

# ECONOMIC SURVEY

O F M I Z O R A M

(2022-2023)

Planning & Programme Implementation Department  
Government of Mizoram





**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**

# Economic Survey of Mizoram (2022–2023)

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

# Contents

<b>I. STATE OF THE ECONOMY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Basic Parameters .....	1
2. Overview of Mizoram Economy.....	5
3. Brief Note on Indian Economy .....	14
<b>II. DEVELOPMENT PLAN &amp; INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme.....	16
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) .....	18
<b>III. STATE FINANCE.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>IV. PRICE AND INDICES .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>V. PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>VI. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION .....</b>	<b>42</b>
1. Forest.....	42
2. Pollution Control.....	45
3. Disaster Management .....	51
<b>VII. AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED SECTOR.....</b>	<b>55</b>
1. Agriculture .....	55
2. Animal Husbandry & Livestock.....	61
3. Fisheries.....	66
4. Horticulture .....	67
5. Rural Development .....	78
<b>VIII. INDUSTRIES .....</b>	<b>85</b>
1. Industrial Sector Overview .....	85
2. Bamboo Development Agency (BDA) .....	90
3. Sericulture.....	92
4. Mines & Quarrying .....	94
<b>IX. INFRASTRUCTURE .....</b>	<b>96</b>
1. Roads.....	96
2. Air Transport .....	101
3. Railway .....	102

4. Inland Water Transport .....	102
5. Housing & Urban Development .....	103
6. Power .....	107
7. North Eastern Council .....	113
8. North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS): .....	115
9. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) .....	116
10. Non-Lapseable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) : .....	116
<b>X. INNOVATION .....</b>	<b>117</b>
1. Science & Technology .....	117
2. Startup & Entrepreneurship Ecosystem .....	122
3. Impact of the Entