilot basis –

- i) *Lamchhip Pilot Project (JICA)*: Improvement of vegetables productivity by providing training on INM & IPM, distribution of quality vegetable seeds (carrot, watermelon & pumpkin), involvement of Mizo farmers in vegetable cultivation & production, improve water management systems, monitoring, yield & profitability survey, data analysis and harvest report. The programme is implemented by BAIDC members at District/Block levels.
- ii) *Bilkhawthlir North Pilot Project (JICA)*: Improvement of vegetables productivity by providing training on INM & IPM, distribution of quality vegetable seeds, involvement of Mizo farmers in vegetable cultivation & production, improve water management systems, monitoring, yield & profitability survey, data analysis and harvest report. The programme is implemented by BAIDC members at District/Block levels.
- iii) *Tlamsam Pilot Project (JICA)*: Increase vegetable production during kharif season by transfer of technology on crop cultivation techniques, provision of vegetable seeds and shadenets, development of terrace for soil conservation and farm mechanization, installation of micro irrigation systems, supervision & monitoring, conducting yield survey & data analysis. The programme is implemented by BAIDC members at District/Block levels.
- iv) *Tung Pilot Project*: Pilot project on Tung cultivation is carried out at Chhiahtlang & New Serchhip villages covering 12 nos. of beneficiaries. Planting materials, UV stabilized yarn, plant nutrients and plant protection equipments etc. have been provided to the farmers
- v) *Cultivation of Marigold on Trial basis*: Cultivation of Marigold is carried out on trial basis at Horti Centre, Chite for the purpose of biological control of insect pest, Control of root knot nematodes, attraction of bees and other beneficial insects, for landscaping and seed production.

Seed sector

Release of State Variety: With the initiative taken by the Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram in collaboration with the ICAR Research Complex for N.E.H. Region, Mizoram Centre, Kolasib, local landraces of different crops are collected and submitted to NBPGR, New Delhi for conservation of germplasm. Screening has been conducted to characterize the yield potential and performance under different agro-climatic conditions. Among these collections, two local landraces of Maize namely **Mizo Puakzo-1** and **Mizo Mimpui-1** have been released as **State Varieties** through the Mizoram State Seed Sub-Committee for Agricultural and Horticultural Crops on 17th March, 2021.

Seed Production Programme: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Seed Village Programme has been implemented in the State through ATMA for seed production programme. The achievements made under this Scheme during 2020-21 are given below.

Table 7.2

| Name of Crop | Variety | Seed Production (Qtl.) |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Soyabean | DSB-19 | 10.5 |
| French bean | Zorin | 10.5 |
| Rajmah | Contender | 15.08 |
| Maize | RCM-76 | 35 |
| | MZM-20 | 1 |
| Paddy | Gomati | 286.7 |

Source: Agriculture Department, Govt. of Mizoram.

Farm Mechanization

For promotion of Agricultural Mechanization the State agriculture Department has been implementing dedicated scheme “Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)” since 2014-15. Under this scheme, the Department provides subsidy to the individual farmers and group of farmers for purchase of various farm machineries and implements. The Department has already received fund amounting to Rs 3516.56 lakh (CSS 90%: SMS 10%) and utilized as per Operational Guidelines since the scheme was launched by Government of India.

Custom Hiring Centres were established wherein farm machineries, tools & implements were given to farmers at a subsidized rate.

Fertilizers, Pest control & Nutrient Management

Under Integrated Pest Management (IPM) & Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) plant protection chemicals, fertilizers and manures are provided to farmers for control of pests and diseases to bring about successful crop production and to enhance plant growth, development and yield.

Consumption of Fertilizers during 2019-2020

| | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| Urea | - | 1315.89 MT |
| DAP | - | 870 MT |
| MOP | - | 670 MT |

Marketing support and for Post-harvest management

Buyer-Seller Meets have been organized three times under MOVCD Scheme which were attended by the entrepreneurs from Delhi, Kolkata, and Guwahati. Website has been created to boost up marketing support and to enable and develop retail and bulk sell of organic product. Online farm to doorstep vegetable delivery system is being set up in collaboration with Mizden. Post-harvest infrastructure development, collection/ Aggregation centre, inte-

grated packed house, integrated processing unit for FPC/FPO were taken up on 75:25 subsidy basis.

Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 Program:

Different activities were taken up by the Department through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of the State under Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 Programme. The main activities taken up in the adopted villages are popularization of improved cultivation of various crops with Rhizobium inoculation, Integrated nutrient management, Introduction of High Yielding varieties of different crops, Demonstrations on improved farming practices, Introduction of new crops, Integrated pest management, Distribution of seeds and seedlings, Farmers trainings and farm schools.

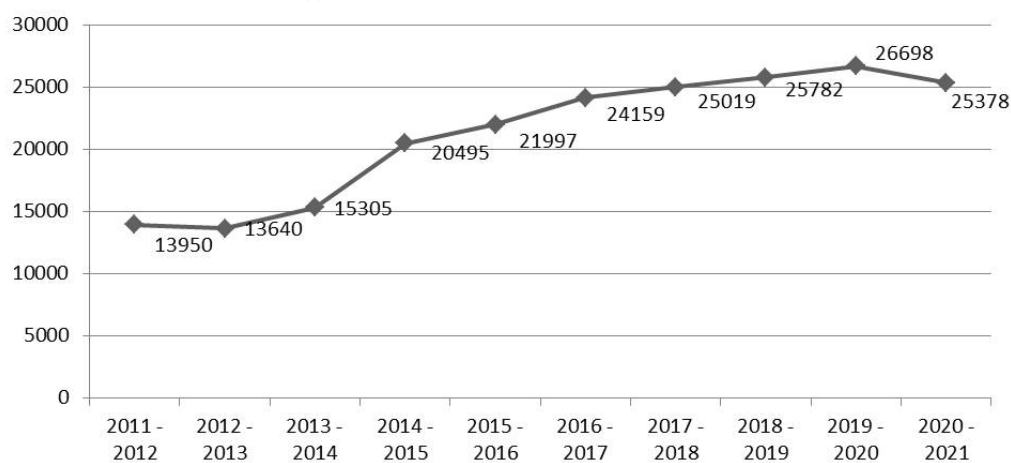
Mission Organic Movement

Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER) is a Central Sector Scheme launched by Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare on 11th January, 2015. 14 nos of Farmers Producer Companies were formed in selected Districts, i.e. Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip, Saitual & Mamit. Ginger, Mizo Chili, Turmeric and Tea are the selected crops under the scheme. Turmeric powder, Capsule Face pack, Tea and Soaps, Darzo Tea and Green Tea were produced. Organic Vegetable Retail Outlet was opened in Aizawl on 09/10/2020 at Chanmari, Ramhlun Road. A Partnership was made between MOM & Mizdena mobile apps where the farmers of MOVCD-NER, Mizoram can sell their intercropped vegetables.

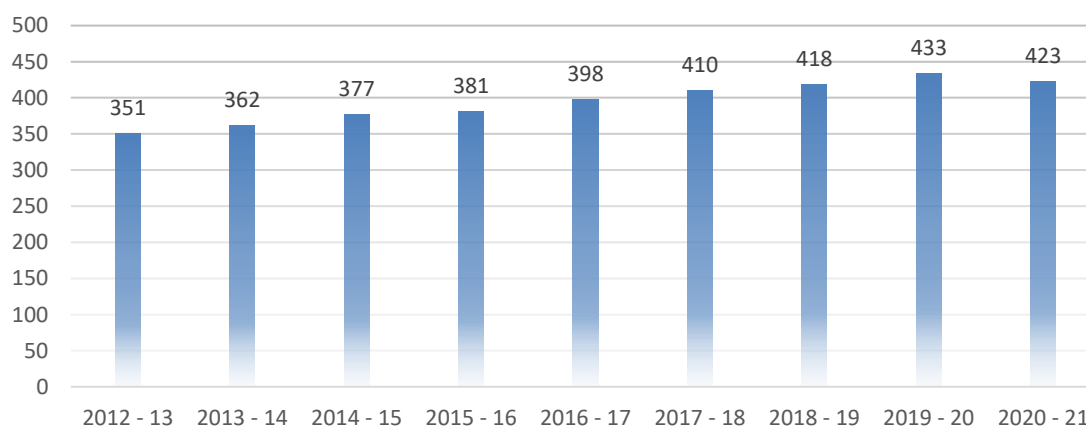
2. Animal Husbandry & Livestock

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. In 2019-20 (Provisional) among Agriculture and Allied Sector, Livestock sector alone contributes 19.67 % to GSDP (@ Constant price).

Milk Production: Aizawl district is the major producer, producing 49.94% of the total milk production. The milk production in the state was 13,950 tonnes during 2011-2012. A number of initiatives undertaken by the government that helped in improving the productivity of milk over the period. A trend showing the increase in milk production over the past few years is depicted in the Fig. 1. However, due to various factors like Lockdown, break in supply chain and difficulty in marketing, the annual milk-production falls to 25378 tonnes from 26698 tonnes of the previous year. As normalcy returns, the production rise is expected.

Fig. 7.b : Annual Milk Yield Tonnes

Egg Production: The production of egg slightly decrease from last year's production and this fall in production is due to higher demand of chicken meat as there is decrease in supply of pork due to ASF pandemic resulting in higher consumption of desi layers for food.

Fig. 7.c : Annual Egg Production in lakh

Source: Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Govt. of Mizoram.

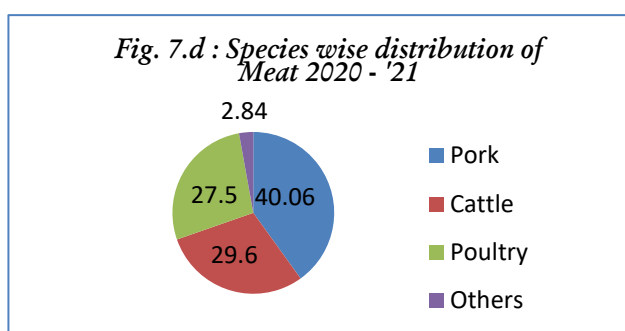
Meat Production: The total meat production during 2020-2021 was estimated at 1511.186 tonnes out of which pork and beef account for 6053.614 tonnes and 4473.762 tonnes respectively. Meat production from chicken was estimated at 4155.396 tonnes out of the total meat production. There is rise in chicken production while there is fall in pork and beef production. The fall in pork production resulted from ASF pandemic which causes severe decrease in pig population. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and due to the internal problems of Myanmar, beef cattle entry from Myanmar decreases which is the main source of beef in Mizoram. Table 7.3 shows the district-wise production of various meat products.

Table 7.3 : Total Meat Production in 2020 – 2021 (in Tonne)

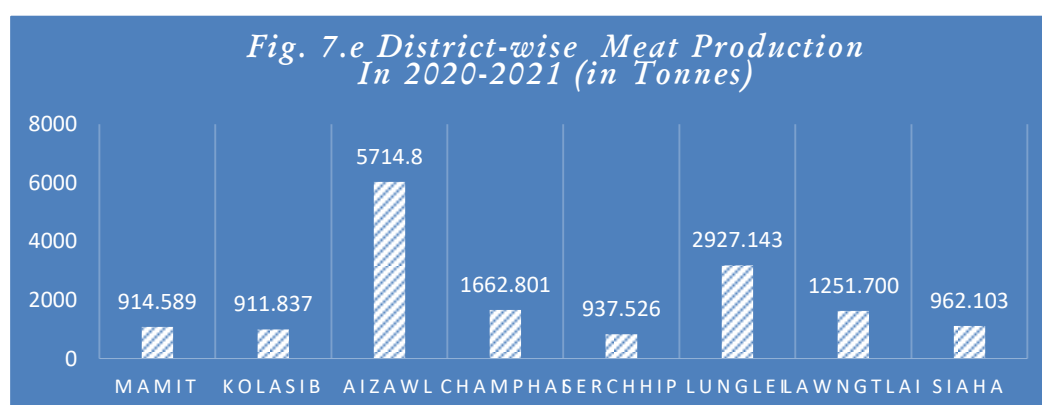
| District | Cattle | Buffalo | Mithun | Goat | Pig | Poultry |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Mamit | 257.219 | 1.356 | 4.678 | 10.153 | 353.089 | 288.098 |
| Kolasib | 264.568 | 5.721 | 4.693 | 13.311 | 365.840 | 257.704 |
| Aizawl | 1621.511 | 44.413 | 42.814 | 51.656 | 2495.228 | 1459.218 |
| Champhai | 454.020 | 18.029 | 41.906 | 15.222 | 556.575 | 404.523 |
| Serchhip | 298.278 | 6.554 | 6.755 | 7.754 | 360.808 | 257.377 |
| Lunglei | 856.659 | 22.344 | 14.365 | 37.464 | 1134.525 | 861.787 |
| Lawngtlai | 439.669 | 6.261 | 5.345 | 14.137 | 422.899 | 363.373 |
| Siaha | 281.838 | 11.318 | 31.467 | 9.51 | 365.654 | 263.316 |
| Total | 4473.762 | 115.996 | 152.211 | 159.207 | 6053.614 | 15110.186 |

Source: Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Govt. of Mizoram.

Fig. 7.d shows the contribution of meat production from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats, Pigs and Poultry during 2019-'20. The diagram shows 40.06% of the meat production is from pork. Meat from cattle and poultry contributes 29.60% and 27.50% respectively, and 2.84% of the meat production comes from Goats, Buffaloes and Mithun.



District-wise Meat Production can be seen in Fig. 7.e Aizawl is the highest meat producing district and accounts for 36.48% from the total production which is justifiable in being the state capital having the highest population among the districts. It is significant to know that the district-wise share of meat production correlates to the population of the respective district i.e., higher population has a higher production share.



Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products

There is a huge demand gap in the availability of dairy products. Only 21.59% of the milk requirement, as measured based on recommendation by ICMR, is produced in Mizoram. Similarly, the figures for egg are 17.51%. Meat production is relatively high at 90.74%.

Table 7.4

| Sl. No. | Item | Requirement according to ICMR Recommendation | | Production | | Demand Gap |
|---------|------|--|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Amount | Per Capita Availability | Amount | Per Capita Availability | |
| 1 | Milk | 117535 Tonnes | 240 gms/head/day | 25377 Tonnes | 51.82 gms/head/day | 92158 Tonnes |
| 2 | Egg | 2415 Lakhs | 180 nos./head/year | 423 Lakhs | 32 nos./head/year | 1992 Lakhs |
| 3 | Meat | 16650.745 Tonnes | 12.41 kg/head/year | 15110.186 Tonnes | 11.26 kg/head/year | 1540.559 Tonnes |

Source: Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Govt. of Mizoram

3. Fisheries

Fishery is land-based activity providing high yield value in terms of unit area productivity thereby providing alternate source of livelihood to Jhum cultivation and opportunities for economic upliftment of the rural farmers. The state is estimated to have potential to develop around 24000 hectares of area under fish culture and have scope for attaining self-sustainability in fish flesh by development of vital infrastructure like hatcheries, bringing more potential area under fish culture and increased utilization of the existing reservoirs thereby offering income generation to the rural mass to improve the economic condition and livelihood of rural farmers.

The State has 16 major rivers with a combine length of 1752.02 kms blessed with fauna of fish species and 2 medium Hydro Electric Project reservoirs. Judicious utilization of the open water bodies can provide sustainable livelihood to the nearby rural population not only through fish catch but also through eco-tourism.

Total Fish Production & Area

The fisheries sector in the state of Mizoram has also been heavily affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and the associated restrictions results in unavailability of necessary inputs especially fish seeds and fish feeds at the crucial time which leads to understocking of fish seeds, shorter culture period and under feeding of the fish stocks. As a result, the fish production of the State declined by around 38.86 % during 2020-2021.

Table 7.5

| District | No. of ponds | Area in hectare | Estimated Fish production in MT |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Aizawl | 1255 | 418.71 | 209.35 |
| Lunglei | 1656 | 595.61 | 297.80 |
| Saiha | 1185 | 442.01 | 265.20 |
| Kolasib | 3018 | 1149.21 | 1149.21 |
| Mamit | 2815 | 1133.41 | 1133.41 |
| Lawngtlai | 2155 | 765.69 | 459.41 |
| Serchhip | 1375 | 409.69 | 348.23 |
| Champhai | 1373 | 455.75 | 364.60 |
| Hnahtial | 365 | 32.00 | 14.72 |
| Khawzawl | 668 | 52.00 | 35.88 |
| Saitual | 616 | 53.00 | 26.50 |
| | 16481 | 5507.04 | 4304.31 |
| Average production in culture Sector (MT/Ha) | | | 0.78 |
| Growth in MT from previous year | | | -2738.79 |
| Growth % in culture Sector | | | -38.86 |

Source: Fisheries Department, Govt. of Mizoram

Total fish Imports, Volume and Value

Due to restriction associated with the pandemic the fish imports of the state declined during 2020-2021 to an estimated 1000 tonne with total value of about Rs. 2000.00 lakhs calculated at the wholesale rate of Rs. 200 rupees per kg.

Production/Import of Fish feed and fish seed

The total fish seed requirement of the state is estimated to be Rs. 440.57 lakhs fingerling calculating on the basis of available water bodies under culture sector alone at the end of 2020-2021. Limited activity in the hatcheries due to pandemic Covid-19 restriction causes decline in the production of fish seeds. As a result of training provided by the Department on breeding of common carp fish, farmers are able to produce common carp fish seed which softens the acute shortage of fish seeds to some extent.

Out of this entire requirement the state was estimated to produce only around 100.00 lakhs of fingerlings both from private and government resources and another 100 lakh nos. is estimated to be imported from neighbouring states. Therefore, the shortfall is estimated to be around 240.00 lakhs nos. of fish seed which leads to understocking and thereby decline in overall fish production.

Conservation of Land Resources, Soil & Water

The current practice of shifting cultivation immensely deteriorated soil by runoff and directly expose to sun due to absence of vegetation to cover the soil. In area with depletion of trees and vegetation, soil particles are more likely to get lifted and transported by rain, water and wind. To prevent soil erosion, constructing check dam, contour trench, log bunding, spur,

gabionic check dam etc. are undertaken as far as possible at the cultivation field. Bare soil shelter by plants or planting cash crops like rubber, coffee, arecanut and broom will prevent the soil from soil erosion because they keep the soil strong and binded to the land. Planting of cash crops not only prevent soil erosion but also help in economic upliftment of the farmers.

4. Irrigation & Water Resources

Mizoram being a hilly state has a very limited arable land for Wet Rice Cultivation. As per estimation of Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre, Science & Technology (MIRSAC), the total potential areas for development of WRC are 74,644 ha. Out of which area covered by irrigation through Irrigation Projects is 19,246 Ha which is about 25.78%. The remaining 74% of WRC potential areas need to be developed to enhance the production by providing infrastructure like Irrigation, Land development etc. In 2019-20, the number of Minor Irrigation Projects Completed was 459, the Net Irrigated Area (Ha) was 11,729 and total no. of farmers who benefitted was reported as 8,625.

Groundwater Irrigation schemes are taken up for creation of irrigation potential by exploring groundwater resources. Groundwater development will be carried out preferably through Dug wells, Dug Cum Bore wells in hard rock area tapping shallow aquifers and shallow/deep tube wells in alluvium areas tapping prolific aquifers. This scheme envisages for promotion and adoption of water conservation practices viz., drip/sprinkler irrigation. Groundwater Irrigation schemes is one of the schemes under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet ko Pani and the funding pattern is 90:10 (Central: State Share).

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 attributing to this situation are absence of adequate irrigation distribution system, the need for land development including land leveling & shaping in the project command areas and adoption of improved agriculture system for intensive cultivation. Command Area Development & Water Management Schemes or CADWM Schemes are implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWMP).

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.

Mizoram was tentatively allocated a budget (Project Implementation Plan) of ₹ 3,100.00 lakh for a period of eight years (2016-17 to 2022-23) which is enhanced to ₹ 3,200.00

lakh during 2020 Financial Year and with inclusion of another activity namely 'Early Warning System for Tlawng river' it is further enhanced to ₹ 3277.15 lakh during 2021-22. Through National Hydrology Project, Automatic Rain Gauge, Automatic Weather Station, Automatic Water Level Recorder and SRGs are to be set up in different parts of Mizoram from which reliable hydrological data are expected to be recorded and maintained.

Schemes in the Agriculture Sector

Centrally sponsored schemes have been the main source of developmental interventions in the Agriculture sector, with enabling infrastructure such as agriculture link roads being supplemented from SEDP. A brief glimpse into some of the CSS implemented in Mizoram (that have not yet been mentioned in the preceding sections) is as follows:-

- a. Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana – RAFTAAR:** RKVY is an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan. RKVY was rebranded as RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation) in 2017 with major focus on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.
- b. National Food Security Mission –Crops (NFSM-Crops):** The main crops under this scheme are Rice, Pulses, Maize and Nutri-Cereals. The main aims of this scheme are increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts. Demonstration on improved Rice cultivation, Pulses, Maize and Nutri Cereals cultivation, Seed Distribution, Plant Protection, distribution of Farm Implements and Cropping System Based Trainings were taken up under during 2021-22.
- c. Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF):** The scheme aims to encourage and expand tree plantation in complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, provide employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of rural households. Main activities taken up under this scheme during 2021-22 are Nursery Preparation and distribution of planting materials to farmers.
- d. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchaiyee Yojana (Per Drop More Crop-Other Interventions) (PMKSY):** The major objectives of PMKSY are expansion of cultivable area under assured irrigation, improvement of on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhancement of adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (Per Drop More Crop). It also includes Micro Irrigation which aims at round the year production of vegetables and flowers through provision of Sprinkler & Drip Irrigation systems etc. to provide water supply to the crops during the dry spell period as lifesaving irrigation.

e. Soil Health Management (SHM) & Soil Health Card (SHC) under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Soil Health Management (SHM) Scheme is one of the most important interventions under NMSA and aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers.

f. Rainfed Area Development (RAD): The scheme aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems. Main activities taken up under this scheme during 2021-22 are Livestock Based Farming System (846 ha.), Fishery Based Farming System (209 ha.), Horticulture Based Farming System (830 ha.), Agroforestry Based Farming System (228 ha.), Apiculture (2900 colonies) and Trainings (117 nos.).

g. Crop insurance (PMFBY): PMFBY is a flagship scheme launched by the Govt. of India in 2016 on the theme of **One-Nation-One-Scheme**. It aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture by providing financial support to farmers suffering from crop loss or damage arising out of natural calamities. All farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage. Crops covered under this scheme are - Food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), Oilseeds and Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural Crops. State Level Coordination Committee Meeting on Crop Insurance chaired by Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture will be held to make decision on preparation of seasonality discipline and actions will be taken accordingly.

Farmers covered as per land holding:

- Total No. of farmers covered : 79,719
- Total No. of WRC farmers covered : 14290
- Total No. of Jhum farmers covered : 65429
- WRC average land holding per farmer : 1.13 Ha.
- Jhum average land holding per farmer : 0.29 Ha.

h. National Food Security Mission-Oil Palm (NFSM-Oil Palm): Different schemes for Oil Palm development were implemented in the State having their own tenures. These schemes aimed to augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the import of edible oils by increasing the production and productivity of vegetable oils sourced from Oil Palm. In Mizoram, Oil Palm has been cultivated in Seven Districts viz- Aizawl, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai & Siaha District since 2005. Out of the total potential areas of 66,791 ha., 26,730 ha. has been developed for Oil Palm cultivation involving 10,843 farmers from 197 villages of Mizoram.

The total Oil Palm FFBs sold to the partner companies till Oct, 2021 is 38821.259 metric ton. Oil Palm cultivation is found to be one of the factors for decline in jhum areas of the State. It has an assured market for selling harvested fruits and also generates employment to the rural communities. An area of 51.11 hectare was covered for Oil Palm cultivation during 2021-22, and 4426.598 metric tonne of Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) were sold by farmers to the partner companies.

- i. National Food Security Mission – Oilseeds:** NFSM Oilseeds for Mustard/rape seeds is implemented to increase the edible Oilseeds production and to uplift the income of the farmers with a target area of 725.00 Ha for eight (8) Districts and seven (7) KVKs.
- j. National Food Security Mission – Tree borne Oilseeds:** Government of India has approved cultivation of *Garcinia Indica-Kokum* under NFSM Treeborne Oilseeds Planting materials (seedlings) will be raised at Thingdawl Agriculture Farm for planting in the next monsoon season i.e. 2022.
- k. MIDH (Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture):** The most important Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Horticulture Department is Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and major activities under this scheme includes establishment of new garden of fruits, Vegetables, Mushroom, Flowers, Spice crops and Aromatic plants, Rejuvenation/ replacement of senile plantation and canopy management on fruit crops, creation of water sources for irrigation of crops , post-harvest management etc.
- l. National Livestock Mission:** The scheme entailed Feed and Fodder Development which involved the introduction of Moringa Cultivation at Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit Districts, Rural Backyard Development in poultry, piggery and goatery, and Training of farmers and Entrepreneurs.
- m. Rastriya Gokul Mission (RGM-NAIP):** Genetic upgradation of cattle through Artificial Insemination (AI) and UID of every female cattle with ear tagging is completed.
- n. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):** The PMMSY Scheme is scheduled to be implemented from 2020-2021 to 2024-2025 the sharing pattern of the scheme is 54:6:40 (GOI: GOM : Beneficiaries) under beneficiary oriented items. To boost the fish seed productions a total of 5 new freshwater finfish hatchery will be established each at Kolasib, Mamit, Siaha, Champhai and CADC. For increasing fish production a total area of 140 hectares of new fish ponds will be developed covering all the district of the state. To meet the requirement of ice for hygienic preservation of harvested fish a new Ice plant will be developed at Kolasib and Aizawl. To strengthen marketing infrastructure Fish vending Kiosk will be developed at Ngaizel and Bawngkawn, Aizawl. For promotion of Ornamental fish business assistance is given to 12 entrepreneurs for establishment of Backyard Ornamental fish rearing unit and 1 entrepreneur is assisted for establishment of medium sized Ornamental rearing unit.
- o. PM KUSUM Schemes:** PM KUSUM schemes are taken up to ensure reliable and continuous supply of power, to drive down the cost of pumping, to provides water security and cost effective to farmers. The scheme is under PM KUSUM, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the funding pattern is 50:30:20 (50% CFA, 30% SMS & 20% Farmers share). This project will provide 200 Nos. of Solar Pumps with a command area of 3200ha and will be benefitted by 3540 families.

5. Rural Development

In Mizoram, all rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through a network of 26 (twenty six) Rural Development Blocks and 11 (eleven) District Rural Development Agencies.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During the current financial year, an average of 78 days employment has been provided to all the active Job Card Holders in all villages within Mizoram till date.

A total of 208,652 households have been issued Job Cards so far and all of them who demanded employment under the scheme have been provided employment during the Financial Year 2021-2022.

During the current Financial Year of 2021-2022, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 35896.1 Lakh as Central Assistance under the scheme till date. A total number of 18722 works under different categories has been taken up during the Current Financial Year. Out of which, 15159 works has been completed till date. During the current year, a number of 3919 works under Natural Resource Management (NRM), 11050 works under Individual Land and 3753 works under Rural Infrastructure have been taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the current Financial Year.

Besides, action is being taken on war-footing basis to renew and recharge underground water by retaining runoff surface water received during the Monsoon Season. Pit Digging, Farm Pond, Gabion Structure, Staggered Trenches etc are constructed in all villages which are implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as a part of Jal Shakti Abhiyan-Catch the Rain Campaign. It is learnt from Tipa RD Block that many traditional water bodies which usually dry up during non-rainy season have now become a source of domestic water supply during non-rainy season after such initiatives are taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Moreover, constructions of compost Pit and Soak Pit as a part of Grey Water Management are being taken up in convergence with PHE Department in selected villages. It is planned and targeted that 259 villages would be covered under this Campaign during 2021.

**Table 9.19 : MGNREGA (Mizoram) Brief status during FY 2021-22
(as on 15.02.2022)**

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Number of Job Card | 208107 | |
| Persondays generated | 18851213 / 188.51213 lakh | |
| Fund Received | i) Central Fund | |
| | a) Wage Component | Rs. 46561.404 lakh |
| | b) Material + Admin Component | Rs. 8607.57 lakh |
| | ii) State Matching Share | Rs. 2869.19 lakh |
| | Total | Rs. 58038.164 lakh |

Social Audit Unit (MGNREGA): The basic objective of social audit is to ensure public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies. Social Audit is an effective means for ensuring transparency, participation, consultation and accountability under MGNREGA. The process of Social Audit combines people's participation and monitoring with the requirements of the audit discipline. Rule 4 of Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 stipulates that each State Government shall identify or establish an independent organization, "Social Audit Unit" (SAU) to facilitate conduct of the Social Audit of MGNREGS works. This Social Audit Unit may be either a Society or a Directorate, independent of the implementing departments/agencies. Likewise, in 2012, the Government of Mizoram had set up a Social Audit Unit headed by a Director with supporting Staff to run the establishment.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

"The spirit of India lives in its villages." The quote reminds us of the vision of Mahatma Gandhi of a self-reliant village that is empowered socially, economically and politically. To ensure catalytic interventions and stimulate local economic growth in rural areas, the State of Mizoram was awarded four clusters namely, Aibawk, Thingsulthliah, East Lungdar and Khawzawl under Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission.

In the Year 2021-22, the State received Rs.3.98 Crores Critical Gap Funding. Prominent works relating to provision of Economic Infrastructure has been taken up such as setting up of Rurban Commercial Centres at Khawzawl Cluster, Wholesale Market & Mushroom Processing Centres at Aibawk Cluster, Agricultural godown, Market sheds, Leng Smart Village, Installation of Solar Street lights at East Lungdar Cluster and Construction of IB, Community Halls, upgradation of Schools and Cluster Farming at Thingsulthliah Cluster. Through the Ministry 70:30(CGF: Convergence) development strategy package, Mizoram Rurban Mission has received Rs.50.26 Crores as Critical Gap Funding from the Ministry till date.

Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission (MzSRLM)

During FY 2021-22, MzSRLM mobilized 14,436 households into 1029 Self Help Groups across the 26 Blocks. 7 Cluster Level Federations (CLF's) was also formed within this Financial Year. Vulnerable Reduction Plan was rolled out into 201 villages. Total amount of 426.25 lakhs Community Funds was provided to SHG's and Village Organizations. Under Farm Livelihoods intervention, 47 new villages was entered covering 3601 new Mahila Kisans. 4144 nutritional garden was set up to enhance nutrition consumption and production in the rural areas. 27 Custom Hiring Centres were set up till November, 2021 for drudgery reduction of women farmers. Bank loan amounting to Rs. 1120 lakhs was sanctioned to 522 SHGs. 174 Bank Correspondent (BC Sakhi) transacted Rs. 1702 lakhs within November 2021 from a total of 26,959 transactions (deposit/ withdrawal/ fund transfer). 165 numbers of candidates were trained and 85 candidates were placed for employment under DDU-GKY.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

This programme gives priority to villages/areas situated within 0-10 kms radius from Zero point of the first village from International Boundary in creation of durable assets viz.

Construction of Roads, Buildings, Community Halls, Playgrounds and Schools etc in the covered villages in 15 RD Blocks situated in the Border Area.

The Ministry of Home Affairs approved the total allocation of Rs.2731.00 lakh for implementation of BADP to the State during 2020-2021. Out of the total approved amount 50% have been sanctioned and 176 works have been implemented.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is a rural development programme broadly focusing upon the development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people on social mobilization of the village community. There are 11 projects completed in Phase IV which are construction of Water Reservoir, distribution tank, individual tank, functional household tap connection (free water connection) for 84 households under Jal Jeevan Mission, Construction of 15 lakh litre capacity RCC reservoir at Muallungthu tlang and so on. A total fund of Rs.Fifteen lakhs fifty thousand has been released for these projects.

Social Audit

Social audit, as its name suggests in an examination and assessment of works executed under the Scheme and is conducted with the active and continuous involvement of people of rural areas. Social audit compares official records with that of the ground realities. In today's world, social audit has become a powerful and effective instrument for community participation and government accountability.

Social Audit Unit, MISSAAT has been conducting social audit on regular basis throughout Mizoram generally in two cycles. The first cycle is normally conducted in the first half of the year and the next cycle during the next remaining months. Important issues/cases found in the course of audit were uploaded in the Social Audit MIS portal. During current financial year, i.e. 2021-22, social audit has been conducted in 11 districts covering 272 villages of Mizoram.

During the FY 2021-22, first phase of the first cycle audit was conducted from 20th of April 2021 to 29th of June, 2021, covering all 57 villages of Kolasib District. The second phase was carried out from September 10 to October 28, 2021 in 180 villages of 10 RD Blocks. The third phase was also conducted in 7 villages of Tlangnuam RD Block and 28 villages of Darlawn RD Block during 25th November, 2021 to 22nd December, 2021.

Furthermore, SAU Aizawl has been approached to conduct audit of XVFC grants expenditure. Training of trainers conducted by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for this purpose was already attended by Social Audit Expert and District Resource Person of this office during 29th November, 2021 to 3rd December, 2021 at Shillong.

It may now be concluded that audit of 272 villages has so far been done during FY 2021-22. Plan is also being made to audit all 858 villages of Mizoram during the coming Financial Year.



VIII. INDUSTRIES

"In every rank, both great and small, it is industry that supports us all"

- John Gay

1. Industry Sector Overview

The development of Industries in Mizoram is rather late and far behind than other states of the country. The geographical and topographical condition of the State as well as the late start in the developmental activities has hampered the Industrial development in the State. Several economic externalities affecting the development of industry still persisted in the state.

Even though the industrial sector growth in the state cannot achieve comfort level due to absence of many pre requisite conditions congenial for industrial development, the sector has slowly made a significant contribution in the GSDP. Among the Industry Sector, Construction Sector is the main contributor while the contribution of the manufacturing sector is still very low.

Gross Value Added (GVA) in Industries

The industry Sector has contributed significantly to the GSDP over the years with its share of GSVA fluctuating over the years. However, the share has been above 25 percent since 2017-18. The industry sector which comprises of (i) Mining & quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed ₹ 740193.53 lakh(at current prices) during 2020-21 with percentage share of the sector to the GSVA during 2020-21 stands at 26 percent(at current prices). The main determinant of this sector is Electricity, Gas, water supply and other utility services sector which alone contributed 15.06 percent to the GSVA in 2020-21.

Table 8.1 : Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity At Current Prices

(Base Year : 2011-2012)

| SN | Item | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 (Prov.) | 2020-2021 (Proj.) |
|----|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Mining & Quarrying | 8246.624 | 4982.79 | 10479.26 | 16949.10 | 20846.61 | 25640.38 |
| 2 | Manufacturing | 10459.64 | 11154.61 | 11184.72 | 12312.13 | 11924.57 | 11549.21 |
| 3 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 147465.00 | 194817.00 | 261126.85 | 331948.33 | 377333.78 | 428924.53 |
| 4 | Construction | 141137.00 | 151504.89 | 218339.63 | 199275.30 | 233703.35 | 274079.41 |
| | Total | 307308.30 | 362459.28 | 501130.47 | 560484.86 | 643808.32 | 740193.53 |
| | Total GSVA at basic price | 1481421.70 | 1668879.80 | 1880801.90 | 2102662.10 | 2442364.50 | 2846443.30 |
| | Share of industry sector | 20.74 | 21.71 | 26.64 | 26.65 | 26.36 | 26.00 |

2. Industrial Infrastructure

The State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure. These industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, will solve the problem of industrial land for entrepreneurs desirous of starting Industrial unit to a great extent. Allotment of industrial plots in various industrial areas have been made as per the Mizoram Industrial Areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act, 2008. The following table show different industrial areas and their respective status:-

Table 8.2

| Sl. No. | Industrial Area | Total Area (in bighas) | Present Status |
|---------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Industrial Estate, Zuang-tui | 314.70 | Out of 235 demarcated, 200 plots are allotted to 167 Industrial units. |
| 2 | Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual | 766.42 | 53 Nos. Of plots are allotted to 53 units and expected to accommodate some more enterprise |
| 3 | Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte | 1390.22 | 32 plots had been developed and allotted 14 Nos. Of plot to 14 units which are now in operation and expected to accommodate some more enterprise. |
| 4 | Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang | 130.13 | Utilised by Venus Bamboo and BDA for bamboo processing plant |
| 5 | Integrated Infrastructure Development centre (IIDC), Pukpui | 76.68 | Out of 10 plot demarcated, 4 units were given plots. Some portion of the land is utilised by NIELIT. |
| 6 | Integrated Infrastructure Development centre (IIDC), Champhai Zote | 74.12 | Temporarily allotted for District Session Court for 5 year (w.e.f. 2017) and 2 Nos. Of unit allotted. |
| 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 | 1 unit allotted for Saw Mill |
| 10 | Industrial Estate, Meidum (for Saw Mill) | 1338 | 2 Nos. Of units allotted for Saw Mill |
| 11 | Industrial Estate, Kolasib | 32.33 | Some portion are utilised 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 | Out of 20 plots demarcate, 17 units were allotted |

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Udyam Registration: Udyam is a New Enterprise Registration declared by the Ministry of MSME for businesses. As per the notification of the Ministry, all existing Indian companies and enterprises shall file and register as Udyam on or before 31st March, 2021. The Udyam Registration portal is a self-declaration basis portal without adding or uploading any document or certificate. Udyam can be filed online by local entrepreneurs from all places of the state without any problem. More than 2637 Entrepreneurs from Mizoram have filed online Udyam till date. The flow of micro, small and medium under Industries sector as per the Udyam filed at DICs is shown below:-

Micro Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme: Under Ministry of MSME, Government of India, the State is executing the project for Setting up of Common Facility Centre for Wood Carpentry Cluster, Baktawng, Serchhip District with a total project cost of Rs. 530.20 lakh through the implementing agency i.e., India Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.

Table 8.3

| Number of Udyam Registered | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| Micro | Small | Medium | Total No. |
| 2567 | 62 | 8 | 2637 |

3. Bamboo Development Agency (BDA)

1) Cluster Partnership Programme: An agreement was signed between Bamboo Development Agency, Mizoram and Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC), Burnihat, Assam under Cluster Partnership Programme for upliftment of bamboo related activities. Two Clusters under Bamboo Development Agency such as Lengte Bamboo handicraft Cluster and Sesawng Bamboo Handicraft Cluster were enrolled under this project. The project will provide Common Facility Centre (CFC) along with machineries and various trainings will be given related to bamboo and cane handicraft.

2) Project Proposal Under Process

- i) *Integrated Bamboo Processing Industries at Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang- preliminary estimate of Rs. 12,24,28,000/-*
- ii) *Proposal for Post-Covid Economic Recovery in Mizoram under Bamboo Sector- amount Rs. 36,19,00,000/-*

3) Ongoing Project: The State Level Executive Committee (SLEC), National Bamboo Mission has given Allotment Order to Bamboo Development Agency for the Implementation/execution of components under Product Development & Processing as below:

- i) *Establishment of processing units for value addition of bamboo* - For Government sector the following entrepreneurs/ firms namely, i) BZ Bamboo Trading Society, Ramhlun North and Gilgal Bamboo Processing Society, Chaltlang Dawrkawn has been selected

for implementation of Round Agarbatti Stick production at Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, Aizawl under the supervision and monitoring of Bamboo Development Agency. The 2 (two) units are expected to produce 10 tonnes of Round Agarbatti Stick per month. The inaugural function for the said above units was held on 26th November, 2021 and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister, Commerce & Industries Department. For private sector Sena Bamboo Industry, Bairabi has also been selected. The entrepreneur has approached bank for a credit linked back ended subsidy.

- ii) *Management of bamboo waste in primary processing unit* - One unit each is being implemented at Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang and Industrial Estate, Zuangtui. This unit will convert all the bamboo waste from agarbatti stick making into bamboo charcoal briquette and bamboo vinegar.
- iii) *Handicraft/cottage industry* -For Government sector this project is being implemented for Chite and Edentharr Bamboo cluster and for private sector King Industries, Falkland has been selected. The entrepreneur has approached bank for a credit linked back ended subsidy.
- iv) *Furniture Making* - For Government sector the following entrepreneurs/ firms namely, Jacob Sofa's & Furniture Industry, Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual, ZX Bamboo & Wood Works, Laipuitlang and Bamboo Products Society, Lengpui has been selected for implementation of Bamboo Furniture making under the supervision and monitoring of Bamboo Development Agency. For private sector, King Industry, Falkland, Aizawl has also been selected. The entrepreneur has approached bank for a credit linked back ended subsidy.
- v) *Incense stick Making* - The following entrepreneurs/ firms namely: i) Senhri Agency, Khatla 'S', ii) SK Enterprise, TanhrilVenglai, iii) B & B Bamboo Products, Lengpui, iv) Green Products Enterprise, Khatla, v) TluangTluang Enterprise, Khatla, has been selected for implementation of Round Agarbatti Stick production at Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang under the supervision and monitoring of Bamboo Development Agency. The five (5) units are expected to produce 25 tonnes of Round Agarbatti Stick per month.

Upgradation of Industrial Estate Zuangtui: A Common Facility Centre equipped with handloom machineries (Motorised bobbin winding machine – 4 nos., Warping drum – 4 nos. and Amber charkha – 4 nos.) have been installed for handloom weavers established at Industrial Estate, Zuangtui.

Challenges and Future Prospect

The agricultural practices in Mizoram have been steady transforming from that of subsistence farming to commercial cultivation. The present market area is very congested and there is very limited space for extension to tune with the changing situation. Besides, more man power is needed to stringent rules and regulations to control prices, management of mar-

kets and collection of more revenue. Being located in a remote area and lack of export infrastructure, the people of Mizoram have little knowledge in the process of export and import activities. Speedy development of border trade infrastructure is needed to keep pace with neighboring States.

Implementation of Agriculture Export Policy, Providing Trade facilities and conducting Export awareness programme and Development of Border Trade infrastructure such as LCS, ICP and Border Haat is expected to increase export and commercial activities with foreign Countries and the State of Mizoram can also act as a trade route for neighbouring states and countries which will have a great impact on economy of the State

4. Employment Generation in the Sector

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): PMEGP is the KVIC programme implemented by both DIC and MKVIC. Under this scheme more than 418 persons were provided margin money amounting to Rs. 1045 lakhs and around 3344 employment were generated from the projects implemented in 2020-21.

Food Processing

Due to the poor natural endowment in mineral deposits and low technological penetration within the State, the potential of industrial growth of Mizoram lies rather in food processing of agriculture & allied products. Currently, there are about 374 registered enterprises that are wholly engaged in food processing, in addition to numerous others in the unorganized sector.

Food processing does not necessarily imply production of finished goods that are ready for sale in the consumer market; it also entails production of semi-finished goods for the B2B market. This would bypass the stiff competition that would otherwise face the locally made end products from established national and international brands.

Intervention that would be required from the public sector would be reduction in transportation cost through better connectivity, facilitating better market linkages through systematic and organizes channels of markets, Cold chain, Storage and warehousing facility, enabling aggregation of raw materials through Hub and Spoke Model and encouraging joint ventures with private enterprises to encash on their expertise and market dominance.

Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME): Under Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India the scheme of PMFME has the following components: -

- a) **State Level Upgradation Plan:** The State Government has convey permission for engagement of Professional Firm to prepare State Level Upgradation Plan for Food Processing Industries in Mizoram

- b) **Common Incubation Centre:** Mizoram Food Processing Research & Training Centre being the host institute is implementing construction of Common Incubation Centre at Seling.
- c) **One District One Product:** Each of the District Level Committees for PMFME has already selected one product for implementation under the scheme within its respective district. The ODOP will be implemented by Individual Entrepreneurs and group of entrepreneurs respectively.

Subsidies

State Incentive Subsidy (SIS): The State Government of Mizoram introduced State Incentive Subsidy Scheme with a view to boost industrial development in the state. The following table shows different industrial areas and their respective subsidy disbursement during 2021 – 2022:-

Table 8.4

| Name of Subsidies | No. of Units | Amount of Subsidies |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Power Subsidy | 17 | 3,5,42,914.00 |
| Power Line | 5 | 2,50,000.00 |
| Generating Set | 8 | 2,079,250.00 |
| Interest Subsidy | 3 | 12,72,265.00 |
| Transport Subsidy | 5 | 1,049,615.00 |
| Land Subsidy | 6 | 90,12,329.00 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 17,206,373.00 |

Industrial Incentives: With a view to give a further boost to industrialization in the north Eastern Region, the Government of India has formulated the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2012 for Industrial units in the North Eastern Region. It has been effective from 01-04-2017 and will remain in force up to 31.03.2022.

Draft Industrial Policy 2021: The Drafting Committee has submitted Draft Industrial Policy 2021 in the Mizoram Industrial Development Board in its 3rd Meeting and requested for comments and suggestion for finalization of the policy.

Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts

Due to its inherent strength for skilled work force, locally available raw materials, presence of highly skilled weavers, intricate design and motifs/pattern, the Handloom, Textiles & Handicrafts occupies a unique and important place in the indigenous textiles culture of Mizoram. After agriculture, handloom industry is one emerging sector that has generated huge employment for the skilled and unskilled labours.

Mizoram has high potential for investment particularly in the field of textiles and handicrafts. The State is ranked 2nd among NE States in Mulberry silk production and is one of the leading producers of bamboo in India contributing 14% to the country's bamboo stock. Variety of handloom fabrics has the potential to be exported in the international market, elevating the economic standard and status of the tribal Mizos.

Institutional support

To preserve the cultural indigenous crafts of the state, Handicrafts Production Centre is operated at Luangmual which produces typical traditional Mizo crafts like – Khumbeu, Thulte, Thlangra, Hnam and various types of Mizo baskets etc.

Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub, Thenzawl has successfully preserves the unique and rich traditional and cultural identity of Mizoram which is being reflected in artistic textiles weaving and various colourful 'Puan' and shawls. The sector provides a low cost and eco-friendly livelihood opportunity with income support during agrarian distress to many weavers.

To give awareness amongst weavers and entrepreneur and to focus on export, awareness camps are organized at 13 selected centres all over the State. The weavers are also encouraged to use natural fibres in place of the harmful synthetic fibres with chemical dyes in the market. Under SEDP, Rs. 260.00 lakh is allocated for the development of handloom sector which will cover 110 nos of Fly Shuttle Loom weaver and 36 nos of Zoloom Weaver.

Apparel & Garment Making Centre has been set up to give an opportunity to local entrepreneurs to convert their ideas and designs into flourishing businesses. It marks a reflection of the commitment of the Government to create new opportunities for the youth under Make in India scheme of the Government of India. The Centre will not only provide new avenues to the local entrepreneurs but also create additional employment opportunities for the local people. The total fund utilized by the Govt. of India is Rs. 18.18 crore while the state government contribution is land free of cost. Three units equipped with 100 nos of modern machines (Apparel) were being operated by three operators. As per the latest order of the Ministry of Textiles, two units are functioned as skilling unit operated by Vocational Training school and Computerised Embroidery and one unit as production unit operated by Vakiria. The centre is well equipped with DG set.

An amount of Rs.199.52 lakh was sanctioned for Construction of Hnam Chhantu Handloom & Handicraft Residential Training Centre at Lengpui under SIDF. The project is to give training to rural artisans for various cane & bamboo crafts and to provide accommodation.

A project for establishment of Handloom & Handicraft Training cum Production Centre at Council Vaih, Siaha has been approved under NEC. The project aims to address the unemployment of youths especially women within Siaha district. The traditional handloom designs of the area needs to be preserved and to give awareness to the particular tribes i.e Mara, since the traditional costume designs seems to be languishing. The project will increase the

income of the rural weavers of the remote areas and it will help direct impact on the socio economic status of women in the community.

5. 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. Sericulture practice is one of the best ways to replace the Jhum cultivation in the state. It may be mentioned that the state of Mizoram is one of the states which can produce Bivoltine silk to combat ever invading foreign silk like China etc. Besides, it is one of the states few which can rear the costliest silk producing silkworm i.e. Muga.

Following are variety wise farms/centres:

Table 8.5

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Mulberry Seed Farm | 8 nos. |
| Muga Seed Farm | 4 nos. |
| Eri Seed Farm | 3 nos. |
| Oak Tasar Seed Farm | 1 no. |
| Basic Mulberry Seed Farm | 1 no. |
| Commercial Grainage Centre | 11 nos. |
| Reeling Factory | 3 nos. |

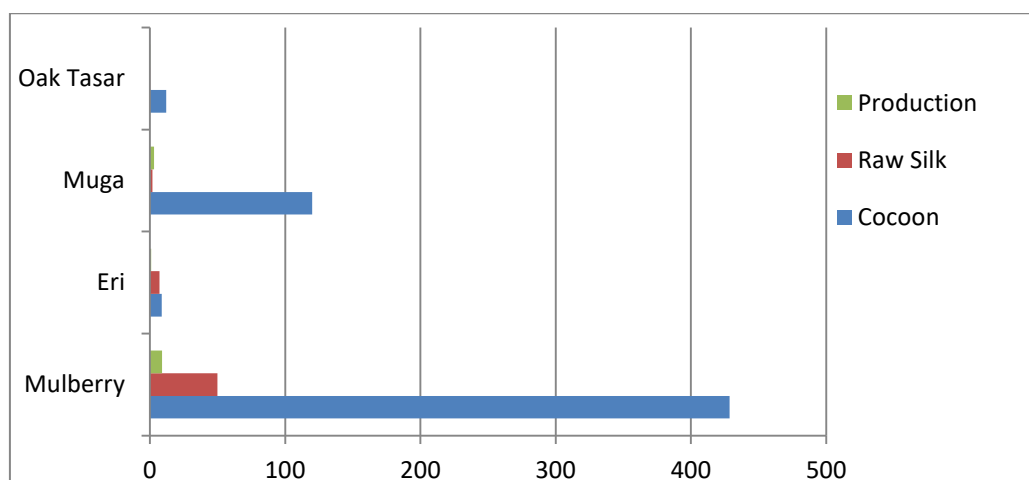
Sericulture has provided an alternate and eco-friendly means of employment to farmers. The present status in terms of persons engaged in sericulture and its temporal coverage is as under: -

Practices Villages - 209
Area of Plantation - 5730 acres
No. of farmers covered - 5751 nos.

Table 8.6 : Outcome in terms of production of during 2021-22 up to November 2021 is as under:-

| Items | Production Target | Achievement |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Mulberry | | |
| Dfls production (Lakh Dfls) | 9.05 | 9.30 |
| Cocoon Production (MT) | 428.56 | 415.59 |
| Raw Silk Production (MT) | 50.00 | 47.80 |
| Eri | | |
| Dfls production (Lakh Dfls) | 0.97 | 0.80 |
| Cocoon Production (MT) | 8.73 | 6.49 |
| Raw Silk Production (MT) | 7.00 | 5.19 |
| Muga | | |
| Dfls production (Lakh Dfls) | 3.00 | 2.82 |
| Cocoon Production (MT) | 120.00 | 93.65 |
| Raw Silk Production (MT) | 2.00 | 1.56 |
| Oak Tasar | | |
| Dfls production (Lakh Dfls) | 0.30 | 0.04 |
| Cocoon Production (MT) | 12.00 | 1.12 |
| Raw Silk Production (MT) | 0.20 | 0.018 |

Table 8.a



Silk Samagra

Silk Samagra is implemented at Siaha District to uplift the rural employment/economy of the society and by creating opportunity on Muga Plantation and Silk Production. The project emphasis for 400 beneficiaries production of raw silk by various components such as preparation of Nursery, Augmentation of Plantation, Creation of mounting infrastructure for beneficiaries, prophylactic measures with rearing appliances and to provide technical knowledge by Beneficiary Empowerment Programme.

6. Mines & Minerals

Assessment and Investigations: During 2021, 128 no of house sites were assessed for slope stability regarding the lithology, structural topographic conditions and reports were made with recommendations and suggestions. Landslide Disaster Investigation was also conducted at 53 locations, wherein suggestions were made for mitigation measure. Post-Earthquake assessment survey was conducted at Tuipuiral area mainly Khawbung RD Block, Ruantlang RD Block and parts of Serchhip District which was hit by 5.6 magnitude earthquake on 22nd June, 2020. Reports was submitted with suggestions, probable causes, damage to property, intensity and Iso-seismal map of the earthquake.

Exploration of major minerals: Oil & Gas exploration has been taken up by ONGC, Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Vedanta Ltd. in the northern tip of Mizoram, Northern part of Mizoram and Central part of Mizoram respectively. However, there is no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons (Oil & Gas) so far. No major minerals have been explored and mined till date. Coal Exploration is proposed to be started in the near future at two selected blocks within Mizoram by Ministry of Mines under Promotional Exploration of Coal & Lignite for 2021 – 22, namely Lushaicherra (Thinghulun) Block of Mamit District and Rotlang West of Lunglei District.

Exploration of minor minerals: The Mizoram Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2000 has been implemented in the State since 20th September, 2005 from which revenue has been generated. At present a new Consolidated Rules for granting mineral concessions and prevention of illegal

mining viz. The Mizoram Minor Minerals (Concession & Prevention of Illegal Mining) Rules, 2021 is proposed which shall have better coverage of environmental concerns, systematic mining and better mineral administration for larger interest of the public.

During 1st April, 2021 to 30th November, 2021, 75 new mining permits and 248 mining permit renewal have been issued. Meanwhile, the total amount of revenue collected from minor minerals was Rs 2.46 cr and Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL) Fees collected from Oil & Gas Exploration Agencies in Mizoram was Rs. 95 lakh. Presently more than 323 families got valid mining permits and 3 families got mining leases legally to extract sandstone for building and road construction materials for their livelihood.



IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

“Infrastructure development is economic development”

– Kay Ivey

Infrastructure development is one of the core functions of the Government as it 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 continued investment in social overhead capital by the Government as well as private investment in housing and building has sustained the economic growth in the State. 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.

1. Road Sector

Road transport is the dominant means of transportation and continues to be predominantly the domain of the public sector. Road infrastructure within the State and assets maintained by the Government is tabulated below: -

Table 9.1 : Road Network Assets, Road Length by Class, Surface and Condition

| Sl.No. | Name of Roads | Road Length | Black Top | Unsurface |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | National Highway | 1410.500 | 1322.500 | 88.000 |
| 2 | State Highway | 170.200 | 170.200 | |
| 3 | Major District Road | 502.300 | 440.300 | 62.000 |
| 4 | Other District Road | 764.730 | 580.330 | 184.400 |
| 5 | Village Road | 1695.117 | 563.234 | 1131.883 |
| 6 | Road within Towns & Villages | 849.326 | 629.116 | 220.210 |
| 7 | City Road | 353.706 | 315.238 | 38.468 |
| | Total under State PWD | 5745.879 | 4020.918 | 1724.961 |

Table 9.2 : Road Assets

| Road Assets | Road Length | Black Top | Unsurface |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| State PWD Roads | 5745.879 | 4020.918 | 1724.961 |
| Road under BRO | 896.315 | 609.625 | 286.690 |
| Road under CPWD | 175.600 | 175.600 | |
| Road under other Departments | 419.900 | 419.900 | |
| Grand Total | 7237.694 | 5226.043 | 2011.651 |

Table 9.3: Bridges by Types

| Sl.No | Classification | No of Bridges |
|-------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Bridge | 41 |
| 2 | Pre-Stressed Concrete (PSC) Bridge | 15 |
| 3 | Built-up Steel Girder (BUSG) Bridge | 29 |
| 4 | Stiffened Steel Girderder Suspension Bridge/Cable stayed | 3 |
| 5 | Bailey Bridge (Temporary) | 45 |
| 6 | Timber Bridge (Temporary) | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 136 |

Table 9.4 : Private Sector Participation

| Category | No of Contractors registered |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Class-I | 162 |
| Class-II | 215 |

Source: Public Works Department, Govt of Mizoram

Road Density: As per latest record, the area of Mizoram is 21081 sqkm. The total length of all classes of roads in Mizoram is 7237.694 Km in which total length of all State Boards is 4335.379 Km and Highway is 1410.500 Km. Thereby, the road density in Mizoram is 34.32 kms/100 sqkm which is far below the national level of 148.00 kms per 100 sqkm.

Density of Vehicles: The density of vehicles registered per square kilometer and per population is given in the following table:

Table 9.5 : Density of Vehicles Registered

| Sl. No. | Density of Vehicles Registered | Numbers |
|---------|---|---------|
| 1. | Density of 2 wheelers registered per 100 Sq. Km | 894 |
| 2. | Density of 4 wheelers registered per 100 Sq.km | 513 |
| 3. | No. of 2 wheelers in the state per population | 6 |
| 4. | No. of 4 wheelers in the state per population | 10 |

Table 9.6 : Number of Road Accidents During 2020-21

| SN | Road Accidents | Nos. |
|----|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Total Road Accidents | 94 |
| 2. | Persons Killed | 33 |
| 3. | Persons Injured | 61 |

2. Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project

The KMMTTP is a part of the Government of India's LOOK/ACT EAST POLICY to establish closer economic & cultural ties with South East Asia through NEER and Myanmar. The portion of KMMTTP implemented through Mizoram is 'Construction of a new 2-Lane Highway from Lawngtlai to R. Zocha (Myanmar Border) in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE'. The project, initiated by Ministry of External Affairs, is a Multi Modal Transit Transport Route composition of land, river and sea routes through Mizoram State along the Kaladan River up to Myanmar, Sittwe (Akyab) seaport in Bay of Bengal to connect landlocked Northeast from Kolkata through Sittwe seaport, Myanmar via Kaladan River route. The new 2-Lane Highway takes off from 473.40 kmp of NH-54 within Lawngtlai Town at AOC filling Station.



Strategic Importance: Presently, the land route from Aizawl to Kolkata (via Guwahati) is a distance of 1589 km. The proposed Aizawl to Kolkata route (via KMMTTP) will entail a distance of 175 km from Aizawl to Lawngtlai via Thenzawl on SH Road and another 882.21 km from Lawngtlai to Kolkata by sea, totalling a distance of 1057.21 km. This is a distance of 531.79 km less, including the economies of transport by sea. Important milestones along the KMMTTP are as under –

- Lawngtlai to Zorinpui (Mizoram) Land Route = 87.51 km
- Zorinpui Border to Kalewa (Myanmar) Land Route = 45.00 km
- Kalewa to Paletwa (Myanmar) Land Route = 60.70 km
- Paletwa to Sittwe (in Myanmar) River Route = 150.00 km
- Sittwe to Kolkata Port (Bay of Bengal) Sea Route = 539.00 km
- Total = 882.21 km

The project was scheduled to be completed during 2014 as reflected in the original DPR but could not be completed till date due to land issue problems which has arisen right from the commencement of the project.

Table 9.7 : Sanction details for KMMTTP

| Sl. No. | Name of Package | Original Cost Estimate (Cr) | Sanctioned Cost of RCE-I (Cr) | Sanctioned Cost of RCE-II (Cr) | Agreement Cost as per RCE-II (Cr) |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Package -I | ₹ 195.04 | ₹ 253.12 | ₹ 377.99 | ₹ 298.18 |
| 2 | Package -II | ₹ 186.96 | ₹ 207.14 | ₹ 305.61 | ₹ 239.33 |
| 3 | Package -III | ₹ 193.692 | ₹ 236.33 | ₹ 327.92 | ₹ 255.10 |
| | Grand Total | ₹ 575.692 Cr | ₹ 696.59 Cr | ₹ 1011.52 Cr | ₹ 792.61 Cr |

Source: PWD, Govt. of Mizoram.

The Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) for the IIIrd revision is ₹ 1167.63 Crores.

The current overall physical progress of this project is 95.43% where financial progress had a little tune down to 91.09%. Presently, bridges and their approaches are not yet completed and progress is very slow due to pandemic and non-approval of RCE-III.

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 counter-part in Myanmar and make good on the promises of the Act East Policy.

3. Inland Water Transport

Introduction of Passenger Ferry at River Tlawng: Ministry of Shipping, Govt of India declared River Tlawng as National Waterway-102. This river is the only National Waterway in Mizoram. As per the survey report available with IWAI, Tlawng river is suitable for ferrying passengers from Khamrang (Mizoram) to Gharmurra (Assam), and not for transportation of cargo. Proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Shipping, GOI for making River Tlawng navigable for transportation of passengers based on the report available with Inland Waterway Authority of India.

Development of IWT project in River Khawthlangtuipui: The Detailed Project Report prepared by M/S Rites Consultancy Firm amounting to Rs 2292.94 lakh was approved by the Ministry of Shipping for River Khawthlangtuipui upto the confluence of River Tuichawng covering 23 kms and proposal was submitted for execution of this project as per approved DPR.

Hydrographic Survey & Techno Economic Feasibility Study: Proposals for conducting Hydrographic Survey & Techno Economic Feasibility Study for the development of Inland Water Transport Projects in the following rivers were submitted to the Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India:-

- a) *River Khawthlangtuipui (Between Rajivnagar village, Mamit District to the confluence of Tuichawng river near Tuichawng village, Lunglei District).*
- b) *River Tuivai*
- c) *River Tuirial*
- d) *River Tuivawol*

4. Railway Lines

Bairabi railway station: This station is located in Bairabi in Kolasib District, Mizoram. Its code is BHRB. The station consists of 3 platforms. Bairabi is the only railhead in Mizoram and connected with broad gauge line. The 84.25 km broad gauge railway line from Katakhal Junction to Bairabi, was completed on 21 March 2016.

Bairabi-Sairang Railway: It is a proposed railway line from Bairabi station to Sairang railway station near Aizawl with an estimated cost of Rs 2,384 crore. An estimated 28 hectares (69 acres) of land is required for the construction of 51 kilometres (32 mi) long Bairabi-Sairang rail

line. The Bairabi-Sairang rail link will require construction of 130 bridges, 23 tunnels and four stations namely Hortoki, Kawnpui, Mualkhang and Sairang. The cost of Construction from Bairabi to Sairang is estimated at Rs. 2384 Crores.

Future Railway Line: Future development plan entails extending railway line from Aizawl to Zochachhuah (India)-Zorinpui (Myanmar) on the India-Myanmar border, from where it will then be extended to 90km-long "Sittwe-Kyaukhtu railway" to connect it to Sittwe Port as part of Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project. Other future extension is from Aizawl to east of Zokhawthar. Future line development plan entails extending the line from Imphal to Moreh on the India-Myanmar barrier, from where it will then be extended to the existing railhead at Kalay (also called Kale and Kalemryo) in Myanmar to form part of the ambitious Trans-Asian Railway.

5. Civil Aviation

Due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, Air transport has emerged as a major means of the only transport communication. As a result, Lengpui Airport is utilised for movement of Medical Items and other essential items for the state of Mizoram.

During the current financial year (ie 2021-2022) improvement of Lengpui Airport is being carried out with grant sanctioned by Government of India under Special Assistance to State for Capital Expenditure which amounts to Rs. 30.41 crores. The improvement work is expected to be completed by the end of next Financial year.

At present, there are 4 (four) Airlines operating at Lengpui Airport which connect Shillong/ Guwahati /Kolkata /Agartala /New Delhi & Mumbai. Courier Services for CAPF by Air India was resumed from 5.11.2021 and scheduled to be operated every Friday. Airlines Schedule enclosed in a separate sheet.

Incoming & outgoing passengers from Lengpui Airport during the period April, 2021 to November, 2021 is as follows :

Table 9.8

| Sl. No. | Airline Operator | Incoming | Outgoing |
|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Air India | 13691 | 13337 |
| 2. | INDIGO | 24212 | 26265 |
| 3. | Go First | 2870 | 2163 |
| | TOTAL | 40773 | 41765 |

Besides operation of the above Airlines, Helicopter is operated on wet lease basis within the boundary of the State. Helicopter Services for Saitual and Tlabung villages is tentatively fixed from the second week of December /2021.

6. Housing & Urban Development

The world is increasingly becoming urban. Global urban population which was only 34% in 1960 has gone up to 60% in 2014 and further projected that the percentage of urban population will go up to 70% in 2050. In India also, urban population in 2011 was 31%. The projected figure for 2021 is 35.4%. It is projected that by 2031, the population of urban India will go up to 600 Million. Mizoram 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.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenations and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approved and allocated Rs. 140.25 crores as project fund under AMRUT with the funding pattern of 90:10 i.e. Rs. Rs. 126.22 crores as Central Assistance and Rs. 14.025 crores as State Matching Share. As per guidelines, the State of Mizoram focuses on 5 thrust areas namely Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage Management, Drainage, Urban Transport and Green Space & Parks. There are 16 projects under AMRUT undertaken by the State of Mizoram for the mission period and 8 projects have been fully completed. Mizoram is on the 8th position in National State Ranking in AMRUT portal as on 14th December 2021 and scored 74% marks in physical and financial progress.

Setting up of Septage Management Unit including Anaerobic Microbial Inoculum (AMI) & Bio Digester Manufacturing Facility at Aizawl amounting to Rs. 3.61 crores have been completed during FY 2021-22. Production of 908 biodigester tanks and 1664 conversion of conventional septic tanks have already been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Hon'ble Prime Minister envisioned Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. As decided in the 1st SLSMC held on 5th October, 2015, and as approved by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, the State of Mizoram is Implementing only two verticals, among the 4 verticals of PMAY which are relevant to the State, namely- (i) Beneficiary-led Constructions (BLC) and (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

Table 9.9 : Status on Completion of House Construction under BLC Project:

| Financial Year | No. of Beneficiary sanctioned (Grounded) | No. of Household Completed |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Since Inception to 2018 | 321 | 23 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 806 | 35 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 3,143 | 1,219 |
| 2020 - 2021 | 5,421 | 951 |
| 2021 - 2022 | 68 | 344 |
| TOTAL | 9,759 | 2,572 |

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

Housing For All (HFA) - Urban: Overview

- a) No of Cities/Towns Covered under PMAY:HFA(U) – 23 Towns
- b) Number of HFAPoA Submitted to Ministry – 23 Nos. Covering All 23 Towns
- c) Number of DPR's submitted and Approved by the Ministry – 51 BLC Projects covering 23 Towns.
- d) Total No of Housing Demand under BLC Projects – 38,668 Dus
- e) Total BLC Project Cost – Rs. 773.36 Cr
- f) Total Central Share for 51 BLC Projects – Rs. 580.02 Cr
- g) Central Assistance Received for BLC Projects – Rs. 161.838 Cr
- h) Total Amount of Fund Released to ULB's for BLC Projects – Rs. 93.996 Cr
- i) Total Amount of Fund Released to Beneficiaries – Rs. 84.576 Cr
- j) Total No of Houses Grounded under BLC Project – 24,943 Nos.
- k) Total No of Houses Completed under BLC Project – 2,572 Nos.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM): To strengthen urban livelihood and to uplift women community in the urban areas, DAY-NULM have been implemented in all Districts of Mizoram. The Mission has five components for urban poor which are as follows:

- a) Social Mobilisation & Institutional Development (SM&ID) under which 84 Self Help Groups have been formed during 2021-22 FY to mobilise the urban poor at the grass root level.
- b) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) which aims to provide employment to both skilled and non-skilled labour. 990 candidates will be trained during 2021-22FY under 10 training providers.
- c) Self-Employment Programme (SEP) which is a provision of interest subsidy (over and above 7% rate of interest charged by banks) on loans to support establishment of Individual & Group Enterprises and Bank linkage loan to Self Help Groups. In 2021-22 FY, 23 micro enterprises (Individual & Group Enterprise) and 12 Self Help Groups are supported in 2021-22 FY.
- d) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) which supports 96 shelters for in 15 District Head-quarter towns and Census towns.
- e) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) which seeks to address the concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces for vending, institutional credit, improved skills and social security linkages. Certificate of Vending has been issued to 10 Street Vendors during 2021-22 FY.

PAHOSS: In order to solve the traffic problem due to inadequate parking facility, the Government of Mizoram formulated the Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS) for providing substantial amount of assistance for construction of parking space at various locations within Aizawl city by providing incentive to private, recognised NGOs, and Local Councils having suitable land and building. It was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the 6th February, 2019. So far, there are 403 beneficiaries under the scheme and an amount of Rs.1,124.80 Lakhs

have been released. Assistance under the Scheme will be released to the Beneficiary in 3 installments of 40:30:30 ratios. The car parking so constructed should be opened for commercial parking only.

| No. of Completed Parking House | Capacity | | Sanctioned Amount in Rs. lakh |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | LMVs | TWO WHEELERS | |
| 11 | 71 | 309 | 121.00 |

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

7. Power

Electricity is the most convenient and versatile form of energy. It plays a key role in the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors of the economy and is also the most crucial source of supplying domestic energy requirements.

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 133.015 MW against a Peak demand of 110 MW. Total installed capacity of State-owned generating stations is 52.77 MW comprising of 29.35 MW 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.

Public assets relating to power & electricity as on 31st March, 2021 is below:-

1. Hydel Generating Stations (SHP) - 11 Nos. (29.35 MW)
2. 132 kV lines - 870.30 Km
3. 66 kV lines - 111.42 Km
4. 33 kV lines - 1483.42Km
5. 11 kV lines - 5613.15Km
6. LT lines - 3319.07 Km
7. 11kV ABC - 12.61 Km
8. LT ABC Lines - 127.97 Km
9. 132 kV Grid Sub-Station - 12 Nos. (289.3 MVA)
10. 33 kV Grid Sub-Station - 62 Nos. (270 MVA)
11. Distribution Transformers - 2701 Nos. (315.35 MVA)
12. Buildings
 - a) Office Buildings - 37 Nos
 - b) Residential Buildings - 417 Nos
 - c) Total Buildings - 454 Nos

Present Installed capacity and per capita availability status: The state of Mizoram has its power from the allocated share of power from Central Sector Generating Stations and Inter-State Generating Stations (ISGS) and from the owned local generating power stations and plants within the state of Mizoram. The installed capacity of the Central Sector Generating Stations and Inter-State Generating Station with percentage allocated share of power and availability of electricity at the state periphery of Mizoram owing to these Central sector and ISGS stations after deducting sale of power through Power exchange/ electricity trader outside the state and NER transmission loss and also availability of electricity from the owned local generation within the state during the FY 2020-21 are as follows:

Table 9.11

| Sl. No | Name of Firm / Company | Name of Stations | Installed capacity (in MW) | Allocated share of Power (in MW) | Availability within Mizoram (in MU) |
|-----------|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. | Central Sector & Inter-State Generating Station : | | | | |
| i) | NEEPCO | Kopili HEP | 200 | 9.24 | 611.721 |
| ii) | | Kopili-II HEP | 25 | 1.51 | |
| iii) | | Khandong HEP | 50 | 1.97 | |
| iv) | | Ranganadi HEP | 415 | 23.09 | |
| v) | | Doyang HEP | 75 | 3.94 | |
| vi) | | Pare HEP | 110 | 6.73 | |
| vii) | | Tuirial HEP | 60 | 60 | |
| viii) | | AGBPP | 291 | 15.74 | |
| ix) | | AGTCCP | 135 | 8.07 | |
| x) | NHPC | Loktak HEP | 105 | 5.27 | |
| xi) | NTPC | Bongaigaon TPS | 750 | 40.65 | |
| xii) | | Farakka STPS | 1600 | 2.24 | |
| xiii) | | Kahalgaon STPS | 840 | 1.18 | |
| xiv) | | Talcher STPS | 1000 | 1.4 | |
| xv) | OTPC | Palatana GTP | 726 | 22 | |
| xvi) | TPGL | Baramura -IV&V | 42 | 10.5 | |
| | | | | Total A = | 611.721 |

Table 9.12

| Sl. No | Name of Stations | Installed capacity (in MW) | Allocated share of Power (in MW) | Availability within Mizoram (in MU) |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| B. | State Sector (Owned Generating Stations) : | | | |
| i) | Serlui B SHP | 12 | 12 | 13.182 |
| ii) | Maicham-II SHP | 3 | 3 | 1.429 |
| iii) | Kau Tlabung SHP | 3 | 3 | 8.109 |
| iv) | Teirei SHP | 3 | 3 | 4.989 |
| v) | Khawiva SHP | 1.05 | 1.05 | 0.829 |
| vi) | Tuipui SHP | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.01 |
| vii) | Tuirivang SHP | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
| viii) | Maicham-I SHP | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| ix) | Serlui-A SHP | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| x) | Lamsial SHP | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 |
| xi) | Tuipanglui SHP | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| xii) | Tlungvel Solar Plant | 2.00MWp | 2.00MWp | 1.006 |
| xiii) | Melriat Solar Plant | 0.10MWp | 0.10MWp | 0.117 |
| xiv) | Khawiva Solar Plant | 0.10MWp | 0.10MWp | 0.057 |
| xv) | Sihhmui Solar Plant | 0.10MWp | 0.10MWp | 0.087 |
| xvi) | Kawlphetha Solar | 0.05MWp | 0.05MWp | 0.036 |
| | | | Total B = | 30.851 |
| Grand Total of Electricity available within Mizoram (A+B) = | | | | 642.572 |

Per capita availability of electricity in the state of Mizoram in the FY 2020-21 is 468 units (approx.)

Generation of Electricity: The generation of electricity from the state owned generation plants and electricity procured from Central Sector and Inter-State Generating Stations during the 2020-21 are as follows: -

Table 9.13

| Sl. No | Name of Stations | Type | Electricity procured from the stations (MU) | Remarks |
|-----------|---|---------|---|-----------|
| A. | Central Sector & Inter-State Generating Station: | | | |
| i) | Kopili HEP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| ii) | Kopili-II HEP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| iii) | Khandong HEP | Hydel | 2.534 | |
| iv) | Ranganadi HEP | Hydel | 78.808 | |
| v) | Doyang HEP | Hydel | 10.339 | |
| vi) | Pare HEP | Hydel | 29.819 | |
| vii) | Tuirial HEP | Hydel | 152.057 | |
| viii) | AGBPP | Thermal | 56.587 | |
| ix) | AGTCCP | Thermal | 38.175 | |
| x) | Loktak HEP | Hydel | 30.473 | |
| xi) | Bongaigaon TPS | Thermal | 83.425 | |
| xii) | Farakka STPS | Thermal | 15.416 | |
| xiii) | Kahalgaon STPS | Thermal | 7.295 | |
| xiv) | Talcher STPS | Thermal | 10.402 | |
| xv) | Palatana GTP | Thermal | 125.999 | |
| xvi) | Baramura –IV & V | Thermal | 46.941 | |
| | Total | | 688.276 | |
| B. | State Sector (Owned Generation): | | | |
| i) | Serlui B SHP | Hydel | 13.182 | |
| ii) | Maicham-II SHP | Hydel | 1.429 | |
| iii) | Kau Tlabung SHP | Hydel | 8.109 | |
| iv) | Teirei SHP | Hydel | 4.989 | |
| v) | Khawiva SHP | Hydel | 0.829 | |
| vi) | Tuipui SHP | Hydel | 1.01 | |
| vii) | Tuirivang SHP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| viii) | Maicham-I SHP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| ix) | Serlui-A SHP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| x) | Lamsial SHP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| xi) | Tuipanglui SHP | Hydel | 0 | Under R&M |
| xii) | Tlungvel Solar Plant | Solar | 1.006 | |
| xiii) | Melriat Solar Plant | Solar | 0.117 | |
| xiv) | Khawiva Solar Plant | Solar | 0.057 | |
| xv) | Sihhmui Solar Plant | Solar | 0.087 | |
| xvi) | Kawlphetha Solar | Solar | 0.036 | |
| | Total | | 30.851 | |

Consumption of Electricity by different sectors: Consumption of Electricity by different sectors in the state of Mizoram during FY 2020-21 are as follows :

Table 9.14

| Sl. No | Categories/ Sectors | Consumption (MU) |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Domestic | 283.43 |
| 2 | Non-Domestic (Common Public) | 8.45 |
| 3 | Commercial | 44.26 |
| 4 | Public Lighting | 2.11 |
| 5 | Public Water Works | 82.45 |
| 6 | Irrigation & Agriculture | 0.16 |
| 7 | Industrial | 9.6 |
| 8 | Bulk Supply | 13.92 |
| | Total | 444.38 |

Requirement and shortage of electricity: The demand and shortage of electricity in the state of Mizoram during the FY2020-21 as per 19th Electric Power Survey of India are as follows:

Table 9.15

| Sl. No. | Requirement | Requirement | Availability | Shortfall |
|---------|---|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. | Requirement of power in MW | 159 | 134 | 25 |
| 2. | Requirement of Electricity in Million Unit (MU) | 799 | 719 | 80 |

Transmission and Distribution losses: The Transmission loss and Distribution loss in the state of Mizoram for the FY 2020-21 are assessed to be 3% and 19.64% respectively.

Number of households/Electricity consumers (Domestic /Commercial): The number of electricity consumers in Domestic and Commercial category in the year 2020-21 is as follows:

Table 9.16

| Sl. No. | Category of consumers | No. of consumers |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Domestic | 243488 |
| 2. | Commercial | 12064 |

Rural electrification (schemes and initiative taken up) : The scheme and initiative taken up by Power & Electricity Department for Rural electrification are as stated below:

Table 9.17

| Sl.No. | Scheme | Initiative taken |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Rural Electrification Development Backbone (REDB) | Under this REDB, the following works were completed. (a) Construction of New 33kV Sub-Stations at Rabung, Khawlailung, Mualthuam, Bualpui Ng, Tawipui and Phura completed. (b) Augmentation of existing Power substation at Kolasib, Vairengte, Bairabi, Mamit, Zamuang, E.Lungdar, Champhai, Hnahtial, Tlabung, Tuipang, Thingsulthliah and W.Phaileng were completed. (c) Construction of New bays at the existing Power Sub-Stations at Khawzawl, E.Lungdar, Theiriat, Tuipang and Siaha were completed. (d) Construction of New 33kV Line of the following were completed: (i) Khawzawl to Rabung : 27km (ii) E.Lungdar to Khawlailung : 24km (iii) Theiriat to Tawipui'N' : 28km (iv) Kawmzawl to Mualthuam : 30km (v) Siaha to Bualpui Ng : 22km (vi) Tuipang to Phura : 58km (e) Construction of new 11kV Line were completed at :- (i) Mamit District (W.Phaileng) : 25km (ii) Lawngtlai District : 24km |
| 2. | Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram-teen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) (New). | Under this DDUGJY (New), the following works were executed. (a) Electrification of 11nos. of un-electrified villages under various Districts were completed (b) Extension of infra-structures for new BPL electricity connection at 31nos.of villages under various Districts were completed. (c) Strengthening of electrical distribution system consisting of the works under various District is in progress. (i) Re-alignment of existing 11kV line (ii) Construction of new 33kV Line (iii) R&M of Power Sub-stations (iv) Feeder metering (v) Consumer Metering. |
| 3. | Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram-teen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) (Additional). | Works under this DDUGJY(Additional) is in progress and status of the work are as follows: (a) R&M Works – 2 of 4 completed (b) 11kV Line – 66.50km out of 85.50km completed. (c) 33kV Line – 4.0km out of 4.0km completed. (d) Feeder metering – 27nos. out of 132 completed. (e) Consumer metering – 0 out of 18712 completed. |
| 4. | Saubhagya | Under this Saubhagya Scheme, the following works were executed. (a) Provision of service connection to all un-electrified household in a state. (b) Construction of Additional infra-structure for enabling the above household connections. |

Power trading : The state of Mizoram had sometimes sold its power during some hours in a day as per availability of surplus power and sometimes purchased power through power exchange during deficit period. Sale of power outside the state of Mizoram and purchase of power from outside the state through power exchange and electricity trader in the year 2020-21 are as follows :

Table 9.18

| Sl. No. | Description | Energy sold /purchased (in MU) |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Sale of power through Power Exchange (IEX) | 50.07 |
| 2 | Sale of surplus Non-Solar Renewable Power through Electricity trader | 6.685 |
| | Total sale through Power exchange/trader | 56.755 |
| 3 | Purchase of power through Power Exchange (IEX) | 0 |
| 4 | Purchase of Non-Solar Renewable Power through Electricity trader | 0 |
| | Total purchase through Power exchange/trader | 0 |

Unbundling of power services: The Government of Mizoram has decided to introduce reforms in the Power Sector in the State and restructure the sector with the objective of creating the conditions for the sustainable development of power sector in the State and improving the efficiency of services in Mizoram. The objective of reform and restructuring of the power sector is to ensure that:

- a) Electricity is supplied under the most efficient conditions in terms of quality, quantity and cost to support the economic development of the State.
- b) The power sector ceases to be a burden on the State's budget and eventually becomes a net generator of financial resources.

Government of Mizoram have appointed Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad in March 2005 to provide consultancy services -

- Assessment of the restructuring options.
- For assessment of the changes in the institutional and Regulatory framework.
- Pricing and Financial restructuring measures.
- Formulating an Implementation Plan.

Based on the discussions with officers of Power Department of Mizoram and data /information collected, the first Report was finalized and submitted by ASCI on 20th November, 2007. After making necessary update on the reports, ASCI had again re-submitted its Final Report to the Government of Mizoram on 10th January, 2020. The Final report submitted by ASCI is still lying under examination and no final decision/approval is made till date.

X. INNOVATION

“Innovation is the ability to see change as an opportunity – not a threat”

– Steve Jobs

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.

1. Science & Technology

The Directorate of Science & Technology, Govt. of Mizoram is the main administrative office in the field of Science and Technology in Mizoram. It was created as a Cell in the year 1986 with a view to utilise Science & Technology inputs for various developmental activities and to take up scientific projects and schemes pertaining to frontier areas of Science. Its status as a Wing under the Planning & Programme Implementation Department was upgraded to the Directorate on 30th August, 2011. Under the Directorate of Science & Technology, there are three autonomous body viz. Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC) and Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC) and Mizoram Science Centre (MSC). These bodies act as implementing agencies for various projects under the Directorate.

Development of Indigenous Technological Innovation in Mizoram through establishment of Innovation Facility Centre and Enhanced Protection of Ownership: The project is funded by the State Government. The Innovation Facility Centre is being set up at the lower part of Mizoram New Capital Complex, Khatla, Aizawl. 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.

Community based Environment Conservation and Ecotourism Project at Ailawng Village, Mizoram: The project aims at conservation of natural environment in the project area; to attract tourist in Mizoram; and to create employment for local people. It involves the collaboration of the local people through Ailawng Village Ecotourism Development Society (AVEDSOC) and MISTIC.

Coordinated programme on Horticulture Assessment & Management using Geoinformatics (CHAMAN): The main target of the project is to carry out site suitability analysis for cultivation of Dragon fruit in Aizawl & Serchhip district. It is a joint project conducted with Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre (MNCFC), New Delhi, SAC Ahmedabad & NESAC, Umiam.

North Eastern Spatial Data Repository (NeSDR): The main target of the project is to provide a common GIS based repository to store, standardize and catalog various GIS data which is con-

nected to a main node centre at MIRSAC and NESAC for providing geospatial data and services to the user departments of the state.

Monitoring of Integrated Watershed Programme (IWMP): Integrated Watershed Management Programme is a flagship programme of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The scope of the project includes processing of high resolution satellite data-LISS-IV and Cartosat and involves monitoring the changes due to implementation of IWMP activities and evaluates the impact accordingly.

Geo-tagging of assets created under NERTPS programme of Central Silk Board in NER: It is a project carried out in collaboration with North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC) supported by the Central Silk Board (CSB) under Ministry of Textiles. The scope of the work includes development of mobile app for collecting data, geotagging of all the assets created under NERTPS program of CSB and hosting of the same in the dashboard system linked to Sericulture Information Linkages & Knowledge System (SILKS) Web portal.

Use of Geoinformatics in Rural Roads Projects under PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) under Ministry of Rural Development was conceptualized and launched in the year 2000. The objective was to provide basic access by way of all-weather roads to all habitations having population “250 or above in desert and tribal areas” and “500 or above for the rest of habitations” by year 2000 in phased manner. NRSC is carrying out generation of rural roads geospatial database by extracting road features from high resolution satellite data for 14 states out of 29 states in India in which Mizoram has been included. For the State of Mizoram, the project is taken up by Mizoram Remote Sensing Applications Centre.

National Wetland Inventory and Assessment: This project includes updation of Wetland Inventory of Mizoram at 1:50,000 scale and preparation of Wetland Inventory of Mizoram at 1:25,000 scale.

Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning – Update (SISDP-Update): The SISDP Update is aimed at “generation of value added geospatial products and services to meet the Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) requirements by using latest high resolution satellite data and updated thematic database through user friendly web GIS portal”.

GeoTagging and Monitoring of NEC funded Projects/schemes in NE region using Geospatial Technology and Tools: The objectives of this project include GeoTagging of existing project sites of NEC using Mobile Application supported by GAGAN dongle with enhanced positional accuracy, To carry out periodic survey of the project sites using Mobile Apps as and when required and to host the Dashboard based Project Monitoring Geo-Portal from NEC/NESAC with a link to NEC/MDoNER site.

Enhancement of Livelihood Options for Rural Women in Aizawl: The project is funded by Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India. The main focus of the project is uplifting the condition of women at their household level through trainings and demonstrations. It is implemented by MISTIC in collaboration with Mizo Hmeichhe Insuihkhawm Pawl (Women NGO), Zemabawk Branch.

Technology led Organic Cultivation of Mushroom for Enhancing Livelihood of Tribal Women at Saitual: The project is funded under TOSS scheme of North East Centre for Technology Ap-

plication & Reach (NECTAR), DST. The main aim of the project is the upliftment and empowerment of women by providing livelihood opportunities through training and technology transfer.

Demonstration and Induction of Solar Powered Cold Storage in Agricultural Land at Khawzawl:

The project is funded by the NECTAR, DST, Govt of India. The main aim of the project is to utilise green energy for post-harvest storage for farmers.

2. Startup & Entrepreneurship 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.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

- e. **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.
- f. **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.
- g. **Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme:** In addition to imparting training and skilling through the Entrepreneurship Development Centre, EDS 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.
- h. **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.
- i. **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.

- j. Entrepreneurship knowledge Cell: EKC's have been set up as satellite centres of EDC at partner institutes in every district. The cells will provide easier access of support, hand-holding 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.
- k. 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.

- l. 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.
- m. Micro Startup Capital Competition (Mizoram Rahbi): In order 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 contributes 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.

- n. **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.
- o. **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.
- p. **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.

3. 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.



XI. SERVICE SECTOR

“Every business is a service business”
– Philip Kotler

1. Trade & Commerce

NER sits at the door-step of the East Asia, the region with which India is increasing its economic ties. Development of Border Trade is an important goal of the State Government since Mizoram shares 722 km long International border with Bangladesh and Myanmar. Border trade is vital for bringing economic prosperity to the people residing in the far flung border areas and for furthering the ideals and objective of the Act East policy. Efforts are based on bilateral and regional levels to develop and strengthen connectivity of Northeast with South Asian region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc)

Access to South East Asian countries will be provided by KMMTTP road on both surface transport and waterways through Aizawl to Sittwe Port via Lawngtlai, Zorinpui, Kaletwa and Paletwa. A suitable plot of land had been acquired with an area of 67.32 Bigha for the construction of LCS at Zorinpui which will be the main trading point in Indian side. Southern Mizoram will be connected through this Act East Policy. Besides, Trade Facilitation Centre at Lawngtlai and Border Haats will be an important infrastructure on the way of materializing the Act East Policy.

Trade Policies and trade facilitation:

The National Agriculture Export Policy is formulated in line with the vision to double the farmer’s income and increase the share of agricultural exports from present ~US\$ 30+ Billion to ~US\$ 60+ Billion by 2022. Mizoram is having a fresh start in implementation of Agriculture Export Policy by forming a Committee at the State Level and at every District. State Action Plan is already submitted to APEDA, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India and the Mizoram State Agriculture Export policy is in drafting stage.

Export orientation program such as buyer seller meet and export awareness program has been conducted to promote trade for exporters and entrepreneurs. For export facilitation the Department has constructed Trade Facilitation Centre at Tlabung and Lawngtlai for export facilitation and Mizoram Food Processing, Research and Training Centre (MFPRTC) has been established at Seling for skill development.

Border Trade with Myanmar

For the improvement of trade and development of closer bonds with Myanmar relating to Border Trade, Land Customs Station (LCS) has been inaugurated at Zokhawthar on 25th

March, 2015 and operated as Border Trade Point between India and Myanmar along Mizoram Border. Apart from this LCS, there is also a proposal for development of Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Zorinpui (India-Myanmar border) at a strategic point of Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project. This ICP is expected to be an important export point from Mizoram. Land has already been provided for this Project. There is also an approval for development of Border Haat between Government of India and Government of Myanmar at Hnahlan, Zote, Vaphai and Pangkhua for which the Mode of Operation (MoO) is still under process.

Border Trade with Bangladesh

Trade Facilitation Centre has been set up at Tlabung, the border village of Mizoram to promote trade between India and Bangladesh. Land has been acquired for development of Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah near Tlabung. Fencing and security post to cover an area of 21 acres has already been started from September 2021 by Land Port Authority of India (LPAI). The Main Project is expected to start soon. Road Construction between Tlabung and Kawrpuichhuah is almost completed under World Bank Project.

Issue related with environmental clearance has been taken and Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei is also requested to vacate the proposed site of ICP Kawrpuichhuah from illegal occupancy of local villagers.

The Govt. of Bangladesh is requested to reactivate LCS at Thegamukh which has remained dormant since 1965. Reactivation of LCS will help in export of ginger, chillies, chowchow (squash), passion fruit, anthurium etc. and import of cement, iron and steel, garments, gas etc. There is also proposal for setting up of Border Haat at Silsuri, Marpara, Tuibari and Nunsuri.

ICP Kawrpuichhuah

Tlabung was widely believed to be an important administrative centre since before independence by the British, propelled largely by the fledging Tlabung-Chittagong trade route, rather than land access through the Cachar region of Assam. Tlabung - Thegamukh (opposite location in Bangladesh) trade route is an old and well-entrenched traditional trade route in region where commercial exchanges and cross-border trade has been carried out informally for many generations. However, the importance and volume of trade declined substantially after the formation of East Pakistan and concomitant emergence of International order and other complications.

The nearest Land Custom Station in Bangladesh is at Rangamati which is 123 kms away from Tlabung. This is a major impediment to promotion of Trade with Bangladesh. Further, Bangladesh Government is yet to develop motorable road from border to Chittagong or other commercial towns.

For optimum realization of potential bilateral trade and commerce in this sector, it is essential that a seamless land corridor is established by means of a double-lane bridge over the riverine boundary to connect India and Bangladesh. It is critical to underscore that the pro-

posed site of ICP at Kawrpuichhuah is the most suitable and viable location for establishment of ICP and there is no alternative site available for hundreds of kilometers on either side. Presently, the connectivity with Bangladesh is achieved by crossing River Karnaphuli or River Thekka since there is no other land connectivity with Bangladesh in the region. The proposed site of ICP Kawrpuichhuah is in close proximity to Thega Bazar (Thegamukh) where the proposed LCS of Bangladesh is to come up. This was also the traditional trade route to Mizoram in the pre-partition days. Thegamukh is already a small market where informal trade with Mizoram takes place.

Land measuring 224.99 bighas at Kawrpuichhuah near Tlabung has been allotted for Indo-Bangladesh Trade Centre. For the development of Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah, the Government of India informed the State Government to slice out certain areas for development of border trade infrastructure. So, out of the total areas of 224.99 bighas, 65 bighas has been sliced out and a certificate of land lease under No. DPL 5 of 2010 was issued in the name of Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for setting up of the Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah.

The existing road of Lunglei - Tlabung- Kawrpuichhuah connecting Bangladesh is one of the three roads selected for upgradation to a double-lane National Highway standard under World Bank's assistance through 100% IDA funding to provide regional connectivity to Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Latest Development

Road Construction between Tlabung and Kawrpuichhuah is almost completed under World Bank Project.

Bridge location site has been identified adjacent to land lease No. DPL 5 of 2010 and DPR for construction of bridge costing ₹230.01 crores with a span of 660m over River Kawrpui at Indo-Bangla Border and has already been submitted to Ministry of External Affairs.

The Director Land Port Authority of India had visited the proposed site on 15th January 2021, Consultant from Land Port Authority of India also recently visited and thoroughly done a necessary survey at the proposed site. Issue related with environmental clearance has been taken and Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei is also requested to vacate the proposed site of ICP Kawrpuichhuah from illegal occupancy of local villagers.

Prospect for development of ICP Kawrpuichhuah

There is no gainsaying the fact that opening this trade corridor would be of substantial signification to the local economies on both sides of the border, besides generating other positive externalities. Presently, the range and diversity of goods and items being exchanged / traded in this sector is quite impressive and is bound to increase in extent and quality once the trade is formalized.

It can safely be concluded that there is a considerable potential for boosting exports from Mizoram in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture sector besides forest based produce like Bamboo, teak etc. There is also a sizeable demand of quarry stones and stone chips from Mizoram in Bangladesh which can be tapped for earning dividends for this resource-starved region.

Proposed Border Haat along Indo-Bangla and Indo-Myanmar Border in Mizoram

In order to boost border trade, 7 (seven) new border haats will soon be set up along Indo-Myanmar and Indo-Bangladesh border. The proposed border haats are at indo-Myanmar bordering villages in Mizoram namely – Hnahlan, Zote, Vaphai, Pangkhua and Indo-Bangladesh bordering villages namely – Kawrpuichhuah, Marpara and Tuipuibari.

The opening of the ‘border haats’ will allow for the exchange of agricultural and horticultural products, small agricultural and household goods, for example spices, minor forest products (excluding timber), fresh and dry fish, dairy and poultry products, cottage industry items, wooden furniture, handloom and handicraft items etc. For Mizoram, border haats will boost export of agricultural, sericulture items and floricultural goods.

2. 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 not covered by mobile connectivity. 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 (2020 projected population) the total telephone subscription base (wireline+wireless) is 12.6 lakh, and the teledensity is 97.02 (the national average stands at 86.89) as per the Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators for July-Sept, 2021. 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/schemes are in the pipeline to address the issue, such as in-

stalling 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 providing 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.

Table 11.1 : District-wise Number of Mobile Connections (2019-2020)

| SN | District | AIR-TEL | BSNL | VODAFONE & IDEA | JIO | TOTAL |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Mamit | 37467 | 7114 | 3847 | 7688 | 56116 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 34123 | 16599 | 10520 | 29020 | 90262 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 216437 | 80625 | 104533 | 185947 | 587542 |
| 4 | Champhai | 73404 | 4743 | 6214 | 17646 | 102007 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 31422 | 40313 | 5234 | 20748 | 97717 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 68605 | 28456 | 11424 | 52676 | 161161 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 51230 | 35570 | 1875 | 12025 | 100700 |
| 8 | Siaha | 30758 | 23713 | 1235 | 10068 | 65774 |
| TOTAL | | 543446 | 237133 | 144882 | 335818 | 1261279 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

3. Banking and Financial Services

The total number of bank branches functioning as on 31.03.2021 stood at 220 against 210 bank branches as on 31.03.2020 showing an increase of 4.76%. 70 number of branches are located in rural areas, 83 in semi-urban areas and 67 in urban areas. The total number of ATMs in the State is 192 of which 12 are in rural areas, 57 in semi-urban areas and 123 in urban area. There are 188 number Business Correspondents (BC) in the State, providing doorstep banking and Financial services to customers in remote areas.

The population (as per 2011 Census) served per branch comes to 4987. 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.

Table 11.2 : Bank Branch Network in Mizoram (As on 31.03.2021)

| S/N | District | BRANCH | | | | ATM | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rural | Semi-urban | Urban | Total | Rural | Semi-urban | Urban | Total |
| 1 | Mamit | 10 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 6 | 11 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 18 | 4 | 83 | 105 | 4 | 4 | 123 | 131 |
| 4 | Champhai | 6 | 11 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 8 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 5 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 16 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 8 | Siaha | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 9 | Saitual | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | Khawzawl | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | Hnahthial | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 70 | 67 | 83 | 220 | 12 | 57 | 123 | 192 |

Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR)

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

Table 11.3

(₹ in crore)

| Agency | 2019-2020 | | | 2020-2021 | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Deposits | Advances | CD Ratio | Deposits | Advances | CD Ratio |
| Commercial Banks | 7844.98 | 2619.06 | 33.39 | 8373.96 | 3165.11 | 37.80 |
| Mizoram Rural Bank | 3478.13 | 1535.78 | 44.16 | 4154.80 | 2052.88 | 49.41 |
| MCAB Ltd. | 1240.89 | 792.93 | 63.90 | 1375.67 | 845.47 | 61.46 |
| Total | 12564.00 | 4847.77 | 39.38 | 13904.42 | 6063.46 | 43.61 |

Deposits & Advances

Deposits: The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs. 1340.42 crore from Rs. 12564.00 crore at the end of March 2020 to Rs. 13904.42 crore at the end of March 2021, showing a growth 10.67% during the period.

Advances: The total advances increased to Rs. 6063.46 crore at the end of March 2021 from 4847.77 crore at March 2020 ending. The CD Ratio correspondingly increased to 43.61% from 39.38%.

4. Tourism Sector

Tourism Sector has high 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 the sector is yet to take off in a beneficial manner and the advantages largely unexploited. The State Government through the Tourism Department which is the nodal agency for undertaking all policies and programmes for development and promotion of tourism, has been making endless efforts to promote tourism in the State by utilizing the available resources, building new tourist infrastructures, promoting rural tourism, focusing on human resource development and by promoting fairs and festivals.

Table 11.4 : Tourism Facilities – 2020-2021

| No. of State Owned Tourist Facilities | | No. of Private Hotels | No. of Travel Agents | No. of Tour Operators |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Departmentally managed | Outsourced to Private Parties | | | |
| 42 | 27 | 68 (505 beds) | 41 | 8 |

The Mizoram Registration of Tourist Trade Act 2020: The Act, for the first time, introduces proper regulatory framework for suitable management of tourism sector in the State. Following the Act, a number of policies, rules and guidelines were formulated as follows:

- a. *The Mizoram Responsible Tourism Policy 2020*
- b. *The Mizoram Registration of Tourist Trade Rules 2020*
- c. *The Mizoram (Aero-sports) Rules 2020*
- d. *The Mizoram (River Rafting) Rules 2020*
- e. *Guidelines for Dormitories and Hostels in Mizoram*
- f. *Guidelines for Homestays in Mizoram*
- g. *Guidelines for Restaurants*
- h. *Guidelines for Tour Operators in Mizoram*
- i. *Guidelines for Ticketing Sales Agent/ Travel Agent in Mizoram*
- j. *Guidelines for Tour Guides in Mizoram*
- k. *Guidelines for Caravan Tourism in Mizoram*
- l. *Guidelines for Recognition of Tourism Service Providers' Association in Mizoram*
- m. *Guidelines for Organizing Festivals Other than Government*

Impact of Covid-19

Tourism sector is one of the worst affected economic sectors of the Covid-19 pandemic. Global tourism has come to a standstill and it is unlikely that full recovery of the sector cannot be expected till 2024. In Mizoram, it is estimated that the sector is losing Rs. 3.01 crore every month from March 2020. There is a big question on the survival of small businesses and tourism units since these units do not have sufficient cash reserves to survive pandemic like Covid-19.

Feature of Tourism

There is a shift in paradigm in tourism market and a new tourism trend is emerging, which emphasizes on sustainable, environmentally and socially responsible tourism. And Mizoram has abundance of attractions for tourists interested in nature, culture, adventure and wellness. There are opportunities for attracting cross border tours from neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Myanmar. The Asian Highway from Malaysia via Thailand and Bangladesh to India will be passing through North East while going to Delhi and beyond. This opens potential border trade between Mizoram and Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Table 11.5 : 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 |
| 2019-2020 | 159534 | 2143 | 161677 |
| 2020-2021 | NA | NA | 20567 |
| 2021-2022 (till October 2021) | NA | NA | 39818 |

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Govt of Mizoram.

5. Civil Supplies

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed in 2013. The main motive behind NFSA, 2013 is that no individual or family be denied their rightful quota of food (which in the case of Mizoram is rice). Hence, the Department strives to ensure that all eligible families are included in the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) framework.

To ensure smooth implementation of the provisions of the Act, Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has devised the 'End-to End Computerisation of TPDS Operations' Scheme. This Scheme was smoothly implemented by FCS&CA Department. Under the Scheme, preparatory steps for online allocation of food-grains, automation of Fair Price Shops (through e-POS devices), supply chain automation and online monitoring were initiated. Aadhaar Seeding of Ration Cards is also a prominent feature of this scheme. 'End to End Computerisation of TDPS Operations' has been followed up with the 'Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS)' Scheme which is currently being implemented successfully in the State.

As the nodal Department for implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013, FCS&CA is mandated with the vital responsibility of providing food security to all citizens residing within the State. As on 01.01.2022, 11,58,529 nos. of citizens have been provided with subsidised foodgrains (rice) through 2,78,494 ration cards through the Public Distribution System. These foodgrains are distributed to the beneficiaries across 1244 Fair Price Shops through electronic point of sale devices. In addition, 451 households not having digitised ration cards are also provided subsidised ration through unautomated mode. Procurement of foodgrains, lifting of the foodgrains from 6 (six) Food Storage Depots (FSDs) of FCI within the State,

transportation of the foodgrains from the FSDs to the intermediate storage godowns at 121 centres (12 Principal Distribution Centres, 18 Sub-Distribution Centres and 121 Supply Centres) and distribution of these foodgrains to the beneficiaries through 1249 Fair Price Shops (including 5 unautomated FPSs) is a challenging task requiring meticulous planning and physical infrastructure

Rice is the staple food of Mizoram and the State is mostly dependent on its supply from other States. The imported rice is stocked at intermediate storage godowns of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs Department, at 121 locations before being distributed to the whole populace of the State. The intermediate storage godowns play a vital role in the temporary storage and preservation of the foodgrains before being delivered to the general public.

As per the SDG index 2021, Mizoram has achieved 98.90% in the Food Security sector under the parameter, '*Universal coverage under National Food Security Act, 2013 by 2022*'. The NFSA, 2013 aims to provide food and nutritional security to all by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable price. In order to achieve 100% Food Security, the the Department has taken up various initiatives such as identification of left out persons, revision of NFSA beneficiaries, implementation of 'One Nation One Ration Card', etc.

Major schemes implemented by the Department under CSS &CS, NEC, NLCPR /NESIDS, EAP, NABARD and State Scheme

Foodgrains are procured by Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Government of Mizoram, from the Food Corporation of India for NFSA beneficiaries and from open market sources (MIZOFED, ZIDCO, etc.) for non-NFSA beneficiaries for distribution under the Targeted Public Distribution System. The foodgrains are transported and stored in various intermediate Government godowns which are classified as Principal Distribution Centres (PDC), Subsidiary Distribution Centres (SDC) and Supply Centres (SC). All Fair Price Shops (FPSs) within the State draw their monthly foodgrains quota from this intermediate godown.

Although the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food& Public Distribution had allowed advance lifting of at least 3 (three) months' food requirement by the state, on an average, the present warehouses of the Department are capable of storing only one and half to two months' requirement at a time.

Significant shortfall exists in warehousing facilities and majority of the existing warehouses within the state are in a pitiable condition. This results in unavoidable wastage of foodgrains. The need for safe and secure storage of foodgrains being a pressing concern, the Department has availed Rs. 37.47 crore loan under NABARD's Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF). Under this Scheme, 21 warehouses/storage godowns and related infrastructure, such as officers' and staff quarters, toilet blocks and approach roads, will be constructed in 7 districts of the State. Work has commenced and the scheduled date of completion is 31.03.2022.

Table 11.6 : Location and Details of warehouses

| Sl. No | Location | Capacity (IN Metric Tones) | Project Cost (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Vanbawng | 250 MT | 2.28 |
| 2 | New Vervek | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 3 | Phuaibuang | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 4 | Khawruhlian | 300 MT | 1.95 |
| 5 | Ratu | 200 MT | 1.96 |
| 6 | Hmuifang | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 7 | Rengdil | 250 MT | 2.28 |
| 8 | Pukzing | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 9 | Tuidam | 250 MT | 1.84 |
| 10 | Khawbung | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 11 | Khawhai | 250 MT | 1.84 |
| 12 | Borapansury | 300 MT | 1.95 |
| 13 | Tawipui 'S' | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 1 | Tarpho | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 15 | E. Lungdar | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 16 | Chhipphir | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 17 | N. Vanlaiphai | 300 MT | 1.95 |
| 18 | Chhualung | 200 MT | 1.96 |
| 19 | Chakhang | 200 MT | 1.53 |
| 20 | Lungtian | 200 MT | 1.52 |
| 21 | Tuichawng | 200 MT | 1.52 |

Under Public Distribution System (PDS), the Department caters to 278494 households (RCMS) + 457 (non-RCMS) = **2,78,951 households** with total foodgrains allocation of 114783.05 qtls. during December, 2021.

Advance stocking of 2,04,291 qtls. of rice (1,48,617 normal + 55,764 additional) for identified villages was carried out.

Monsoon stocking was done at 91 Supply Centres (55 normal + 36 additional) to avoid starvation on account of inaccessibility during the long monsoon season in the State.

Table 11.7 : Category-wise Ration Cards

| State | SCHEMES | | | | | | Total Cards | Total Units |
|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| | AAY | | PHH | | NON-NFSA | | | |
| | Card | Unit | Card | Unit | Card | Unit | | |
| Mizoram | 26327 | 74188 | 131033 | 606441 | 117367 | 533455 | 274727 | 1214084 |

Table 11.8 : Quantity of foodgrains procured and their price

| Sl | Scheme | Entitlement | Price | | |
|----|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Procurement | Ex-Godown | Retail |
| 1 | AAY | 35 kg per RC | @Rs3/kg | @Rs.3/kg | @Rs3/kg |
| 2 | PHH | 5 kg per head | @Rs3/kg | @Rs.3/kg | @Rs3/kg |
| 3 | Non-NFSA | 8 kg per head | @Rs.27.50/kg | @Rs.14.50/kg | @Rs.15/kg |

Table 11.9 : Fair Price Shops, distribution and subsidy

| Fair Price Shops | Total Distribution (Jan,21-Dec,21) | Subsidy borne by State Govt. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1244 (automated) + 5 (unautomated) | 9,01,906.55 qtls. | Rs.63,64,29,144/- |

Distribution of edible oil/kerosene/gas under TPDS/procurement of wheat and rice :

Kerosene Oil: K. Oil allocation is received quarterly from the Government of India and Allotment Order is prepared accordingly. The State allocation is 720KL. The dissemination of the commodity is done through carrying agents to all the Districts under the supervision of the concerned DCSOs. There are 22 (twenty two) designated centres and 5 (five) carrying agents of K. Oil in the State.

Gas/LPG: There are 57 LPG Distributors in the State covering even the most remote areas in their demarcation area. Several families in the State acquire double LPG connections while there are some families that do not have connections. There are 3,25,121 active connections in the State. Home Delivery is currently implemented in four localities of Aizawl city. Actions are being in place for further implementation of LPG Home Delivery in another 22 (twenty two) localities.

Foodgrains requirement of the State met through procurement in relation to the total foodgrains requirement of the State for the year 2021

Table 11.10

| S/N | Month | Assessed Requirement (in qtl.) | Distribution (in qtl.) | Distribution Percentage |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | January | 82212.90 | 81831.07 | 99.54 |
| 2 | February | 82084.31 | 71299.88 | 94.17 |
| 3 | March | 81816.28 | 76203.97 | 93.14 |
| 4 | April | 81505.66 | 62196.62 | 76.31 |
| 5 | May | 81072.76 | 74204.28 | 91.53 |
| 6 | June | 80644.83 | 76109.36 | 94.38 |
| 7 | July | 79846.73 | 76487.56 | 95.79 |
| 8 | August | 79003.57 | 75555.84 | 95.64 |
| 9 | September | 78712.43 | 75513.25 | 95.94 |
| 10 | October | 78560.84 | 75744.56 | 96.42 |
| 11 | November | 78494.90 | 75456.37 | 96.13 |
| 12 | December | 78537.72 | 75303.79 | 95.88 |
| | Total | 962492.93 | 901906.55 | 93.71 |

Source: Directorate of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

Legal Metrology

Legal Metrology have been constituted as a wing body under FCS&CA to protect and safeguard the rights of the consumers by verification of instruments used in weighing, and enforcing the quality control orders in the State which includes LPG, Petrol & Diesel, Cement and other Essential commodities.

Table 11.11 : Activities undertaken during 2020-2021

| S/N | Items | Numbers |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1 | No of weighing machines verified | 20097 |
| 2 | No of seizure, cases decided, compounded and booked under Legal Metrology Act, 2009 | 210 |
| 3 | No of LPG carrying trucks inspected | 1889 |
| 4 | No of LPG seized, cases decided, compounded and booked | 13 |
| 5 | No. of MS/HSD tank lorries inspected | 2334 |
| 6 | No of tank lorries seized, cases decided, compounded and booked | 7 |
| 7 | No of dispensing pumps verified | 846 |
| 8 | No of cement/ iron rod dealers verified | 165 |
| 9 | No of cement/ iron rod dealers seized, cases decided, compounded and booked | 4 |

6. Education

Education determines the quality of an individual's life and illuminates a person's mind and thinking. In addition, education develops human personality, thoughts, dealing with others and prepares people for life experiences. An educated society nurtures the younger generation providing them with the needed facilities and training. The vision of the state is to ensure universal access to quality education for establishing educated and literate society. The mission is to provide free and compulsory quality education at elementary level, improve the standard of secondary and higher secondary level and also improve adult literacy.

Literacy Rate

A comparative analysis of Literacy rate in Mizoram and India shows that literacy rate of Mizoram is reasonably high even at 1991 with wide difference for female literacy rate with the national average. The literacy rate improves for both male and female at 2001 and 2011 Census

Table 11.12 : Literacy rate, Mizoram and India

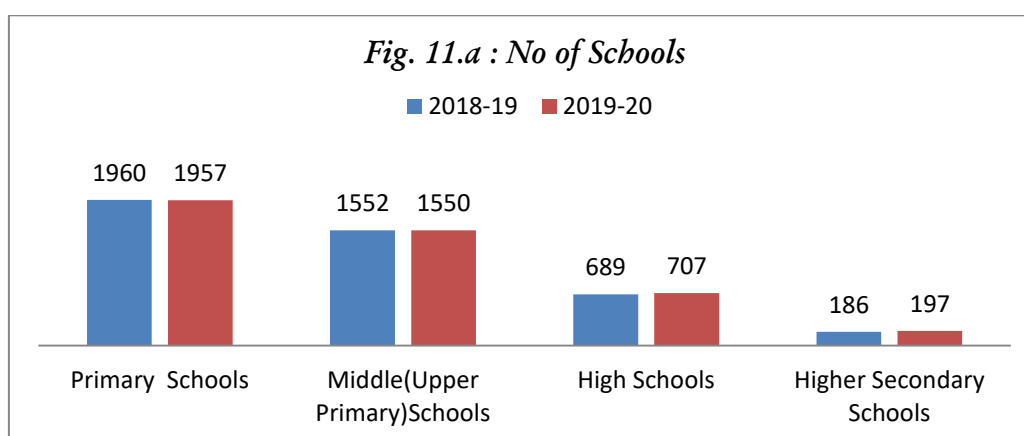
| State | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Mizoram | 82.3 | 85.6 | 78.6 | 88.8 | 90.72 | 86.75 | 91.33 | 93.35 | 89.27 |
| India | 52.21 | 64.13 | 39.28 | 64.83 | 75.26 | 53.67 | 72.99 | 80.89 | 64.64 |

Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner

As per Census 1991-2011, the literacy rate of Mizoram has always surpassed the literacy rate of the national average. The literacy rate of Mizoram in 2011 stood highly at 91.33% with male and female literacy at 93.35 and 89.27% respectively rendering it to be the second highest literate state in the country next to Kerala.

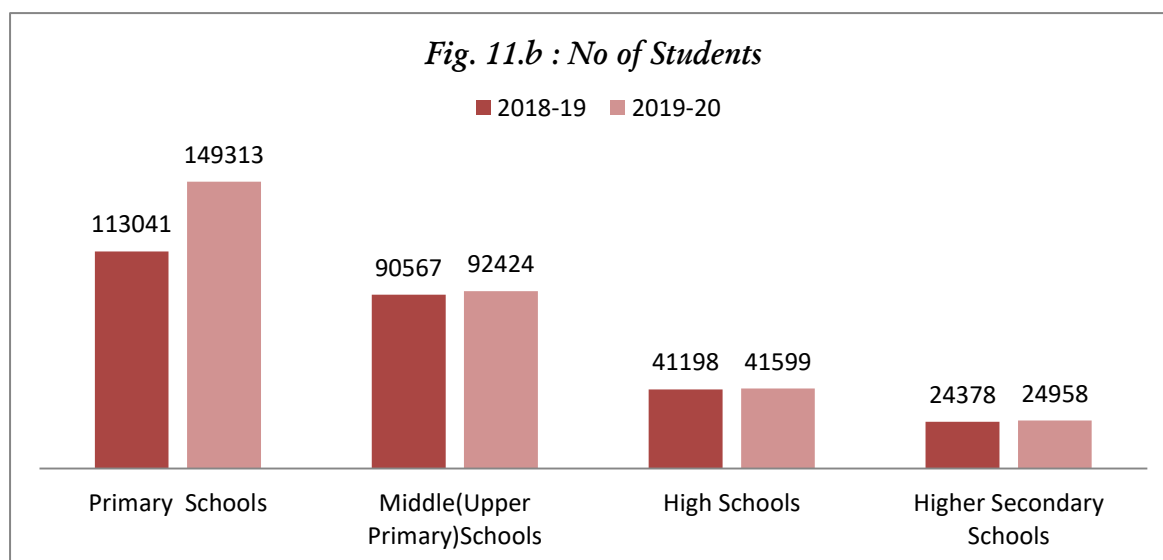
School Education

Analysis of the number of schools in Mizoram between 2018-2020 shows that the number of primary schools is the highest, followed by Middle schools, High School and Higher Secondary Schools. The number of schools increases for both high and higher secondary stages. The school includes Government Schools: Central and State Govt & SSA/RMSA, Local Body, Schools aided by state Govt. and local body (Deficit, adhoc aided & Council aided) and Private unaided(Lumpsum aided and purely private).



Source: Directorate of School Education, Government of Mizoram

The number of students is highest for primary schools and is showing the highest increase during 2018-2020. The number of students is low for high schools and lowest for higher secondary schools. However, the analysis shows that the number of students in each stage of schools have been increasing steadily during 2018-2020.



Source: Directorate of School Education, Government of Mizoram.

The drop-out rate of students increases for primary schools while improves for middle schools. Meanwhile, the drop-out rates for high school shows staggering increase which is a sign of concerns. Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) is the number of number of student for one teacher. Teacher-Pupil Ratio for School in Mizoram shows that TPR is the highest for primary schools, followed by Higher Secondary Schools. The TPR for middle and high school is more or less stable with a gradual increase in recent years. The TPR for primary schools which was decreasing in earlier trend is found to be increasing which is a welcoming sign. The Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) for schools in Mizoram during the year 2019-20 is 1:19 for primary school, 1:10 for Middle School, 1:10 for High School and 1:13 for Higher Secondary Schools.

Table 11.13

| Stage of Education | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Drop out Rate (avg) | Teacher-Pupil Ratio | Drop out Rate(avg) | Teacher-Pupil Ratio |
| Primary Schools | 3.5 | 1:17 | 3.75 | 1:19 |
| Middle (Upper Primary) Schools | 4.69 | 1:10 | 4.53 | 1:10 |
| High Schools | -0.09 | 1:09 | 7.83 | 1:10 |
| Higher Secondary Schools | 3.57 | 1:13 | NA | 1:13 |

Source: Annual Publication, Department of School Education, Government of Mizoram

The number of schools opened under Samagra Shiksha is as below:

- i) Primary Schools : 260
- ii) Upper Primary Schools : 346
- iii) Secondary Schools : 95
- iv) Higher Secondary Schools : 14 + 8 addition of streams

The State Government also equally gives emphasis in providing qualitative technical education to build technical skills to cater to the needs of the economy. In view of the importance of education and its impact on socio-economic development, the state government has also been implementing various educational programmes from time to time.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Mid-Day Meal Programme was implemented in Mizoram since 15th February, 2006 with an aim to improve the nutritional status and enhance enrolment of children in schools, improve retention, increased attendance while improving mental and physical health among school children. It started with providing cooked Mid-Day Meal in the entire State to school-going children of Govt. Primary School, 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 further the scheme was extended to cover Class -VIII from the academic session of 2011-2012.

Under Midday Meal Scheme (MDMS), food grains are supplied free of cost @ 100 grams per child per school day at Primary and @ 150 grams per child per school day at Upper Primary. One- cook-cum-helper may be engaged in a school having up to 25 students, two cooks-cum-helpers for schools having 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students. Cooking cost for primary school amounts Rs 5.67 per child per day while Coking cost for upper primary school amounts to Rs 7.70 per child per day.

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan: Under this scheme PAB 2021-2022 has approved School Mentoring by Higher Education Institution for Elementary with total outlay of Rs. 1.9 lakhs to 5 districts in Mizoram. The program was successfully carried out in the following 5 districts in

collaboration with higher institutes and the other districts are not covered due to unavailability of science college or polytechnic in other remaining six districts,. It helps the student as well as the school administrative authorities to grow and change the mindset for facing challenge.

Table 11.14 : Mentoring Institution

| Sl. No. | District | Mentoring Institution |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Serchhip | Govt. Serchhip College |
| 2 | Kolasib | Govt. Kolasib College |
| 3 | Aizawl | National Institute of Technology |
| | | Govt. Zirtiri Residential College |
| | | Pachhunga University College |
| | | Mizoram University |
| 4 | Lunglei | Govt. Lunglei College |
| | | Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei |
| 5 | Champhai | Govt. Champhai College |

Vocational Education

With the approval of PAB 2021-22, Vocational Education has been introduced in 6 schools from October, 2021 through online/offline teaching. In addition to this, there are existing 37 High schools and 15 Higher Secondary schools with vocational course covering a no. of 6054 students during 2021-22 academic sessions.

Teacher Education

Teacher Education Scheme or CSSTE was initiated in 1987 pursuant to the formulation of the National Policy on Education, 1986. From 2018, CSSTE was subsumed in the SamagraShiksha. In Mizoram, Teacher Education comprise of 10 Teacher Education Institutions, namely SCERT Mizoram, DIET Aizawl, DIET Lunglei, DIET Saiha, DIET Champhai, DIET Kolasib, DIET Serchhip, DIET Lawngtlai, DIET Mamit and IASE Aizawl.

NISHTHA: To improve learning outcomes at the elementary and secondary level through an integrated teacher training, a program called National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISTHA) has been initiated since 2020-21. Under this program teachers of elementary schools have been covered and training of teachers of secondary schools is currently under progress.

Adult Education

According to National Census 2011 there were 80,500 illiterates and Literacy rate of Mizoram state was 91.33 percent. Many efforts have been given to combat illiteracy. Number of Neo – literates had been produced every year. During 2020-2021 FY PadhnaLikhnaAbhiyan (Literacy Programme) under CSS with Total Literacy Drive under State Government had been implemented and 3,522 learners were made literate during this period. Society of the State Literacy Mission Authority, Mizoram has been formed on 26th November, 2020.

Higher Education

There are 2 universities in Mizoram namely Mizoram University and ICFAI University. There are 43 colleges with 19216 numbers of students and 1302 teachers as listed below:

Table 11.15

| Sl. No. | Type of College | 2019-20 |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Arts/Science/Commerce College | |
| | i) Government (State) | 21 |
| | ii) Government (Centre) | 1 |
| | iii) Deficit | 0 |
| | iv) Private(includes colleges run by Society/Church/Community etc. | 7 |
| Total | | 29 |
| 2 | College of veterinary Science & animal Husbandry | 1 |
| 3 | Mizoram Hindi Training College | 1 |
| 4 | Mizoram Institute of Advanced Study in Education | 1 |
| 5 | Law College | 1 |
| 6 | Pachhunga University College | 1 |
| 7 | NIT | 1 |
| 8 | Theological College | 2 |
| 9 | College of Nursing | 6 |
| Total Colleges | | 43 |

The Intake capacity of the 21 Govt (State) college and 5 institutions(IASE, MHTC, Law College, Mizoram Polytechnic & Women’s polytechnic) is 20,308 with an enrolment rate of 91.09. The teacher student ratio is 1:18.5 (1:71 calculated on the basis of subject-wise enrolment) while the drop out rate is 4.18.

Moreover, the State is presently looking after 3 Collegiate Boys Hostel and 2 Collegiate Girls Hostel located at Aizawl & Shillong. There are 61 affiliated Computer Institutions, 12

Affiliated paramedical Institutions, 2 Affiliated Institutions for Integrated Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Training and 3 Affiliated Institutions for Stenographer.

During the year 2021-22, 3109 students has completed under Graduate Course in Arts, Science, Commerce and Home Science subject. 48 students has completed Bachelor of Law (LLB) during this period. 4050 students has completed DCA Course during this period. 343 students has completed Diploma course during this period. 488 persons are allotted seat for Professional Course outside Mizoram i.e. *SMATEE (234), NEET (126) and JEE (88) during this period.* 33 students has completed DLEd. and 40 students has completed Diploma from Mizoram Hindi Training College during this period. 113 B.Ed students and 18 M.Ed students completed from Institute of Advanced Studies in Education during this period.

The imposition of national and statewide lockdown due to the prevailing Covid 19 pandemic situation, the academic Programme has been adversely effected. Though the Govt. takes multidimensional measures to alleviate the problems being faced, the department is facing pressure for huge increase in Number of Enrollment due to the prevailing pandemic. The Institutions under Higher & Technical Education could not fulfill faculty requirements as per UGC norms which are crucial to impart quality education.

7. Health Services

Access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for promoting and maintaining health, preventing and managing disease, reducing unnecessary disability and premature death, and achieving health equity for all. To achieve quality health service in the state, government agencies established under Health & Family Welfare Department include Directorate of Health Services (DHS) and Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education (DHME), Directorate of AYUSH, Zoram Medical College, National Health Mission (NHM), Food & Drugs Administration (FDA), Mizoram State AIDS Control Society, etc. All these units work together to deliver promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative & palliative health services by strengthening the various pillars of the health system, i.e., leadership/governance, health services, health financing, health information, essential drugs & technologies & health human resource. The hospital infrastructure in the State is tabulated below:

Table 11.16 : Government Hospitals (2020 – 2021)

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals | No. of Beds |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Civil Hospital, Aizawl | 275 |
| 2 | Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl | 50 |
| 3 | Civil Hospital, Lunglei | 150 |
| 4 | District Hospital, Champhai | 90 |
| 5 | District Hospital, Serchhip | 60 |
| 6 | District Hospital, Saiha | 100 |
| 7 | District Hospital, Kolasib | 60 |
| 8 | District Hospital, Mamit | 30 |
| 9 | District Hospital, Lawngtlai | 35 |
| 10 | District Hospital, Saitual | 30 |
| 11 | District Hospital, Hnahthial | 30 |
| 12 | District Hospital, Khawzawl | 21 |
| 13 | Referral Hospital, Falkawn | 236 |
| 14 | Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI) | 50 |
| 15 | Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl | 50 |
| | Total | 1267 |

Table 11.17 : Non - Government (Private) Hospitals (2020 - 2021)

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals | No. of Beds |
|---------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Synod Hospital, Durtlang | 355 |
| 2 | Christian Hospital, Serkawn | 100 |
| 3 | Greenwood Hospital, Bawngkawn | 87 |
| 4 | Adventist Hospital, Seventh Day Tlang | 55 |
| 5 | Nazareth Hospital, Ramhlun, Aizawl | 38 |
| 6 | Bethesda Hospital, Bawngkawn | 60 |
| 7 | Aizawl Hospital & Research Centre, Mission Veng | 145 |
| 8 | Care Hospital & Research Centre, Dawrpui | 21 |
| 9 | Grace Nursing Home, Electric Veng | 32 |
| 10 | Ebenezer Medical Centre, Chawnpui, Aizawl | 116 |
| 11 | Maraland Gospel Centenary Hospital, Saiha | 60 |
| 12 | Lairam Christian Medical Centre, Lawngtlai | 70 |
| 13 | Alpha Hospital, Kulikawn | 40 |
| 14 | Med-Aim Adventist Hospital, Champhai | 22 |
| 15 | B.N. Hospital Kulikawn | 61 |
| 16 | Nazareth Nursing Home, Tumpui Kolasib | 20 |
| 17 | Hope Hospital, Lunglei | 35 |
| 18 | Faith Hospital, Lunglei | 35 |
| 19 | D.M Hospital, Champhai | 30 |
| 20 | City Hospital, Mission Veng | 62 |
| 21 | LRM Hospital, Ramhlun, Aizawl | 67 |
| 22 | Redeem Hospital, College Veng, Aizawl | 16 |
| 23 | John William Hospital, Lunglei | 30 |
| 24 | Mercy Hospital, (RD& RC), Serchhip | 27 |
| 25 | Rosewood Hospital, Saron Veng, Aizawl | 18 |
| 26 | Trinity Hospital, Silaimual, Melthum | 77 |
| 27 | Christian Hospital, Lawngtlai | 40 |
| | Total | 1749 |

No. of patients referred outside the state of Mizoram for investigation and treatment during 01.04.2020 up to 31.03.2021 is 720. Due to the upsurge of Covid-19, the patients referred to outside the State for necessary investigation and treatment had been significantly reduced. The Hospitals where patients were referred the most is Tata Memorial Centre, Kolkata.

COVID Response Initiatives

Project-Strengthening Health Infrastructure Development for comprehensive response to possible outbreak of COVID-19 in Mizoram: The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India conveyed Administrative & Financial Sanction of Rs. 1616.26 lakh under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) vide No.NESIDS-15012(11)/1/2020-O/0US(NLCPR) Dated 28th May,2020. The project includes purchase of medical equipment and instruments.

Setting up of Truenat Laboratory under Chief Minister's Relief Fund: With approved cost of Rs. 118.69 lakh from CMRF, TrueNat Laboratories have been established at ten (10) District Hospitals viz. District Hospital Siaha, Lawngtlai, Champhai, Serchhip, Mamit, Kolasib, Khawzawl, Hnahtial, Saitual and Civil Hospital, Lunglei.

Preparation of TrueNat Laboratory at ten (10) District Hospitals: With sanctioned from the State Budget amounting to Rs. 62.51 lakh, the preparation of TrueNat Laboratory has been undertaken at ten (10) District Hospitals.

Healthcare Scheme

Mizoram State Health Care Scheme (MSHCS): The Mizoram State Healthcare Scheme strengthen and gave social security to each bona fide entitled residents enrolled under the scheme by providing health insurance coverage up to 2 lakhs, with self-enrollment of each family by a minimal user fee of charge ₹100 for BPL families and ₹1000 for APL families with no social exclusion. Inter-sectoral approach was introduced for legitimate and non-discriminatory enrolment of families with the involvement of local NGO (Young Mizo Association), Local Panchayat and local health workers. During the financial year 2019-20,61015 families were enrolled and 3689 patients received treatment amounting to ₹11,20,27,537/-.

Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY): Under this scheme, access to health care services for the beneficiary at all empaneled hospitals through cashless mechanism and mitigation of cata-strophic expenditure on medical treatment has been made possible. 86 hospitals were empaneled in the State of which 80 hospitals come under public sector and 6 hospitals under private sector. During 2019-20, State Health Agency Mizoram issued 2,11,420 golden card, 21,994 cashless treatment were provided amounting to ₹16,75,55,362/-.

State Government Medical Reimbursement: Undertakes routine scrutinization of medical reimbursement bills and timely disbursement at concern department which is pay-able at concern treasuries. Identification of fraud documents, outdated documents, over billing which result in cost- efficiency for the State Government.

Mizoram State Aids Control Society (MSACS): Goal of the Campaign is to intensify and expand HIV prevention programs by generating awareness and create better linkages with available

services in remote and rural areas to achieve the NACP goal of 90-90-90. Link Worker Scheme is an intervention that aims to cover areas not reached by Targeted Intervention Projects. The target population includes High Risk Groups (HRGs), vulnerable population like pregnant women, out of school youth, vulnerable youth, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and TB patients. There are 3 Link Worker Scheme projects covering 6 districts Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip, Mamit & Lunglei.

National AYUSH Mission (NAM): The vision of NAM is to provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care throughout the country by improving access to the services and to revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems making them as prominent medical streams in addressing the health care of the society. Under AYUSH Gram activities, twenty-one (21) villages were selected for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care. The State Drug Testing Laboratory for Quality Control of AYUSH Drugs was established in the year 2006 and plays an important part in promoting AYUSH.

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP):

The programme in its latest 5 year

plan (2017-2025) has articulated a National Strategic Plan with a vision of a TB Free India by 2025. The goal of the NSP is to achieve universal access to quality TB diagnosis and treatment for all TB patients in the community. The trend of TB incidence and death during 2015-2019 shows that while incidence shows an increasing trend, death shows a declining trend.

Other programme includes National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP) and Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme (IDSP).

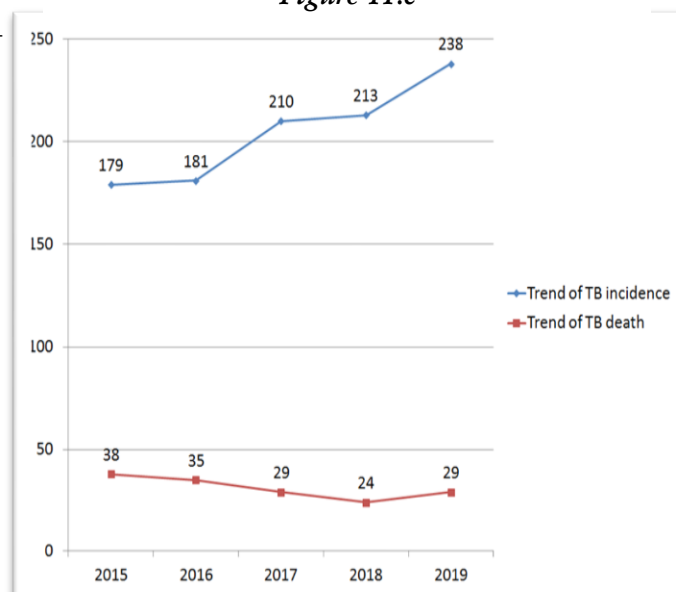
National Mental Health Programme (NMHP):

The programme and interventions are expected to establish a comprehensive sustainable system for reducing rise of mental health problems as well as stigma attached to mental illnesses and to increase general awareness regarding mental health as a whole. The District Mental Health Program (DMHP) was launched under NMHP in the year 1996 (in IX Five Year Plan).

State Medicinal Plants Board

The State Medicinal Plants Board engaged promotes partnership with various medicinal plants and herbal products for the future. It also guides farmers (Medicinal Plants cultiva-

Figure 11.c



Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Mizoram

tor) and local medicine practitioners for following the Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACPs). Mizoram focus on increasing both production and productivity through adoption of improved and appropriate technologies for ensuring quality, including genetic up gradation of all medicinal plants and special emphasis also given for adoption of area-based cluster approach towards developing regionally differentiated plants which are agro-climatically most suitable for the state/ region.

Health Outcome Indicator

Table 11.18 : Progress on Social and Health Indicators

| Particulars | NFHS-4 (2015-16) | NFHS-5 (2019-21) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Population below age 15 years (%) | 30 | 27.3 |
| Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) | 1012 | 1018 |
| Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) | 949 | 969 |
| Total Fertility Rate (Children per women) | 2.2 | 2 |
| Population living in households with an improved drinking-water (%) | 93.8 | 95.8 |
| Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) | 48.5 | 70.2 |
| Households using clean fuel for cooking (%) | 43.8 | 58.6 |
| Households using iodized salt (%) | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) | 45.8 | 46.4 |

Table 11.19

| Particulars | Women (NFHS-5, 2019-21) | Men (NFHS-5, 2019-21) |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Percentage who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) 21 (%) | 24.2 | 31.9 |
| Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level (%) | 13.8 | 15.4 |
| Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Dias- tolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pres- sure (%) | 17.7 | 25.2 |
| People age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) | 61.6 | 72.9 |
| People age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) | 0.9 | 23.8 |

Reproductive & Child Health (RCH)

Improving maternal and child health, and their survival are critical elements for improving the health of the community and the nation. Maternal and child health outcomes are sensitive indicators of our state's health system and also indicate a society's treatment of its most vulnerable members.

Table 11.20

| S.No | Indicator | Amount |
|------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Total no. of pregnant women registered for ANC | 23,614 |
| 2 | Total no. of deliveries conducted at home | 2236 (11%) |
| 3 | Total no. of institutional deliveries | 18,492 (89%) |
| 4 | Total no. of live births | 20,577 |
| 5 | Total no. of still births | 156 (1%) |
| 6 | Total no. of children (9-11 months) fully immunized | 17,870 (87%) |
| 7 | Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%) | 34 |
| 8 | Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 18 |
| 9 | Total no. of maternal deaths | 13 |
| 10 | Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | 63 |
| 11 | Neonatal Mortality Rate | 10 |
| 12 | Under-5 Mortality Rate | 21 |

Source: (HMIS 2019-20)

8. Welfare Services

A key measure of positive development is one that reaches the disadvantaged sections of the society, including women and children, handicapped persons and tribal communities. It may be said that economic development in itself and apart from social welfare cannot produce a robust and prosperous nation. The same is true at every administrative level of a country or strata of the society. Therefore, much emphasis has been given by the State Government for the implementation of social welfare schemes of the Centre.

Welfare of Handicapped: The scheme includes vocational training, provision of stipend, economic rehabilitation, pensions, unemployment allowances and enrolment under UDID Project.

Table 11.21

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Unit | Achievement during 2020-21 | |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Physical | Financial (Rs. in lakh) |
| 1 | Disability Pension | Person | 200 | 8.40 |
| 2 | Economic Rehabilitation | Person | 87 | 3.26 |
| 3 | Handicapped Students Stipend | Person | 812 | 4.41 |
| 4 | Unemployment Allowance | Person | 25 | 0.94 |

Women Welfare: Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department is running Residential Training Centres for upliftment and rehabilitation of women in distress, tribal youths, etc.

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.

National Action Plan for Senior Citizen (NAPSrC): The Government of India through the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment launched the National Action Plan for Senior Citizen (NAPSrC) scheme during 2019-2020. The purpose of the scheme is solely for the welfare of senior citizens. The scheme aims to enable the senior citizens to lead a life of dignity and it envisages programmes of financial security, healthcare and nutrition, shelter and welfare, protection of life and property, active and productive ageing etc. Also to encourage inter-generational bonding, it includes interventions such as convergence of Senior Citizens Homes with Children's Homes, motivation for youth to stay with the elderly, value the education for youth on caring and sharing etc.

The Govt. of India had instructed the State Governments to develop State Action Plan for Senior Citizens for the year 2020-2021 under this scheme and allocated fund amounting to Rs. 6.60 lakh for the state of Mizoram for implementation of the State Action Plan. The State Govt. of Mizoram has developed the State Action Plan for Senior Citizens which is being implemented by the Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department. The main focus of the State action plan for the year 2020-2021 is to raise awareness about issues that are affecting the elderly, like senescence and elder abuse and to support them throughout the aging process.

The State Action Plan for Senior Citizens includes the following components: -

- i. Production and broadcast cost of audio-visual programmes and short video clips on Senior citizens and Covid-19.
- ii. Development & printing of IEC leaflets on Covid-19 and Senior citizens
- iii. Awareness on accessibility and inclusion of senior citizens and PwDs at Aizawl, Lunglei, Siaha, Mamit, Champhai and Lunglei.
- iv. Support to Day Care Centres and Recreational Programme
- v. Awards/Recognition to NGOs/CBOs/Individual for best practices
- vi. Cash incentives to centenarians

Tribal Welfare Schemes under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department, being Nodal Department is availing funds (100% CSS) from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government under various schemes for the development of tribal people. However, no fund has been received so far for the current year 2021-22. Funds received during 2020-21 for various sectors like infrastructure development, education, agriculture and allied sector, skill development, health, etc, under each scheme were as follows:

Table 11.22 (₹ in lakh)

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Name of Scheme</i> | <i>Fund allocated during 2019-20</i> |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution | 1909.71 |
| 2 | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) | 1236.22 |
| 3 | Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | 1178.00 |
| 4 | Institutional support for marketing and development of Tribal products/produce | 175.00 |
| TOTAL | | Rs. 4498.93 |

9. Water & Sanitation

During 2020-21, 33,790 Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) were provided covering 230 rural villages under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Under SBM(G), 9718 Nos. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and 86 nos. of Community Sanitary Complex(CSC) alongwith 1 (one) number of Plastic Works Management (PWM) were implemented.

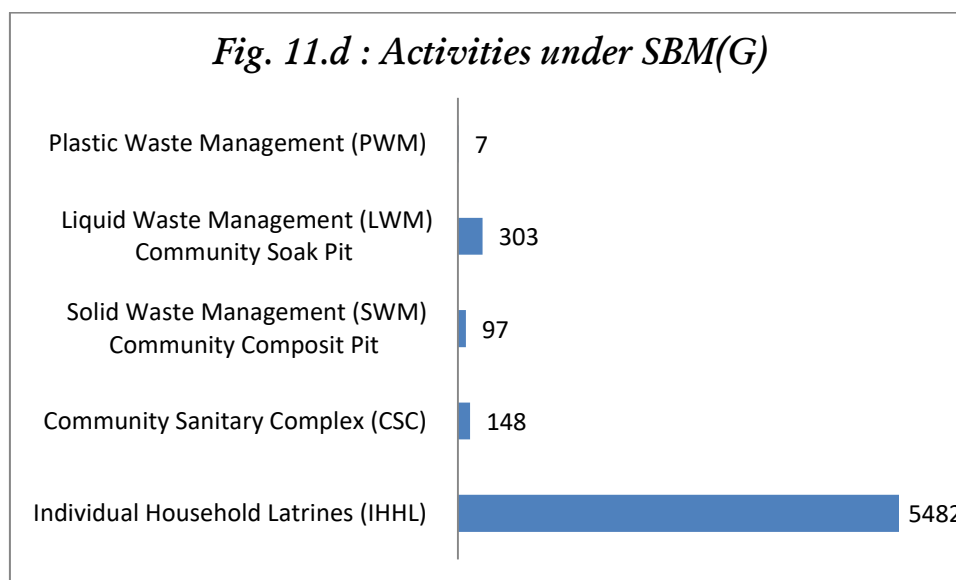
Problems, opportunities and future prospects: In Mizoram, a source of water becomes lesser day by day and even dries up in various places on account of deforestation of catchment areas and other factors. Methods like Rain Water Harvesting, sustainability approach through Scientific Source finding, Isotope study in catchment for Recharging spring sources are being tried and adopted to solve the ever increasing problem of drying up of water sources.

Water Supply: The number of house water connections during financial year 2021-22 (upto November 2021) is 1,03,332 and 61,850 in urban and rural areas respectively. Water demand for rural and urban area is 55 lpcd and 70 lpcd respectively. Within Aizawl City, consumption of water supply is 22 mid (approx) while the demand of water supply is 37 mid (approx). So there is a gap of 15 mid (approx) water supply demand. In rural area, 183 nos. of village are fully covered providing 55 lpcd.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): On 15th August 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a reformed approach to the water supply sector, the Jal Jeevan Mission has been designed to incorporate an integrated approach with end-to-end measures: from supply to reuse and recharge.

Under JJM, a number of 40,000 FHTC have been targeted during financial year 2021-22 covering 231 villages out of which 2,502 had been provided upto November, 2021.

Waste Management: Under SBM(G), the following activities are being undertaken during the FY 2021-2022 :



Revenue collection: The Department has collected a sum of Rs. 3911.76 lakh from House Water Connection up to November, 2021.

District-wise Water Supply (Rural):

Table 11.23 : Total population coverage as per 55 LPCD

| Sl. No. | Districts | Habitations | Partially Covered | | | | | Fully Covered |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | | | 0-25 | 25-50 | 50-75 | 75-100 | Total | |
| 1 | Aizawl | 95 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 60 | 35 |
| 2 | Champhai | 83 | 29 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 68 | 15 |
| 3 | Kolasib | 38 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 11 |
| 4 | Lawngtlai | 165 | 43 | 29 | 39 | 22 | 133 | 32 |
| 5 | Lunglei | 164 | 26 | 30 | 55 | 26 | 137 | 27 |
| 6 | Mamit | 88 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 8 | 54 | 34 |
| 7 | Siaha | 53 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 34 | 19 |
| 8 | Serchhip | 36 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 26 | 10 |
| | Total | 722 | 141 | 134 | 187 | 77 | 539 | 183 |

Swachh Bharat Mission Urban: SBM(U) is a Central Mission which has been implemented since 2015 in all the 23 census towns of the State. It will be implemented in the 28 urban towns in 2021 under SBM 2.0. All these towns have achieved ODF Status and were certified by Quality Control of India and are now striving towards achieving Open Defecation Free plus (ODF+). All urban towns have been participating in Swachh Survekshan, a nationwide Cleanliness Survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs since 2016. In Swachh Survekshan-2021, Mizoram has bagged State Award and 2 (two) regional awards:

Table 11.24

| State/District/City/Village | Year | Rank | Category |
|-----------------------------|------|------|---|
| Mizoram | 2021 | 1st | Fastest Mover State (less than 100 ULBs) |
| Lunglei | 2021 | 1st | Best City in Citizens' Feedback in the North East Zone (50k to 1 Lakh population) |
| Biate | 2021 | 1st | Best City in Citizens' Feedback in North East Zone (more than 25,000 population) |

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

Table 11.25 : Component-wise achievements under SBM(U)

| Category | Status |
|--|--|
| Community Toilet/ Public Toilet | Out of 13942 Mission Target, 11199 nos. of IHHL and 1037 nos. of CT/PTs are being completed. |
| Solid Waste Management | 1(One) SWM Pilot Project at Kolasib Town is completed under SBM (U) |
| 100% of households practicing source segregation in Aizawl & Kolasib | |

Source: UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram

Solid Waste: Current Municipal Solid Waste Management under 23 Urban Towns of Mizoram - Out of 23 Urban Towns, Detailed Project Report for 4 towns viz. 1. Aizawl, 2. Lunglei, 3. Kolasib, and 4. Champhai have been approved and status is highlighted as below:

Table 11.26

| Sl.No | Description |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Aizawl generated 178.68 TPD of Solid Waste, the existing plant is able to process 190 TPD of Solid Waste. The current SWMC had been functioning since 12th December, 2019. |
| 2 | Lunglei generated 34.72 TPD of Solid Waste, the existing plant is able to process 0.0 TPD of Solid Waste. The current SWMC is under construction. |
| 3 | Kolasib generated 14.78 TPD of Solid Waste. The current SWMC had been functioning since October 2021. |
| 4 | Champhai generated 19.93 TPD of Solid Waste, The current SWMC is under construction. |

10. Employment & Skill Development

The State strive to enhance employability through employment services, skill development and secure decent working conditions as well as improve quality of life of workers for development of Mizoram. Four (4) subordinate District Employment exchanges are currently located in Aizawl , Lunglei, Champhai and Siaha and 3(three) Government Industrial Training Institutes operated in Aizawl, Lunglei and Siaha.

The major Central and State Labour Laws implemented by the State Government for securing better benefits to the Citizens are:

- a) The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.
- b) The Mizoram Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008.
- c) The Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996
- d) The Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1998
- e) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
- f) The Mizoram Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Rules, 1997
- g) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 2004.
- h) The Mizoram Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Rules, 2004.
- i) Employees Compensation Act, 1923.
- j) The Mizoram Employees Compensation Rules, 2009
- k) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- l) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946
- m) Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979
- n) The Mizoram Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Rules. 2005
- o) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- p) The Mizoram Minimum Wages Rules, 1992
- q) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Mizoram Payment of Wages Rules, 1992.
- r) The Mizoram Shops & Establishment Act, 2010
- s) The Mizoram Shops & Establishment Rules, 2011
- t) The Trade Union Act, 1926
- u) The Mizoram Trade Union Regulations, 1992.
- v) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service)
- w) Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
- x) Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1957
- y) Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
- z) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

For realization of various socio-economic policies within the state and exercising mobilizing of human resources **12,454 number of workers are registered (New & Renewal)**

under Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (LESDE) Department and Rs. 15,50,90,904 has been received as Labour Cess till 30th November, 2021. Certain benefits are sanctioned to beneficiaries under different welfare schemes as follows:

Benefits Sanctioned to Beneficiaries under welfare scheme

Table 11.27

| Sl. No. | Schemes/Benefits | Nos.of beneficiaries | Amount (in ₹) |
|---------|---|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Children Educational Scholarship | 17906 | 5,37,18,000 |
| 2. | Cash award | 5 | 2,50,000 |
| 3. | Medical Assistance | 174 | 16,38,000 |
| 4. | Medical (Covid Package) | 177 | 39,42,000 |
| 5. | Disability Benefit | - | - |
| 6. | Death Benefit | 59 | 59,00,000 |
| 7. | Funeral Assistance | 34 | 1,70,000 |
| 8. | Marriage Assistance | 1 | 15,000 |
| 9. | Maternity benefit | 114 | 5,70,000 |
| 10. | Old age/Disability Pension (Note: DBT through LIC of INDIA) | 171 | - |
| 11 | Welfare measures (Covid-19 package) | 649 | 19,47,000 |
| | TOTAL | 19290 | 6,81,50,000 |

Registration of job seekers under Employment Exchange

Registration of job seekers in the State under Employment Exchange has effectively been undertaken under Employment Exchanges. The numbers of job-seekers enrolled under District Labour & Employment Office during the Financial Year 2021-2022 as under :-

Table 11.28

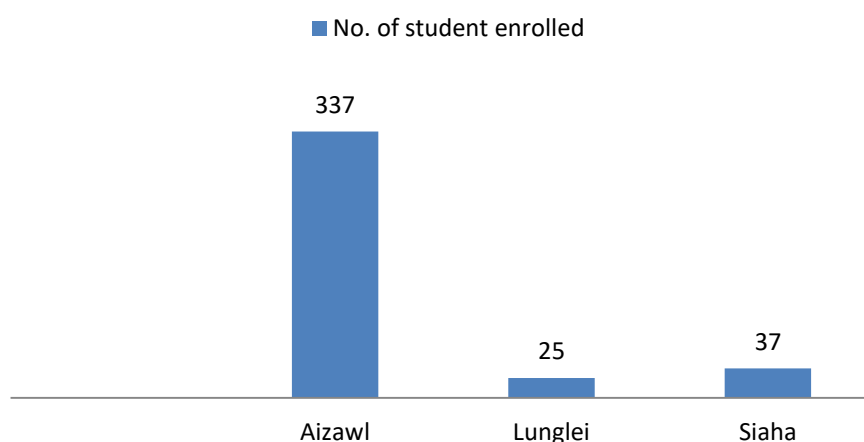
| Sl. No. | | | Aizawl | Champhai | Lunglei | Siaha |
|---------|---|---|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1. | Placement of job seekers | No. of seekers placed through Employment Exchange | 860 | NIL | NA | NIL |
| 2. | Referral Action | No. of seekers referral to Employers for placement | 19718 | NIL | 5575 | 6296 |
| 3. | Inspection of employers on vacancy and employment | No. of employers visited | NIL | NIL | NA | NA |
| 4. | New Registration of Shop & Establishment | No. of New registration of Shop & Establishment during the Financial Year 2021-2022 | 24 | 189 | NA | NA` |

Vocational Training Scheme

Three (3) broad Vocational Training Scheme in the Skill Development sector namely, Craftsman Training Scheme, PMKVY and Apprenticeship Training Scheme are currently undertaken by the State.

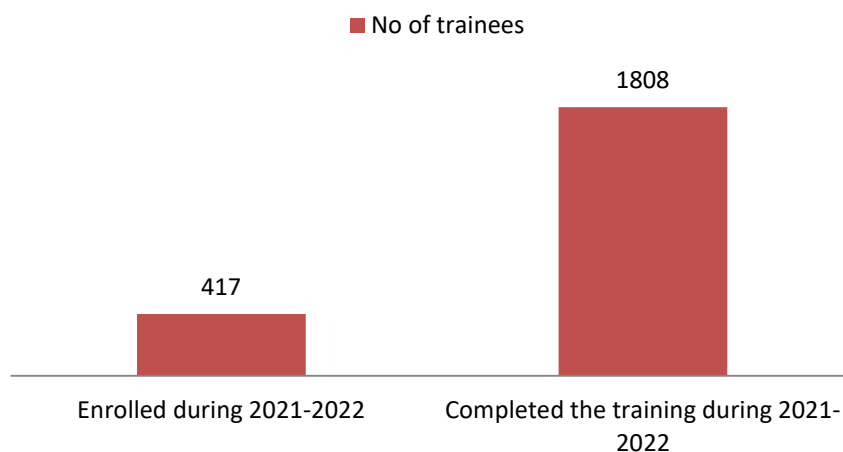
- a. **Craftsman Training Scheme** is a long term training scheme being implemented in Industrial Training Institutes. There are three ITIs in Mizoram and 399 number of students are enrolled during the year 2021-22 as follows:

Fig. 11.e : Enrollment under ITIs in Mizoram during 2021-22



- b. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)** is skill based training scheme started by the Government of India for recognition and standardization of skills through Short term training, Recognition of Prior learning (RPL), Special Projects, Kaushal & Rozgar Mela, Placement Assistance, Continuous Monitoring and Standard Branding & Communication. In Mizoram PMKVY has been implemented from the year 2017 till today. There are 38 training providers with 77 Training Centres both from within and outside the State. Achievement under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2021-2022:-

Fig. 11.f : Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana



- c. Apprenticeship Training Scheme is under the process of initiation. State Apprenticeship Monitoring Cell had been established to implement apprenticeship training scheme.

Infrastructure and Skill Eco-system development of Training Scheme undertaken by the State are:

- a. **Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure on North East and Sikkim (ESDI in NE & Sikkim) :-** Under this project, establishment of three new Industrial Training Institutes at Champhai, Serchhip and Thingdawl (Kolasib) with a project cost of Rs 950 lakhs each is currently under process. The pattern of funding is 90:10.
- b. **Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE):** For the first time, an event called 'PUM Innovative Fair' funded under STRIVE Scheme was successfully held during the 24th to 26th March, 2021 at Govt. I.T.I Complex, Aizawl, Mizoram. The event consisted of Workshop and Innovation Fair, wherein I.T.I and erstwhile students engaged in workshops with Master Trainers well versed in different fields. As for the Innovation Fair Programme, the main event commenced on the 2nd and 3rd day, wherein competitions were held among participants registered from all I.T.I trades. 23 projects were show cased in the event. The overall event was a success as the winners were awarded with endorsement offers from big companies outside the state.
- c. **Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):** Memorandum of Agreement had been signed between LESDE Department and MZU Incubation Centre to formulate State Skill Development Plan and District Skill Development

Mizoram Youth Commission

MYC was set up by an act of Mizoram State Legislature and has been concentrating its activity in providing coaching and guidance for All India Services and placements, Skills Training and Vocational Courses, Employment Generation and other Youth Programmes. Due to Covid-19 crisis, arrangements had been made for the implementation of activities by using Cable TV wherever possible. The initiative taken under MYC during 2021-22 includes IAS Coaching Full Sponsorship, MYC Mega IAS Scholarship Exam, MYC Perkhkuang, Online Skills Development Programme courses with MZU, Savunzial (Lecture series), an evening with Mr. JoJo Mathew, Director, ALS Coaching Academy, Online Job Portal, Embedded Skills in Sports, IELTS Coaching and Certification Exam, Coaching for SSB, Army Pre-Recruiting Rally Training, State Combined Civil Service (SCCS)/MSSB, JEE/NEET/IIT/ SMATEE, SSC/IBPS Coaching Class, MYC Friday Night Show, Designing and Fashion Technology, Super IAS 40-Full Sponsorship and Conclave with Serampore College.

XII. 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 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 1901 | 39,004 | 43,430 | 82,434 | - |
| 2 | 1911 | 430,028 | 48,176 | 91,204 | (+) 10.64 |
| 3 | 1921 | 46,652 | 51,754 | 98,406 | (+) 7.90 |
| 4 | 1931 | 59,186 | 65,218 | 1,24,404 | (+) 26.42 |
| 5 | 1941 | 73,855 | 78,931 | 1,52,786 | (+) 22.81 |
| 6 | 1951 | 96,136 | 1,00,066 | 1,96,202 | (+) 28.42 |
| 7 | 1961 | 1,32,465 | 1,33,598 | 2,66,063 | (+) 35.61 |
| 8 | 1971 | 1,70,824 | 1,61,566 | 3,32,390 | (+) 24.93 |
| 9 | 1981 | 2,57,239 | 2,36,518 | 4,93,757 | (+) 48.55 |
| 10 | 1991 | 3,58,978 | 3,30,778 | 6,89,756 | (+) 39.70 |
| 11 | 2001 | 4,59,109 | 4,29,464 | 8,88,573 | (+) 28.82 |
| 12 | 2011 | 5,55,339 | 5,41,867 | 10,97,206 | (+)23.48 |

District-Wise Population of Mizoram

| CENSUS YEAR | SEX | MAMIT | KOLASIB | AIZAWL | CHAMPHAI | SERCHHIP | LUNGLEI | LAWNGTLAI | SAIHA | SAITUAL | KHAWZAWL | HNAHTHIAL | MIZORAM |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 2001 | MALE | 33114 | 34562 | 151236 | 30141 | 27380 | 58191 | 38776 | 31242 | 23643 | 17613 | 13211 | 459109 |
| | FEMALE | 29671 | 31398 | 144347 | 29385 | 26481 | 53085 | 34844 | 29814 | 21983 | 15720 | 12736 | 429464 |
| | PERSONS | 62785 | 65960 | 295583 | 59526 | 53861 | 111276 | 73620 | 61056 | 45626 | 33333 | 25947 | 888573 |
| 2011 | MALE | 44828 | 42918 | 182675 | 36077 | 32851 | 68036 | 60599 | 28594 | 25614 | 18683 | 14222 | 555339 |
| | FEMALE | 41536 | 41037 | 184756 | 35839 | 32086 | 63700 | 57295 | 27980 | 24977 | 18187 | 14266 | 541867 |
| | PERSONS | 86364 | 83955 | 367431 | 71916 | 64937 | 131736 | 117894 | 56574 | 50591 | 36870 | 28488 | 1097206 |

Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost by Industry of Origin (Current Price)

| Sl. No. | Sector | 1999-2000 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | 2004-2005 SERIES AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | Agriculture | 31792 | 31589 | 37113 | 37954 | 39264 | 36138 | 37848 | 40782 | 52208 | 64830 | 75931 | 93447 |
| 2 | Forestry & logging | 1491 | 1666 | 1771 | 2198 | 2033 | 23867 | 23866 | 24608 | 25800 | 27090 | 29218 | 30138 |
| 3 | Fishing | 1627 | 1782 | 2585 | 2665 | 3027 | 3020 | 3073 | 3175 | 2101 | 2145 | 2687 | 4621 |
| | <i>Agri. and Allied</i> | 34910 | 35037 | 41469 | 42817 | 44324 | 63025 | 64787 | 68565 | 80109 | 94065 | 107836 | 128206 |
| 4 | Mining & quarrying | 776 | 244 | 477 | 234 | 927 | 802 | 610 | 1084 | 1683 | 2425 | 1674 | 1796 |
| a | Sub Total of Primary | 35686 | 35281 | 41946 | 43051 | 45251 | 63827 | 65397 | 69649 | 81792 | 96490 | 109510 | 130002 |
| 5 | Manufacturing | 2447 | 2617 | 2667 | 2745 | 3073 | 3767 | 3904 | 4783 | 5987 | 6002 | 6040 | 6946 |
| 5.1 | Manu-Registered | 536 | 597 | 688 | 695 | 702 | 571 | 824 | 582 | 676 | 548 | 672 | 1145 |
| 5.2 | Manu-Unregistered | 1911 | 2020 | 1979 | 2050 | 2371 | 3196 | 3080 | 4201 | 5311 | 5454 | 5368 | 5801 |
| 6 | Construction | 15205 | 15945 | 19731 | 22635 | 26940 | 28901 | 42655 | 45021 | 52065 | 73610 | 78957 | 80651 |
| 7 | Electricity, gas and Water supply | 6567 | 8400 | 7463 | 9738 | 8110 | 11059 | 12614 | 13320 | 16610 | 13164 | 16058 | 21038 |
| b | Sub Total of Secondary Industry | 24219 | 26962 | 29861 | 35118 | 38123 | 43727 | 59173 | 63124 | 74662 | 92776 | 101055 | 108635 |
| 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 Domestic Product at Factor cost by Industry of Origin (Constant Price)

| Sl. No. | Sector | 1999-2000 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES | | | | | 2004-2005 SERIES AT CONSTANT PRICES | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | Agriculture | 31792 | 29069 | 29095 | 30056 | 29558 | 36138 | 37055 | 38559 | 47274 | 56909 | 64153 | 77292 |
| 2 | Forestry & logging | 1491 | 1666 | 1735 | 2035 | 1832 | 23867 | 23925 | 23551 | 24007 | 23317 | 23196 | 23177 |
| 3 | Fishing | 1627 | 1633 | 1777 | 1832 | 2080 | 3020 | 3073 | 2117 | 1977 | 1972 | 2388 | 4005 |
| | Agr and Allied | 34910 | 32368 | 32607 | 33923 | 33470 | 63025 | 64053 | 64227 | 73258 | 82198 | 89737 | 104474 |
| 4 | Mining & quarrying | 776 | 237 | 467 | 179 | 685 | 802 | 551 | 1046 | 1355 | 2028 | 1241 | 1287 |
| a | Sub Total of Primary | 35686 | 32605 | 33074 | 34102 | 34155 | 63827 | 64604 | 65273 | 74613 | 84226 | 90978 | 105761 |
| 5 | Manufacturing | 2447 | 2560 | 2632 | 2635 | 2902 | 3767 | 3844 | 4480 | 5361 | 5194 | 5047 | 5381 |
| 5.1 | Manu-Registered | 536 | 578 | 654 | 644 | 616 | 571 | 789 | 522 | 578 | 434 | 512 | 850 |
| 5.2 | Manu-Unregistered | 1911 | 1982 | 1978 | 1991 | 2286 | 3196 | 3055 | 3958 | 4783 | 4760 | 4535 | 4531 |
| 6 | Construction | 15205 | 15769 | 19590 | 22146 | 25222 | 28901 | 40790 | 40361 | 44492 | 57771 | 60171 | 59567 |
| 7 | Electricity, gas and Water supply | 6567 | 8318 | 7348 | 9485 | 7629 | 11059 | 12012 | 11939 | 14119 | 11296 | 12358 | 15632 |
| b | Sub Total of Secondary | 24219 | 26647 | 29570 | 34266 | 35753 | 43727 | 56646 | 56780 | 63972 | 74261 | 77576 | 80580 |
| | Industry | 24995 | 26884 | 30037 | 34445 | 36438 | 44529 | 57197 | 57826 | 65327 | 76289 | 78817 | 81867 |
| 8 | Transport, storage & communication | 3147 | 3485 | 3882 | 4291 | 4562 | 7187 | 7804 | 8850 | 9965 | 10616 | 10595 | 11232 |
| 8.1 | Railways | 16 | 15 | 17 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 41 | 27 | 29 | 33 |
| 8.2 | Transport by other means | 2093 | 2489 | 2783 | 2928 | 3351 | 5592 | 5725 | 6103 | 6676 | 6919 | 6443 | 6643 |
| 8.3 | Storage | 56 | 58 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 61 | 71 | 79 | 92 | 109 |
| 8.4 | Communication | 982 | 923 | 1022 | 1280 | 1126 | 1516 | 1998 | 2653 | 3177 | 3591 | 4031 | 4447 |
| 9 | Trade, hotels and restaurants | 15020 | 13429 | 13929 | 13818 | 14476 | 25717 | 27950 | 30126 | 34254 | 37624 | 41700 | 45324 |
| 10 | Banking & Insurance | 3873 | 4432 | 4096 | 6290 | 6469 | 7297 | 8309 | 9913 | 11314 | 12472 | 14451 | 14932 |
| 11 | Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services | 22768 | 24830 | 27076 | 29529 | 32234 | 36517 | 39656 | 43019 | 46837 | 50986 | 56209 | 62290 |
| 12 | Public administration | 27469 | 32162 | 36260 | 44112 | 44135 | 49498 | 47541 | 49840 | 52254 | 62274 | 74286 | 98221 |
| 13 | Other services | 22824 | 25128 | 25441 | 24855 | 25645 | 34427 | 34432 | 36786 | 40412 | 45678 | 59101 | 79592 |
| c. | Sub Total of Tertiary | 95101 | 103466 | 110684 | 122895 | 127521 | 160643 | 165692 | 178534 | 195036 | 219650 | 256342 | 311591 |
| 14 | State domestic product (Rs. lacs) | 155006 | 162718 | 173328 | 191263 | 197429 | 268197 | 286942 | 300587 | 333621 | 378137 | 424896 | 497932 |
| 15 | Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs) | 155006 | 162718 | 173328 | 191263 | 197429 | 268197 | 286942 | 300587 | 333621 | 378137 | 424896 | 497932 |
| 16 | Population | 857200 | 879200 | 901700 | 924900 | 948600 | 972986 | 997943 | 1023540 | 1049794 | 1076721 | 1104338 | 1132665 |
| 17 | State Per Capita Income (Rs.) | 18083 | 18508 | 19222 | 20679 | 20813 | 27564 | 28753 | 29367 | 31780 | 35119 | 38475 | 43961 |

Annexure-V

Gross State Value added by Economic Activity at Current Prices 2011-2012 series (₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Proj.) |
|---------|--|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 149468 | 161353 | 189886 | 420218 | 465297 | 515112 | 498538 | 572959 | 649543 | 738129 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 75876 | 83792 | 101131 | 116034 | 129484 | 147435 | 167729 | 177016 | 187084 | 197724 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 30336 | 30843 | 36832 | 45847 | 53661 | 66166 | 86688 | 123832 | 148342 | 177702 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 38403 | 40972 | 45742 | 251289 | 274342 | 292438 | 234573 | 262044 | 303447 | 351392 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4853 | 5746 | 6181 | 7048 | 7811 | 9073 | 9548 | 10066 | 10671 | 11312 |
| 2. | Mining & Quarrying | 5073 | 4009 | 12491 | 8718 | 8247 | 4983 | 10479 | 16949 | 20847 | 25640 |
| | Primary | 154541 | 165362 | 202376 | 428936 | 473544 | 520094 | 509018 | 589908 | 670390 | 763770 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 6578 | 7358 | 8329 | 8111 | 10460 | 11155 | 11185 | 12312 | 11925 | 11549 |
| 4. | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 51024 | 61109 | 101365 | 136540 | 147465 | 194817 | 261127 | 331948 | 377334 | 428925 |
| 5. | Construction | 89328 | 88507 | 113326 | 125175 | 141137 | 151505 | 218340 | 199275 | 233703 | 274079 |
| | Secondary | 146930 | 156974 | 223020 | 269826 | 299062 | 357476 | 490651 | 543536 | 622962 | 714553 |
| | Industry | 152003 | 160983 | 235511 | 278544 | 307308 | 362459 | 501130 | 560485 | 643808 | 740194 |
| 6. | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 76482 | 96173 | 103080 | 119745 | 141838 | 179518 | 215722 | 254645 | 289122 | 328268 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 74230 | 93698 | 100399 | 116944 | 138796 | 176188 | 212042 | 250442 | 284281 | 322693 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2252 | 2475 | 2681 | 2801 | 3042 | 3330 | 3680 | 4203 | 4841 | 5575 |
| 7. | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 31917 | 38990 | 46410 | 49714 | 56146 | 59821 | 63222 | 66944 | 71323 | 76117 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 30 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 22092 | 26880 | 31101.5936 | 31567 | 34430 | 38055 | 40626 | 43051 | 44614 | 46259 |

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Economic Survey of Mizoram (2021-2022)

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| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Proj.) |
|---|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 21376 | 25853 | 30356 | 31180 | 32588 | 34847 | 37261 | 39922 | 41483 | 43104 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 613 | 836 | 580 | 122 | 250 | 403 | 332 | 566 | 662 | 775 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 103 | 191 | 166 | 265 | 1591 | 1977 | 2162 | 1323 | 1301 | 1280 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 829 | 871 | 1240 | 1168 | 1099 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9795 | 12075 | 15275 | 18113 | 21678 | 21733 | 22559 | 23852 | 26668 | 29817 |
| 8. | Financial Services | 20053 | 19581 | 21502 | 23671 | 33935 | 28747 | 30595 | 35311 | 35311 | 35311 |
| 9. | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 41471 | 46544 | 51036 | 52747 | 54137 | 56627 | 58865 | 61893 | 66285 | 70989 |
| 10. | Public Administration | 139286 | 170816 | 189585 | 197043 | 211167 | 227334 | 238017 | 261114 | 323430 | 400618 |
| 11. | Other Services | 132328 | 156875 | 176398 | 192708 | 211593 | 239262 | 274712 | 289311 | 363542 | 456818 |
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 528979 | 588011 | 635628 | 708816 | 791309 | 881133 | 969219 | 1149013 | 1368121 |
| 12. | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 743008 | 851315 | 1013407 | 1334390 | 1481422 | 1668880 | 1880802 | 2102662 | 2442365 | 2846443 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 69298 | 98678 | 86588 | 75979 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 11567 | 13443 | 14096 | 14781 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 836193 | 1029337 | 1350940 | 1513886 | 1719191 | 1938533 | 2187897 | 2514857 | 2907642 |
| 16. | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12094 |
| 17. | Per Capita (₹) | 65347 | 73708 | 88843 | 115366 | 127004 | 141614 | 164982 | 184477 | 209921 | 240426 |
| (P): Provisional Estimates, (Adv.): Advance Figures | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annexure-VI

Gross State Value added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices 2011-2012 series (₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Proj.) |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 149468 | 145937 | 157013 | 329058 | 335566 | 351946 | 319915 | 335764 | 356901 | 379886 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 75876 | 72965 | 82864 | 86943 | 83695 | 86893 | 88582 | 95978 | 98448 | 100981 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 30336 | 29562 | 30774 | 34018 | 37978 | 44296 | 52962 | 75187 | 85061 | 96232 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 38403 | 38111 | 37987 | 202275 | 207761 | 213970 | 171552 | 157767 | 166542 | 175805 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4853 | 5299 | 5387 | 5822 | 6132 | 6787 | 6820 | 6831 | 6850 | 6869 |
| 2. | Mining & Quarrying | 5073 | 3815 | 11745 | 7661 | 6822 | 3940 | 8462 | 13479 | 16491 | 20175 |
| | Primary | 154541 | 149752 | 168758 | 336719 | 342388 | 355886 | 328377 | 349242 | 373391 | 400062 |
| 3. | Manufacturing | 6578 | 6609 | 7007 | 7133 | 9892 | 10578 | 9890 | 10497 | 9991 | 9510 |
| 4. | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 51024 | 57066 | 88657 | 109787 | 115450 | 145337 | 187262 | 241263 | 273532 | 310116 |
| 5. | Construction | 89328 | 81645 | 99986 | 106858 | 121596 | 133065 | 180328 | 161692 | 189320 | 221669 |
| | Secondary | 146930 | 145320 | 195650 | 223778 | 246938 | 288980 | 377480 | 413452 | 472843 | 541295 |
| | Industry | 152003 | 149135 | 207395 | 231439 | 253760 | 292920 | 385942 | 426931 | 489334 | 561471 |
| 6. | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 76482 | 91962 | 95240 | 104821 | 129144 | 160617 | 187625 | 218660 | 248653 | 282761 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 74230 | 89595 | 92764 | 102373 | 126376 | 157640 | 184425 | 215004 | 244432 | 277888 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2252 | 2367 | 2476 | 2448 | 2768 | 2977 | 3200 | 3656 | 4221 | 4873 |
| 7. | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 31917 | 36135 | 41073 | 43982 | 48802 | 50742 | 51169 | 53083 | 56946 | 61289 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 30 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 22092 | 24872 | 27759 | 28468 | 30618 | 32871 | 33086 | 35017 | 36756 | 38724 |

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Economic Survey of Mizoram (2021-2022)

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| Sl. No. | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Proj.) |
|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 21376 | 23956 | 27085 | 28136 | 29083 | 30925 | 31097 | 33947 | 35296 | 36698 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 613 | 739 | 530 | 105 | 209 | 329 | 265 | 432 | 502 | 584 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 103 | 177 | 144 | 227 | 1326 | 1616 | 1725 | 637 | 959 | 1442 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9795 | 11230 | 13283 | 15485 | 18151 | 17846 | 18055 | 18037 | 20160 | 22534 |
| 8. | Financial Services | 20053 | 19192 | 19683 | 25607 | 31451 | 26711 | 26438 | 28313 | 28313 | 28313 |
| 9. | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 41471 | 42396 | 43829 | 44658 | 45348 | 46554 | 47592 | 49241 | 50715 | 52233 |
| 10. | Public Administration | 139286 | 163517 | 175239 | 174368 | 192495 | 203704 | 207151 | 217958 | 269975 | 334406 |
| 11. | Other Services | 132328 | 143738 | 149694 | 156265 | 163330 | 176229 | 192538 | 192156 | 230033 | 275376 |
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 496940 | 524757 | 549701 | 610570 | 664558 | 712513 | 759411 | 884635 | 1034378 |
| 12. | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 743008 | 792012 | 889165 | 1110198 | 1199895 | 1309424 | 1418370 | 1522105 | 1730869 | 1975734 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 25262 | 32999 | 35137 | 52268 | 63937 | 69298 | 98678 | 86588 | 75979 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 39477 | 18323 | 19231 | 19804 | 13840 | 11567 | 13443 | 14096 | 14781 |
| 15. | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 777797 | 903841 | 1126104 | 1232359 | 1359521 | 1476101 | 1607340 | 1803361 | 2036933 |

Annexure-VII

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

| SN | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Adv.) |
|------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 143533 | 154726 | 182166 | 410661 | 454203 | 504237 | 486189 | 560083 | 635444 | 722701 |
| 1.1 | <i>Crops</i> | 71321 | 78678 | 95065 | 110370 | 122326 | 139764 | 159623 | 168554 | 177958 | 187886 |
| 1.2 | <i>Livestock</i> | 29947 | 30433 | 36345 | 45276 | 53080 | 65188 | 85480 | 122622 | 146997 | 176216 |
| 1.3 | <i>Forestry & Logging</i> | 37982 | 40514 | 45226 | 248669 | 271698 | 290952 | 232235 | 259542 | 300604 | 348162 |
| 1.4 | <i>Fishing</i> | 4283 | 5101 | 5530 | 6346 | 7100 | 8333 | 8851 | 9364 | 9886 | 10436 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 4255 | 3256 | 7003 | 3458 | 5148 | 3823 | 9045 | 14294 | 17277 | 20881 |
| | Primary | 147788 | 157982 | 189169 | 414119 | 459351 | 508059 | 495235 | 574377 | 652721 | 743582 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 4968 | 5930 | 6760 | 6512 | 8935 | 9592 | 9524 | 10490 | 9976 | 9904 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33928 | 39967 | 67081 | 92080 | 97542 | 127656 | 261127 | 222415 | 257366 | 262788 |
| 5 | Construction | 85140 | 83832 | 106712 | 118485 | 133110 | 142593 | 209606 | 190077 | 220824 | 225605 |
| | Secondary | 124036 | 129729 | 180553 | 217077 | 239586 | 279841 | 480256 | 422983 | 488166 | 498298 |
| | Industry | 128291 | 132985 | 187556 | 220535 | 244734 | 283663 | 489301 | 437277 | 505442 | 519179 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74526 | 93778 | 100249 | 116589 | 136495 | 173261 | 210788 | 245825 | 279322 | 317385 |
| 6.1 | <i>Trade & Repair Services</i> | 72363 | 91399 | 97672 | 113899 | 133694 | 170196 | 207269 | 241961 | 274872 | 312260 |
| 6.2 | <i>Hotels & Restaurants</i> | 2163 | 2379 | 2577 | 2690 | 2801 | 3065 | 3519 | 3863 | 4450 | 5125 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 32596 | 37549 | 40841 | 45896 | 47842 | 48805 | 49475 | 51063 | 52854 |
| 7.1 | <i>Railways</i> | 13 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 28 |
| 7.2 | <i>Transport by means other than Railways</i> | 18424 | 22631 | 26023 | 26544 | 28998 | 31445 | 33040 | 33727 | 33830 | 33991 |

Continue Next Page

Continue from Previous Page

| SN | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Prov.) | 2020-21 (Adv.) |
|-------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 17998 | 22025 | 25619 | 26291 | 27535 | 28780 | 30237 | 31163 | 31411 | 31660 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 398 | 499 | 323 | 77 | 152 | 279 | 236 | 439 | 538 | 660 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 28 | 107 | 81 | 176 | 1311 | 1666 | 1816 | 1078 | 900 | 752 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 721 | 751 | 1047 | 981 | 918 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 7988 | 9949 | 11507 | 14279 | 16879 | 16386 | 15755 | 15740 | 17218 | 18836 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 19736 | 19248 | 21143 | 23249 | 33241 | 28113 | 29934 | 34443 | 34301 | 34160 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 37497 | 40721 | 41691 | 43251 | 45245 | 46608 | 48546 | 52536 | 56854 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 107886 | 135009 | 148275 | 155643 | 169279 | 183981 | 195716 | 215670 | 268322 | 333828 |
| 11 | Other Services | 123483 | 146832 | 165301 | 180946 | 199968 | 226429 | 258789 | 273580 | 345256 | 435709 |
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 464960 | 513238 | 558959 | 628130 | 704871 | 790640 | 867539 | 1030800 | 1230791 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 752671 | 882960 | 1190155 | 1327067 | 1492771 | 1766131 | 1864898 | 2171687 | 2472671 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 69298 | 98678 | 86588 | 75979 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 11567 | 13443 | 14096 | 14781 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 737549 | 898890 | 1206705 | 1359531 | 1543082 | 1823862 | 1950133 | 2244179 | 2533870 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12101 |
| 17 | Per Capita (₹) | 57654 | 65013 | 77584 | 103049 | 114055 | 127107 | 155222 | 164429 | 187327 | 209390 |

Annexure-VIII

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

| SN | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 (Prov.) | 2020-2021 (Adv.) |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 1,43,533 | 1,39,809 | 1,50,416 | 3,21,170 | 3,26,590 | 3,43,479 | 3,10,553 | 3,26,359 | 3,46,861 | 3,69,172 |
| 1.1 | <i>Crops</i> | 71,321 | 68,250 | 77,727 | 82,384 | 78,197 | 81,225 | 82,746 | 90,048 | 92,279 | 94,565 |
| 1.2 | <i>Livestock</i> | 29,947 | 29,182 | 30,343 | 33,526 | 37,457 | 43,439 | 51,966 | 74,250 | 84,024 | 95,084 |
| 1.3 | <i>Forestry & Logging</i> | 37,982 | 37,686 | 37,530 | 2,00,026 | 2,05,425 | 2,12,687 | 1,69,644 | 1,55,840 | 1,64,370 | 1,73,366 |
| 1.4 | <i>Fishing</i> | 4,283 | 4,691 | 4,815 | 5,234 | 5,511 | 6,128 | 6,198 | 6,220 | 6,188 | 6,156 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 4,255 | 3,098 | 6,720 | 3,019 | 4,228 | 2,985 | 7,311 | 11,416 | 13,793 | 16,664 |
| | Primary | 1,47,788 | 1,42,907 | 1,57,136 | 3,24,189 | 3,30,818 | 3,46,464 | 3,17,864 | 3,37,774 | 3,60,653 | 3,85,836 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 4,968 | 5,253 | 5,570 | 5,702 | 8,510 | 9,172 | 8,453 | 8,987 | 8,391 | 7,835 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33,928 | 36,689 | 56,500 | 68,938 | 70,729 | 85,161 | 1,87,262 | 1,48,512 | 1,72,060 | 1,99,341 |
| 5 | Construction | 85,140 | 77,185 | 93,763 | 1,00,755 | 1,14,111 | 1,24,562 | 1,72,035 | 1,53,204 | 1,77,273 | 2,05,123 |
| | Secondary | 1,24,036 | 1,19,127 | 1,55,833 | 1,75,395 | 1,93,350 | 2,18,895 | 3,67,750 | 3,10,703 | 3,57,724 | 4,12,300 |
| | Industry | 1,28,291 | 1,22,225 | 1,62,553 | 1,78,414 | 1,97,578 | 2,21,880 | 3,75,061 | 3,22,119 | 3,71,517 | 4,28,964 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74,526 | 89,706 | 92,663 | 1,02,023 | 1,24,365 | 1,55,073 | 1,83,438 | 2,11,511 | 2,40,787 | 2,74,116 |
| 6.1 | <i>Trade & Repair Services</i> | 72,363 | 87,430 | 90,283 | 99,674 | 1,21,812 | 1,52,330 | 1,80,374 | 2,08,129 | 2,36,878 | 2,69,598 |
| 6.2 | <i>Hotels & Restaurants</i> | 2,163 | 2,276 | 2,380 | 2,349 | 2,553 | 2,743 | 3,064 | 3,382 | 3,909 | 4,518 |

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Continue from Previous Page

| SN | Item | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 (Prov.) | 2020-2021 (Adv.) |
|-------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 29973 | 32678 | 35753 | 39654 | 40104 | 38613 | 38212 | 40004 | 42048 |
| 7.1 | <i>Railways</i> | 13 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 20 |
| 7.2 | <i>Transport by means other than Railways</i> | 18424 | 20804 | 23057 | 23885 | 25553 | 26817 | 26303 | 26829 | 27730 | 28807 |
| 7.2.1 | <i>Road Transport</i> | 17998 | 20291 | 22701 | 23677 | 24369 | 25362 | 24809 | 26240 | 26864 | 27503 |
| 7.2.2 | <i>Water Transport</i> | 398 | 416 | 291 | 63 | 117 | 215 | 179 | 321 | 398 | 494 |
| 7.2.3 | <i>Air Transport</i> | 28 | 97 | 65 | 145 | 1067 | 1333 | 1418 | 425 | 622 | 909 |
| 7.2.4 | <i>Services incidental to Transport</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -94 | -102 | -158 | -154 | -98 |
| 7.3 | <i>Storage</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.4 | <i>Communication & Services related to Broadcasting</i> | 7988 | 9154 | 9603 | 11853 | 14085 | 13281 | 12304 | 11380 | 12265 | 13220 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 19736 | 18870 | 19341 | 25215 | 30849 | 26156 | 25875 | 27601 | 27486 | 27371 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 34018 | 34723 | 35227 | 35923 | 36962 | 37864 | 39238 | 40462 | 41724 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 107886 | 129109 | 136710 | 136649 | 154353 | 164321 | 169827 | 179304 | 223895 | 279575 |
| 11 | Other Services | 123483 | 134149 | 139386 | 145645 | 153015 | 164864 | 178979 | 179328 | 215231 | 258322 |
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 435825 | 455500 | 480512 | 538159 | 587481 | 634596 | 675194 | 787865 | 923156 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 697859 | 768469 | 980096 | 1062326 | 1152840 | 1320210 | 1323671 | 1506242 | 1721292 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 25262 | 32999 | 35137 | 52268 | 63937 | 69298 | 98678 | 86588 | 75979 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 39477 | 18323 | 19231 | 19804 | 13840 | 11567 | 13443 | 14096 | 14781 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 683644 | 783145 | 996002 | 1094790 | 1202937 | 1377941 | 1408906 | 1578734 | 1782490 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12101 |
| 17 | Per Capita (Rs.) | 57654 | 60261 | 67594 | 85056 | 91845 | 99089 | 117272 | 118795 | 131781 | 147298 |

Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Agriculture Crops

| SN | Name of Crops | 2020-2021 | | | 2019-2020 | | | 2018 - 2019 | | | 2019 -2020 | | |
|----|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kg/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kg/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kg/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kg/Ha) |
| 1 | Paddy | 35246 | 62182 | 1.7642 | 35210 | 60239 | 1.7108 | 35090 | 59050 | 1.682 | 36114.2 | 59605.7 | 1.6504 |
| 2 | Maize | 6539 | 11788 | 1.8027 | 6353 | 11668 | 1.8366 | 6163 | 10970 | 1779.98 | 5978.8 | 9469.8 | 1583.9 |
| 3 | Pulses: | 4059 | 5595 | 1.3784 | 4052 | 5507 | 1.359 | 3769 | 5889 | 1.5624 | 3741.1 | 6682.2 | 1.7861 |
| 4 | Oilseeds | 3047 | 2795 | 0.9172 | 2460 | 3488 | 1.4178 | 2311 | 2757 | 1.1929 | 2488.6 | 2437.2 | 0.9793 |
| 5 | Sugarcane | 1355 | 42279 | 31.2022 | 1468 | 46842 | 31.9087 | 1462 | 44260 | 30273.6 | 1558.8 | 44835.1 | 28762.57 |
| 6 | Potato | 169 | 651 | 482 | 144 | 534 | 3.7083 | 134 | 509 | 3798.51 | 215 | 1310.5 | 6095.35 |

Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Horticulture crops

| SI. No | Crops | 2016-17 | | | 2017-18 | | | 2018=2019 | | | 2019-20 | | | 2020-21 | | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) |
| 1 | Orange | 16030 | 41340 | 2.58 | 1637 | 4402 | 2.69 | 16367 | 53988 | 3.3 | 16570 | 54170 | 3.27 | 16567 | 54168 | 3.27 |
| 2 | Banana | 11000 | 141040 | 12.82 | 11214 | 138372 | 12.33 | 11214 | 143840 | 12.83 | 11430 | 140500 | 12.296 | 11427 | 140502 | 12.296 |
| 3 | Grape | 2450 | 18000 | 7.34 | 2454 | 8185 | 3.33 | 2304.2 | 16500 | 7.16 | 2330 | 17300 | 7.412 | 2334 | 17300 | 7.412 |
| 4 | Cabbage | 3690 | 49630 | 13.44 | 3712 | 49723 | 13.39 | 3822 | 58241 | 15.24 | 3870 | 58290 | 15.054 | 3872 | 88530 | 22.864 |
| 5 | Passion Fruit | 980 | 2100 | 2.15 | 984 | 2110 | 2.14 | 984 | 2110 | 2.14 | 980 | 2110 | 2.144 | 984 | 2110 | 2.144 |
| 6 | Tomato | 1290 | 12850 | 9.96 | 1336 | 13228 | 9.9 | 1387.5 | 18595 | 11.02 | 2560 | 21325 | 8.33 | 2750 | 26890 | 9.788 |
| 7 | Birdeye Chilly | 11170 | 10730 | 0.96 | 11195 | 109181 | 0.98 | 11196 | 10918 | 0.98 | 11196 | 10918 | 0.975 | 11196 | 10918 | 0.975 |
| 8 | Chow | 4796 | 81930 | 17.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Turmeric | 7480 | 28890 | 3.86 | 77384 | 298234 | 3.85 | 7738.4 | 29823 | 3.85 | 7738.4 | 29820 | 3.854 | 7738 | 29823 | 3854 |
| 10 | Ginger | 8550 | 62740 | 7.24 | 855307 | 627 | 436 | 7.34 | 8553.1 | 60131 | 7.03 | 8553 | 60131 | 7.03 | 8553 | 60131 |
| 11 | Anthurium | 10 | 150.5 | 15.05 | 11 | 151.46 | 13.76 | 11.01 | 109.8 | 9.97 | 11.008 | 95824 | 8704.9 | 11 | 95824 | 8711.3 |
| 12 | Rose | 24 | 90.13 | 3.76 | 24.2 | 90.12 | 3.72 | 24.2 | 81.62 | 3.37 | 24.2 | 34030 | 1406.2 | 24.2 | 34030 | 1406.2 |

Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

| S/N | Name of Commodities | Unit | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| I | CEREALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Rice (Local) | Kg | 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 | 48.00 | 59.33 |
| 2 | Atta | Kg | 15.56 | 17.25 | 17.38 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 35.00 | 43.75 | 45.00 |
| 3 | Maida | Kg | 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 | 44.33 | 41.25 |
| 4 | Suji | Kg | 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 | 71.88 | 76.25 |
| 5 | Bread (400g) | No. | 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 | 41.88 | 35.00 |
| 6 | Biscuit (Good Day) 100g | No. | 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 | 11.88 | 11.25 |
| II | PULSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Masur dal (small) | Kg | 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 | 103.13 | 111.00 |
| 8 | Black Gram | Kg | 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 | 93.75 | 87.50 |
| 9 | Local Pulse (Bete) | Kg | 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 | 141.43 | 160.00 |
| 10 | Motor Chana (Dry peas) | Kg | 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 | 73.13 | 83.00 |
| 11 | Soyabean | Kg | 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 | 126.25 | 146.00 |
| III | OILS & FATS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Mastard Oil (refined veg. oil) | Litr. | 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 | 133.43 | 208.40 |
| 13 | Vanaspati (Dalda / Rasoy) | Kg. | 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 | 131.88 | 143.00 |

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Continue from Previous Page

| S/N | Name of Commodities | Unit | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| IV | MEAT, FISH & EGG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Pork | Kg. | 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 | 393.75 | 400.00 |
| 15 | Beef | Kg. | 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 | 481.25 | 550.00 |
| 16 | Mutton | Kg. | 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 | 525.00 | 633.33 |
| 17 | Chicken (Broiler) | Kg. | 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 | 306.25 | 344.00 |
| 18 | Fish | Kg. | 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 | 285.00 | 380.00 |
| 19 | Egg (Farm) | Dozen | 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 | 166.75 | 184.00 |
| V | MILK & ITS PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Milk (Private) | Lit. | 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 | 73.75 | 74.00 |
| 21 | Everyday (milk powder) | Kg | 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 | 198.75 | 210.00 |
| 22 | Amul Butter (100g.) | No. | 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 | 49.38 | 81.00 |
| VI | CONDIMENTS & SPICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Salt (Tata) | Kg | 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 | 24.00 | 25.00 |
| 24 | Turmeric (100g) | Gram | 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 | 35.00 | 32.00 |
| 25 | Garlic | Kg | 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 | 198.57 | 192.00 |
| 26 | Ginger | Kg | 12.50 | 12.12 | 21.88 | 23.00 | 30.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 41.00 | 75.00 | 51.00 | 50.00 | 46.00 | 49.00 | 73.75 | 72.00 |
| 27 | Chilly Powder (100g.) | Gram | 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 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| VII | VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Potato | Kg | 12.69 | 12.50 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 33.00 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 57.50 | 45.00 |
| 29 | Onion | Kg | 22.83 | 19.37 | 27.50 | 31.00 | 45.00 | 35.00 | 28.00 | 60.00 | 44.00 | 53.00 | 51.00 | 41.00 | 40.00 | 86.25 | 70.00 |

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Continue from Previous Page

| S/N | Name of Commodities | Unit | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 30 | Brinjal | Kg | 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 | 65.63 | 56.67 |
| 31 | Tomato | Kg | 30.62 | 30.62 | 33.35 | 38.00 | 43.00 | 57.00 | 65.00 | 67.00 | 72.00 | 66.00 | 64.00 | 71.00 | 79.00 | 112.86 | 107.50 |
| 32 | French Bean | Kg | 29.69 | 26.87 | 39.38 | 37.00 | 49.00 | 53.00 | 62.00 | 66.00 | 81.00 | 72.00 | 78.00 | 83.00 | 89.00 | 110.00 | 88.00 |
| 33 | Bitter Guard | Kg | 32.50 | 37.50 | 39.38 | 48.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 64.00 | 68.00 | 68.00 | 84.00 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 71.00 | 108.33 | 94.00 |
| 34 | Chilly Green | Kg | 45.00 | 66.25 | 94.38 | 58.00 | 69.00 | 66.00 | 117.00 | 119.00 | 130.00 | 197.00 | 212.00 | 226.00 | 213.00 | 236.25 | 204.00 |
| 35 | Squash | Kg | 17.50 | 20.00 | 19.17 | 22.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 32.00 | 37.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 34.00 | 42.50 | 45.00 |
| 36 | Mustard Leaf | Kg | 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 | 93.75 | 77.50 |
| 37 | Pumpkin Leaf | Kg | 24.00 | 21.25 | 28.75 | 31.00 | 36.00 | 40.00 | 51.00 | 59.00 | 50.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 66.00 | 65.00 | 91.25 | 75.00 |
| 38 | Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi) | Kg | 24.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 43.00 | 35.00 | 38.00 | 46.00 | 59.00 | 59.00 | 51.00 | 51.00 | 59.00 | 58.00 | 88.37 | 87.00 |
| VIII | FRUITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Banana | Dozen | 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 | 56.25 | 67.50 |
| 40 | Pineapple | Kg | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.75 | 19.00 | 30.00 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 28.00 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 50.00 | 46.00 | 60.00 | 75.00 |
| IX | BEVERAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Sugar | Kg | 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 | 50.00 |
| 42 | Tea Leaf (Up-haar Red) 250g. | Gram | 53.13 | 51.25 | 55.60 | 59.00 | 61.00 | 63.00 | 69.00 | 89.00 | 96.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 101.00 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 43 | Gur | Kg | 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 | 146.25 | 150.00 |
| X | INTOXICATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Finished Pan | No. | 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 | 27.00 | 31.25 |
| 45 | Tobacco Leaf | Kg | 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 | 481.25 | 512.50 |
| 46 | Mizo zial (10 Sticks) | No. | 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 | 9.75 | 10.00 |
| 47 | Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks) | No. | 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 | 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 | 651.69 | 905.17 |
| 49 | Electricity (Below 50w) | Unit | 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 | 3.51 | 4.80 |

Continue Next Page

Continue from Previous Page

| Sl. No. | Name of Commodities | Unit | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| XII | | | SOAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Washing Soap (Ball) | Per Ball | 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 | 36.25 | 37.50 |
| 51 | Cinthol (Bathing Soap) | No. | 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 | 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 | 795.00 | 775.00 |
| 53 | School Tution Fee (Pvt.) | Month | 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 | 983.00 | 975.00 |
| XIV | | | MEDICAL CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Doctor Consultation Fee | Per Visit | 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 | 262.50 | 262.50 |
| 55 | Paracetamol | Per Strip | 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 | 11.63 | 11.25 |
| XV | | | BEDDING & CLOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Secondhand Shirt | No. | 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 | 475.00 | 550.00 |
| 57 | Secondhand Pant | No. | 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 | 531.00 | 562.00 |
| 58 | Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton | No. | 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. | 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. | 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 | 1143.75 | 1325.00 |
| 61 | Mosquito Net (Single) | No. | 350.00 | 310.00 | 320.00 | 334.00 | 352.00 | 382.00 | 404.00 | 398.00 | 444.00 | 576.00 | 569.00 | 446.00 | 446.00 | 581.25 | 575.00 |

Retail Price of Selected Commodities in Mizoram as on March, 2020

| Commodities | Unit | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rice(Local) | Kg | 24 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 38 | 43 | 42.25 | 41.17 | 46 | 46.00 | 57.00 |
| Atta | Kg | 24 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 34 | 34.75 | 35.00 | 35 | 40.00 | 45.63 |
| Masur Dal | Kg | 73 | 71 | 79 | 82 | 87 | 107 | 118.00 | 107.25 | 109 | 94.00 | 103.13 |
| Matar Chana | Kg | 33 | 35 | 43 | 50 | 49 | 54 | 54.00 | 50.25 | 51 | 64.00 | 78.75 |
| Mustard Oil | Lit | 82 | 84 | 105 | 120 | 118 | 128 | 127.81 | 128.50 | 128 | 118.00 | 145.71 |
| Pork | Kg | 162.1 | 174 | 189 | 210 | 244 | 251 | 250.50 | 225.25 | 265 | 331.00 | 393.75 |
| Beef | Kg | 180 | 192 | 209 | 237 | 263 | 307 | 314.25 | 325.25 | 325 | 406.00 | 487.00 |
| Mutton | Kg | 223 | 233 | 267 | 286 | 338 | 342 | 342.25 | 370.00 | 400 | 444.00 | 550.00 |
| Fish(Non Local) | Kg | 149 | 170 | 238 | 266 | 296 | 331 | 338.59 | 337.42 | 293 | 250.00 | 291.25 |
| Milk (Fresh)(Private) | Lit | 37 | 41 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 59.00 | 56.25 | 61 | 70.00 | 73.75 |
| Ginger | Kg | 30 | 28 | 30 | 41 | 75 | 51 | 49.75 | 47.00 | 49 | 65.00 | 72.50 |
| Potato | Kg | 18 | 19 | 25 | 27 | 33 | 31 | 32.50 | 28.50 | 29 | 34.00 | 36.88 |
| Sugar | Kg | 43 | 39 | 46 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 48.50 | 50.00 | 50 | 51.00 | 50.00 |
| LPG Gas (14.20 kg)(Subsidized) | Cylinder | 361 | 395 | 432 | 431 | 411 | 435 | 447.25 | 468.25 | 488 | 464.00 | 737.16 |

Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers & Main Workers by Broad Industrial Categories

| Sl No. | Year/District | | Total workers (% to total population) | Marginal workers (% to total population) | Main workers (% to total population) | % to total main workers | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | Culti-vators | 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-XIII

Average Wholesale Price of Selected Commodities in Mizoram as on March (Price in ₹)

| Commodities | Unit | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rice(Local) | Qtls | 3050 | 3035 | 3102 | 3444 | 4199 | 4461 | 4314 | 4114 | 4471 | 4550 | 5716.67 |
| Atta | Qtls | 1490 | 1574 | 1837 | 2374 | 2545 | 2700 | 2703 | 2770 | 2786 | 3504 | 34.00 |
| Masur Dal (small) | Qtls | 6517 | 5982 | 6312 | 7214 | 7604 | 9986 | 10152 | 9538 | 9475 | 8048 | 9412.50 |
| Sugar | Qtls | 3671 | 3608 | 3949 | 4531 | 4294 | 3817 | 3782 | 4475 | 4475 | 4263 | 4462.50 |
| Salt | 50 Kgs | 388 | 425 | 391 | 444 | 539 | 718 | 772 | 870 | 927 | 967 | - |
| Ginger | Qtls | 2376 | 2889 | 2032 | 2732 | 5654 | 2793 | 2611 | 3621 | 3621 | 5314 | 5714.29 |
| Pork | Qtls | 16200 | 16750 | 18625 | 20825 | 24400 | 25050 | 23500 | 28000 | 23850 | 28100 | - |
| Beef | Qtls | 18000 | 18500 | 20100 | 23650 | 26280 | 30650 | 29000 | 32000 | 29250 | 36000 | - |
| Chicken (Broiler) | Qtls | 16800 | 18000 | 18500 | 19100 | 18975 | 22200 | 23000 | 20000 | 26460 | 25000 | - |
| Fish | Qtls | 14900 | 12750 | 19225 | 16750 | 29575 | 33100 | 32000 | 52000 | 26370 | 23000 | - |
| Potato | Qtls | 1326 | 1158 | 1760 | 1801 | 2318 | 2680 | 2505 | 1450 | 1450 | 3300 | 2412.50 |
| Onion | Qtls | 3486 | 2210 | 2262 | 4709 | 2761 | 3531 | 3280 | 3338 | 3338 | 9475 | 4757.50 |
| Brinjal | Qtls | 804 | 1600 | 1170 | 1775 | 3785 | 3984 | 3119 | 4113 | 4050 | 3863 | 4762.50 |

Number of Primary, Middle, High & Higher Secondary School and Enrolment of 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 |

Continue Next Page

Continue from Previous Page

| 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 |
| 2006 | 1700 | 130342 | 63050 | 1081 | 58533 | 28460 | 500 | 44322 | 21885 | 80 | 11762 | 5664 |
| 2007 | 1752 | 134656 | 64159 | 1090 | 57399 | 27733 | 508 | 43675 | 21725 | 82 | 12816 | 6161 |
| 2008 | 1783 | 151899 | 72907 | 1253 | 64887 | 31024 | 502 | 44576 | 21943 | 86 | 14649 | 7167 |
| 2009 | 1782 | 156396 | 74615 | 1313 | 66776 | 31796 | 521 | 48811 | 24263 | 95 | 17049 | 8388 |
| 2010 | 1821 | 166152 | 79832 | 1353 | 69318 | 33110 | 538 | 50252 | 25069 | 98 | 18437 | 9163 |
| 2011 | 1855 | 161514 | 77049 | 1383 | 87726 | 41965 | 543 | 48741 | 24277 | 113 | 20250 | 10056 |
| 2012 | 1831 | 161581 | 77608 | 1381 | 89755 | 43242 | 584 | 38870 | 19270 | 118 | 21472 | 10621 |
| 2013 | 1873 | 165051 | 80516 | 1408 | 94354 | 45557 | 612 | 41945 | 20674 | 127 | 22087 | 10935 |
| 2014 | 1946 | 157646 | 76116 | 1514 | 94077 | 45336 | 610 | 40711 | 20208 | 132 | 22562 | 11210 |
| 2015 | 1946 | 159334 | 76861 | 1511 | 93277 | 44912 | 614 | 41534 | 20710 | 138 | 22986 | 11749 |
| 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 |
| 2020 | 1940 | 148568 | 72283 | 1535 | 92191 | 45026 | 706 | 41599 | 21125 | 196 | 24850 | 12798 |
| 2021 | 1956 | 110353 | 53358 | 1556 | 93215 | 45769 | 712 | 40037 | 20775 | 198 | 24966 | 12886 |

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

| Sl. No. | Year / District | Primary School | | | Middle School | | | High School | | | Higher Secondary School | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | 2000-2001 | 4505 | 103269 | 1:23 | 4999 | 48793 | 1:10 | 2805 | 37197 | 1:13 | 504 | 9871 | 1:20 |
| 2 | 2001-2002 | 5429 | 114229 | 1:21 | 5747 | 53130 | 1:09 | 2853 | 43030 | 1:15 | 485 | 9076 | 1:19 |
| 3 | 2002-2003 | 5855 | 116303 | 1:20 | 5599 | 56490 | 1:10 | 2923 | 39875 | 1:14 | 648 | 12555 | 1:19 |
| 4 | 2003-2004 | 5861 | 120217 | 1:21 | 5608 | 58623 | 1:10 | 3108 | 45200 | 1:15 | 669 | 16890 | 1:25 |
| 5 | 2004-2005 | 5469 | 102807 | 1:19 | 7067 | 56038 | 1:08 | 3592 | 43161 | 1:12 | 845 | 10283 | 1:12 |
| 6 | 2005-2006 | 5210 | 132046 | 1:25 | 7983 | 88044 | 1:11 | 3694 | 41610 | 1:11 | 854 | 10555 | 1:12 |
| 7 | 2006-2007 | 8099 | 130342 | 1:16 | 7271 | 58533 | 1:08 | 3768 | 44322 | 1:12 | 929 | 11762 | 1:13 |
| 8 | 2007-2008 | 8002 | 134656 | 1:17 | 6846 | 57399 | 1:08 | 3935 | 43675 | 1:11 | 941 | 12816 | 1:13 |
| 9 | 2008-2009 | 8716 | 151899 | 1:17 | 7754 | 64887 | 1:08 | 3886 | 44576 | 1:11 | 1058 | 14649 | 1:13 |
| 10 | 2009-2010 | 8477 | 156396 | 1:18 | 7564 | 66776 | 1:09 | 3853 | 48811 | 1:13 | 1224 | 17049 | 1:14 |
| 11 | 2010-2011 | 8310 | 166152 | 1:20 | 7824 | 69318 | 1:09 | 3870 | 50252 | 1:13 | 1224 | 18437 | 1:15 |
| 12 | 2011-2012 | 8488 | 161514 | 1:19 | 9638 | 87726 | 1:09 | 4212 | 48741 | 1:12 | 1367 | 20250 | 1:15 |
| 13 | 2012-2013 | 8703 | 161581 | 1:19 | 9883 | 89755 | 1:09 | 4414 | 38870 | 1:09 | 1468 | 21472 | 1:15 |
| 14 | 2013-2014 | 8717 | 165051 | 1:19 | 10161 | 94354 | 1:09 | 4617 | 41945 | 1:09 | 1518 | 22087 | 1:15 |
| 15 | 2014-2015 | 8428 | 157646 | 1:19 | 10319 | 94077 | 1:09 | 4500 | 40711 | 1:09 | 1520 | 22562 | 1:15 |
| 16 | 2015-2016 | 8330 | 159334 | 1:19 | 10159 | 93277 | 1:09 | 4394 | 41534 | 1:09 | 1536 | 22986 | 1:15 |
| 17 | 2016-2017 | 8510 | 149619 | 1:18 | 10206 | 88655 | 1:09 | 4513 | 36529 | 1:08 | 1661 | 22540 | 1:14 |
| 18 | 2017-2018 | 8459 | 145189 | 1:17 | 9218 | 88711 | 1:09 | 4274 | 37407 | 1:08 | 1714 | 21863 | 1:13 |
| 19 | 2018-2019 | 8182 | 150675 | 1:18 | 9084 | 90567 | 1:10 | 4357 | 41198 | 1:09 | 1782 | 24378 | 1:14 |
| 20 | 2019-2020 | 7897 | 148568 | 1:19 | 9090 | 92191 | 1:10 | 4284 | 41599 | 1:10 | 1876 | 24850 | 1:13 |
| 21 | 2020-2021 | 8397 | 110353 | 1:13 | 9085 | 93215 | 1:10 | 4306 | 40037 | 1:9 | 1900 | 24966 | 1:13 |

Annexure-XVI

Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio of Mizoram in the FY 2020-21 (as on date 31st March, 2021)
Deposits, Advances & Credit-Deposit (C:D) Ratio (₹ in lakh)

Economic Survey of Mizoram (2021-2022)

■ ANNEXURES

| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | 2020-21 | | | 2019-20 | | | 2018-19 | | | 2017-18 | | |
| | | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio |
| 1 | BOB | 37772.40 | 17758.74 | 47.02 | 30180 | 11011 | 36.48 | 5089.67 | 1739.37 | 34.17 | 4756 | 1036 | 21.78 |
| 2 | BOI | 4993.00 | 3371.00 | 67.51 | 3901 | 2925 | 74.98 | 8589 | 2285 | 26.6 | 3264 | 1975 | 60.51 |
| 3 | BOM | 870.38 | 1080.14 | 124.10 | 664.66 | 950.1 | 142.95 | 588.43 | 864.32 | 146.89 | 532.9 | 676.35 | 126.92 |
| 4 | CAN | 6012.54 | 8094.44 | 134.63 | 3741.24 | 5752.2 | 165.02 | 2640 | 5377 | 203.67 | 2257 | 5247 | 232.48 |
| 5 | CBI | 3644.65 | 2341.50 | 64.24 | 7724.46 | 2344.66 | 30.35 | 6809.06 | 2641.25 | 38.79 | 11636.64 | 2219.59 | 19.07 |
| 6 | IDBI | | | | | | | 17124 | 4990.46 | 29.14 | 13770 | 4559.9 | 33.11 |
| 7 | IND | 195.76 | 403.68 | 206.21 | 192.77 | 338.46 | 175.5 | 227.28 | 335.29 | 147.52 | 104.37 | 119.38 | 114.38 |
| 8 | IOB | 1383.00 | 1200.00 | 86.77 | 1480 | 1040 | 70.27 | 1077.34 | 1182.49 | 109.76 | 787.82 | 927.1 | 117.68 |
| 9 | PNB | 33005.00 | 14743.00 | 44.67 | 2766 | 5161 | 186.59 | 3129.71 | 5602.93 | 179.02 | 4854.22 | 5046.15 | 103.95 |
| 10 | PSB | 665.62 | 583.39 | 87.65 | 1611.24 | 552.18 | 34.27 | 534.1 | 386.78 | 72.42 | 330 | 235 | 71.21 |
| 11 | SBI | 551479.00 | 197239.18 | 35.77 | 520265.7 | 162435.2 | 26.48 | 478888 | 140853 | 29.41 | 421900 | 128000 | 30.34 |
| 12 | SYN | | | | 12986.75 | 1308.18 | 5.98 | 1581.74 | 1325.05 | 83.77 | 3117.14 | 1537.02 | 49.31 |
| 13 | UBI | | | | 21556 | 9006 | 37.15 | 18685.16 | 7703.5 | 41.23 | 15848 | 7201 | 45.44 |
| 14 | UCO | 16348.72 | 10818.23 | 66.17 | 24649.14 | 8595.2 | 34.58 | 19170 | 6709 | 35 | 20225 | 6717 | 33.21 |
| 15 | UNI | 1570.87 | 585.42 | 37.27 | 1157.28 | 535.98 | 46.31 | 953.52 | 530.41 | 55.63 | 2285.01 | 516.86 | 22.62 |
| 16 | VJB | | | | | | | 20143 | 7877 | 39.11 | 22533 | 8371 | 37.15 |

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Economic Survey of Mizoram (2021-2022)

■ ANNEXURES

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| Sl. No. | Name of Bank | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | 2020-21 | | | 2019-20 | | | 2018-19 | | | 2017-18 | | |
| | | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio |
| 17 | HDFC | 46782.11 | 15722.77 | 33.61 | 37180 | 14552.52 | 38.11 | 29684.76 | 10943.74 | 36.87 | 35576.39 | 9103.01 | 25.59 |
| 18 | FED | 3234.09 | 446.89 | 13.82 | 2885.93 | 340.97 | 11.81 | 4215.56 | 491.84 | 11.67 | 2609.29 | 299.26 | 11.47 |
| 19 | ICICI | 18089.58 | 2443.93 | 13.51 | 13552.14 | 1695.21 | 11.3 | 8049.78 | 654.84 | 8.13 | 6115.77 | 285.95 | 4.68 |
| 20 | INDUS | 5772.54 | 14310.74 | 247.91 | 14712.47 | 13956.18 | 94.86 | 1699 | 11730 | 690.41 | 65889 | 104975 | 159.32 |
| 21 | AXIS | 37661.77 | 9440.31 | 25.07 | 37012.09 | 7015.63 | 19.08 | 32762.2 | 6577.32 | 20.08 | 26100.29 | 6183.87 | 23.69 |
| 22 | YES | 15865.00 | 1224.00 | 7.72 | 1318.7 | 77 | 5.84 | 9460 | 545.79 | 5.77 | 5831.18 | 856.75 | 14.69 |
| 23 | SIB | 2558.85 | 1600.26 | 62.54 | 4474.44 | 1531.43 | 34.23 | 9713.39 | 571.7 | 5.89 | 6209.56 | 363.04 | 5.85 |
| 24 | BAND | 15380.42 | 5519.98 | 35.89 | 12807.65 | 3858.65 | 27.69 | 10000.47 | 3314.57 | 33.14 | 5692.62 | 2086.95 | 36.66 |
| 25 | IPPB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | MZRB | 415479.70 | 205287.56 | 49.41 | 347812.5 | 153578 | 32.82 | 259504.9 | 123140.4 | 47.45 | 214794.58 | 108933.4 | 50.72 |
| 27 | MCAB | 137566.71 | 84547.12 | 61.46 | 124088.7 | 79292.84 | 67.2 | 96477.12 | 56754.89 | 58.83 | 87374.66 | 47341.95 | 54.18 |
| 28 | MUCO | | | | | | | 6380.14 | 3298.34 | 51.7 | 5818.6 | 3174.68 | 54.56 |
| | TOTAL | 1390442.16 | 606345.57 | 43.61 | 1228721 | 487853.6 | 39.38 | 1053217 | 408426 | 38.78 | 990213 | 457988 | 46.25 |

Taxes by Type

| | Type of Tax | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 (RE) | 2021-22 (BE) |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| A. | STATE TAXES | 10757.5 | 13008 | 17867 | 22315 | 26653.09 | 35840.6 | 35840.6 | 44180.74 | 54590.98 | 72669.97 | 73098.18 | 66182.25 | 71956.66 |
| 1 | State Goods & Service Tax | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16976.2 | 45473.15 | 53222.28 | 50400.00 | 53800.00 |
| 2 | Taxes on Income & Expdr. | 793.03 | 839.47 | 1186 | 1368.2 | 1473.52 | 1404.46 | 1539.67 | 1542.13 | 1578.03 | 1448.56 | 1537.44 | 1500.44 | 1700.48 |
| 3 | Land Revenue | 276.17 | 433.36 | 251.9 | 304.31 | 454.43 | 1106.15 | 887.82 | 858.21 | 828.84 | 864.47 | 905.20 | 1500.00 | 1800.00 |
| 4 | Stamps & Registration | 38.65 | 34.32 | 69.09 | 64.29 | 152.16 | 372.3 | 356.76 | 326.05 | 230.2 | 443.35 | 584.82 | 701.42 | 1116.34 |
| 5 | State Excise | 209.99 | 239.32 | 230.8 | 283.17 | 310.93 | 490.94 | 6060.48 | 7226.22 | 6582.6 | 6534.34 | 272.66 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 6 | Sales Tax | 8593.59 | 10470 | 14216 | 17587 | 18333.59 | 21194.81 | 24703.99 | 30781.03 | 24284.8 | 13592.57 | 11761.39 | 8113.27 | 9500.00 |
| 7 | Tax on Vehicle | 670.7 | 971.98 | 1671 | 2283.3 | 1941.77 | 1702.64 | 1944.01 | 2575.47 | 3158 | 3836.39 | 4065.69 | 3227.12 | 3435.84 |
| 8 | Taxes on Good & Passenger | 139.39 | 172.12 | 205 | 377.37 | 263.31 | 255.53 | 270.73 | 790.01 | 783.23 | 471.26 | 743.78 | 640.00 | 503.00 |
| 9 | Taxes & Duties on Electricity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81.54 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Other Taxes on Commodities & Services | 36.01 | 47.19 | 36.91 | 46.65 | 48.25 | 126.26 | 77.14 | - | 78.90 | 5.88 | 4.92 | - | - |

Continue Next Page

Continue from Previous Page

| | Type of Tax | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 (RE) | 2021-22 (BE) |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| B | CENTRAL TAXES & DUTIES (Devolution) | 38339 | 39453 | 59078 | 82778 | 78596 | 85808 | 91066.33 | 234811.00 | 309705.00 | 350296.00 | 301780.00 | 278293.00 | 332782.00 |
| 1 | Corporation tax | 12568 | 16235 | 23094 | 31868 | 28236 | 28862 | 31805.00 | 74421.00 | 94882.00 | 121827.00 | 102894.00 | 79870.00 | 96822.00 |
| 2 | Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax) | 7891 | 9050.4 | 12204 | 17213 | 16904 | 19005 | 22712.33 | 52228.00 | 80120.00 | 89721.00 | 80625.00 | 81369.00 | 98389.00 |
| 3 | Other taxes on Income & Expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 634.00 | - | - | - |
| 4 | Taxes on Wealth | 11 | 37 | 47 | 111 | 48 | 79 | 86.00 | 10.00 | -3.00 | 45.00 | 5.00 | -4.00 | -4.00 |
| 5 | Customs | 7330 | 5521 | 10331 | 14706 | 13062 | 14003 | 14730.00 | 37423.00 | 31270.00 | 24831.00 | 19129.00 | 18515.00 | 20108.00 |
| 6 | Union Excise Duties | 6399 | 4447 | 7516 | 9383 | 8877 | 9890 | 8318.00 | 30657.00 | 32690.00 | 16503.00 | 13300.00 | 9906.00 | 9738.00 |
| 7 | Service Tax | 1140 | 4163 | 5886 | 9497 | 11469 | 13969 | 13415.00 | 39966.00 | 35050.00 | 3192.00 | - | 290.00 | 205.00 |
| 8 | Other taxes on Commodities & Services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106.00 | - | 180.00 | 191.00 | - | - |
| 9 | Taxes of GST | | | | | | | | | | 93363.00 | 85636.00 | 88347.00 | 107524.00 |
| | Total of Tax Revenue | 47800.6 | 50211 | 72085 | 100645 | 100910.6 | 112461.09 | 126906.93 | 270651.60 | 35696.00 | 422965.97 | 374878.18 | 344475.25 | 404737.66 |

Annexure-XVIII

District wise membership of Cooperative Societies during 2018-19

| Particulars | DISTRICTS (excluding ADCs) | | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | | Serchhip | Champhai | Lunglei | |
| | | | AE | AW | | | | |
| Credit Banking | 102 | 810 | 1209 | - | 624 | 1545 | 1196 | 5486 |
| Industrial | 24 | 154 | 155 | 363 | 469 | 136 | 15 | 1316 |
| Multipurpose | 25 | 35 | 1523 | 3490 | 146 | 1202 | 376 | 6797 |
| Dairy & Livestock Multi-Commodity | - | 336 | 711 | 467 | 128 | 561 | 652 | 2855 |
| Piggery | 134 | 642 | 1731 | 1395 | 661 | 799 | 930 | 6292 |
| Handloom & Weaving | - | 94 | 2611 | 1508 | 329 | 137 | 384 | 5063 |
| Consumer | 307 | 509 | 1796 | 451 | 1306 | 455 | 491 | 5315 |
| Service | 169 | 428 | 299 | 96 | 185 | 201 | 41 | 1419 |
| Fishery | 233 | 183 | 77 | 39 | 166 | 281 | 570 | 1549 |
| Farming including Fruits & Vegetable Growers | 845 | 1222 | 1653 | 1292 | 2212 | 2547 | 1553 | 11324 |
| Poultry Farming | - | 43 | 146 | 118 | - | - | - | 307 |
| Canteen | - | 57 | 131 | 26 | - | 93 | 51 | 358 |
| Labour | - | 35 | 94 | 40 | - | 318 | - | 487 |
| Sericulture | - | 234 | 344 | - | 83 | 189 | 149 | 999 |
| Housing | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | - | 44 |
| Marketing | - | - | 31 | - | - | 24 | - | 55 |
| Floriculture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 44 |
| Meat Processing/Butcher | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | 120 | 210 |
| LAMPS | 45 | 347 | 1071 | 20 | - | 273 | 85 | 1841 |
| TOTAL | 1884 | 5129 | 13582 | 9305 | 6309 | 8895 | 6657 | 51761 |

Membership of Co-Operative Society

| Sl. No | Particular | Fiscal Years | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Mizoram | | District Wise(2018-2019) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2018-2019 | 2017-2018 | Aizawl West | Aizawl East | Lunglei | Champhai | Kolasib | Serchhip | Mamit | Urban Coop. Bank | District Level | State Level | Total |
| 1 | Credit | 7960 | 5486 | 74 | 240 | 60 | 782 | 96 | 50 | 116 | 5494 | 0 | 1048 | 7960 |
| 2 | Industrial | 1048 | 1286 | 341 | 140 | 15 | 120 | 156 | 252 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1048 |
| 3 | Multipurpose | 5372 | 6797 | 2938 | 1170 | 316 | 614 | 145 | 109 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 5372 |
| 4 | Dairy/Livestock/ Multicomodity | 2975 | 2855 | 514 | 684 | 652 | 543 | 349 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 32 | 2975 |
| 5 | Piggery | 6080 | 6292 | 1197 | 1510 | 927 | 843 | 651 | 604 | 173 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 6080 |
| 6 | Handloom & Weaving | 5381 | 5063 | 1529 | 2662 | 404 | 165 | 94 | 367 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 5381 |
| 7 | Consumption | 5509 | 5313 | 359 | 1867 | 491 | 452 | 458 | 1279 | 297 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 5509 |
| 8 | Service | 1371 | 1419 | 58 | 299 | 61 | 201 | 429 | 183 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1371 |
| 9 | Fishery | 1508 | 1549 | 39 | 77 | 570 | 286 | 204 | 114 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1508 |
| 10 | Farming/Fruit & Vegetable Grower | 10664 | 11324 | 805 | 1640 | 1503 | 2148 | 1258 | 2245 | 961 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 10664 |
| 11 | Poultry Farming | 308 | 307 | 96 | 135 | 47 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 308 |
| 12 | Canteen | 361 | 358 | 26 | 132 | 51 | 95 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 361 |
| 13 | Labour | 424 | 487 | 30 | 74 | 0 | 285 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 424 |
| 14 | Sericulture | 919 | 999 | 0 | 295 | 149 | 161 | 296 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 919 |
| 15 | Housing | 80 | 44 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| 16 | Marketing | 114 | 55 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 |
| 17 | Floriculture | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 18 | Meat Processing/Butcher | 210 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| 19 | Lamps | 1983 | 1841 | 0 | 1175 | 85 | 307 | 368 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1983 |
| 20 | Cooperative Union | 494 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 393 | 494 |
| | Total | 52805 | 51731 | 8042 | 12143 | 5495 | 7161 | 4616 | 5352 | 2049 | 5494 | 153 | 2300 | 52805 |

Annexure-XX

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

| Sl. No | Particulars | Unit | Private | | | Govt. | | | G.Total |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | upto 19-20 | 20-21 | Prog | upto 19-20 | 20-21 | Prog | |
| 1 | Adapted Vehicle | No | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| 2 | Agricultural Tractor | No | 81 | 3 | 84 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 96 |
| 3 | Ambulance | No | 52 | 5 | 57 | 89 | 23 | 112 | 169 |
| 4 | Bus | No | 1057 | 0 | 1057 | 345 | 0 | 345 | 1402 |
| 5 | Camper Van/Trailer (Private Use) | No | 9 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| 6 | Construction Equipment Vehicle | No | 395 | 165 | 560 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 561 |
| 7 | Crane Mounted Vehicle | No | 31 | 6 | 37 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 47 |
| 8 | Dumper | No | 180 | 55 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 |
| 9 | Earth Moving Equipment | No | 114 | 11 | 125 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 130 |
| 10 | Educational Institution Bus | No | 9 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 14 |
| 11 | Excavator (Commercial) | No | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 12 | Excavator (NT) | No | 1544 | 14 | 1558 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1566 |
| 13 | Fire Fighting Vehicle | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| 14 | Goods Carrier | No | 22148 | 1817 | 23965 | 1035 | 17 | 1052 | 25017 |
| 15 | Hearses | No | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 16 | Luxury Cab | No | 228 | 6 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 |
| 17 | Maxi Cab | No | 3610 | 1 | 3611 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 3620 |
| 18 | M-Cycle/Scooter | No | 167742 | 17494 | 185236 | 1392 | 113 | 1505 | 186741 |
| 19 | M-Cycle/Scooter-With Side Car | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | Mobile Canteen | No | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | Mobile Clinic | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 22 | Moped | No | 1225 | 1 | 1226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1226 |
| 23 | Motor Cab | No | 7645 | 262 | 7907 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 7923 |
| 24 | Motor Car | No | 51363 | 3740 | 55103 | 2889 | 71 | 2960 | 58063 |
| 25 | Motor Cycle/Scooter-Used For Hire | No | 658 | 1077 | 1735 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1735 |
| 26 | Omni Bus | No | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | Power Tiller (Commercial) | No | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | Private Service Vehicle | No | 6 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 22 |
| 29 | Recovery Vehicle | No | 20 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 25 |
| 30 | Road Roller | No | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 31 | Three Wheeler (Goods) | No | 73 | 0 | 73 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 74 |
| 32 | Three Wheeler (Passenger) | No | 6423 | 923 | 7346 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7348 |
| 33 | Three Wheeler (Personal) | No | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 34 | Tractor (Commercial) | No | 245 | 0 | 245 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 276 |
| 35 | Trailer (Commercial) | No | 72 | 5 | 77 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 101 |
| 36 | Vehicle Fitted With Rig | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | G. Total | | 264985 | 25589 | 290574 | 5923 | 227 | 6150 | 296724 |

MONTHLY AIR QUALITY INDEX DURING JANUARY - NOVEMBER, 2021

| Months | Khatla, Aizawl | Laipuitlang, Aizawl | Bawngkawn, Aizawl | Dawrpui, Aizawl | Lengpui, Aizawl | Kahrawt, Champhai | Vengthlang, Champhai | Project Veng, Kolasib | Diakkawn, Kolasib | Farm Veng, Lunglei | Venglai, Lunglei |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | City | City | City | City | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town |
| Jan | 23 | 24 | 84 | 83 | 57 | 16 | 32 | 18 | 25 | 12 | 27 |
| Feb | 28 | 27 | 88 | 81 | 61 | 15 | 31 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 12 |
| Mar | 35 | 32 | 103 | 105 | 75 | 23 | 34 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 46 |
| Apr | 34 | 31 | 76 | 72 | 62 | 21 | 36 | 14 | 24 | 71 | 80 |
| May | 26 | 24 | 41 | 34 | 25 | 17 | 29 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 29 |
| Jun | 22 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 26 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 11 |
| Jul | 15 | 22 | 40 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 11 |
| Aug | 15 | 23 | 34 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 24 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 19 |
| Sep | 16 | 24 | 26 | 33 | 10 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 26 |
| Oct | 19 | 25 | 43 | 35 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 31 |
| Nov | 39 | 32 | 64 | 56 | 35 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 33 |
| Average | 25 | 26 | 56 | 53 | 36 | 16 | 28 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 30 |

| AQI Range | Associated Health Impacts |
|-------------------------|--|
| 0-50 (Good) | Minimal Impact |
| 51 – 100 (Satisfactory) | Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people |
| 101-200 (Moderate) | Breathing discomfort to the people with lung, heart disease, children and older adults |
| 201-300 (Poor) | Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure |
| 301-400 (Very Poor) | Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure |
| >401 (Severe) | Respiratory effects even on healthy people |

| Months | New Siah, Siah | Ecm Vaih, Siah | Bazar Veng, Mamit | Lungsir, Mamit | P & E Veng, Serchhip | Bazar Veng, Serchhip | L-IV, Lawngtlai | L-3, Lawngtlai |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town | Town |
| January | 113 | 41 | 67 | 44 | 77 | 74 | 100 | 43 |
| February | 49 | 73 | 76 | 61 | 72 | 64 | 102 | 119 |
| March | 68 | 101 | 69 | 61 | 92 | 95 | 226 | 202 |
| April | 88 | 95 | 36 | 43 | 78 | 74 | 167 | 142 |
| May | 35 | 26 | 33 | 32 | 23 | 31 | 44 | 38 |
| June | 14 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 36 | 24 |
| July | 12 | - | 26 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 33 | 30 |
| August | 11 | 14 | - | 15 | 13 | 13 | 42 | 22 |
| September | 12 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 9 | - | 24 |
| October | 21 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 33 | 30 |
| November | 15 | 12 | 23 | 24 | 16 | 13 | 31 | 21 |
| Average | 40 | 41 | 40 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 81 | 63 |

| Month 2021 | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-PM10- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-NO2- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-SO2- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-PM2.5- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-NOx- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-NO- (ug/m3)- Normalized | SPK_MV_ Aizawl-NH3- (ug/m3)- Normalized |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Feb | 78.65 | 1.63 | 15.47 | 42.08 | 17.12 | 11.73 | 20.9 |
| Mar | 106.39 | 1.8 | 20.52 | 16.03 | 0.5 | 7.64 | 0.52 |
| Apr | 65.97 | 1.86 | 4.55 | 21.34 | 3.45 | 1.84 | 5.47 |
| May | 25.93 | 0.58 | 5.39 | 4.98 | 0.9 | 0.58 | 2.07 |
| Jun | 15.04 | 0.11 | 8.27 | 2.85 | 0.06 | 4.77 | 0 |
| Jul | 10.12 | 0.17 | 11.97 | 8.54 | 0.09 | 3.33 | 63.96 |
| Aug | 8.96 | 0.19 | 15.01 | 5.45 | 0.17 | 3.2 | 200.51 |
| Sep | 1.18 | 0.02 | 13.67 | 1.68 | 0.12 | 1.82 | 0 |
| Oct | 23.81 | 0.32 | 16.93 | 6.31 | 0.36 | 3.08 | 8.11 |
| Nov | 27.04 | 0.45 | 12.09 | 3.79 | 0.34 | 3.7 | 6.03 |

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



‘Leave no one behind’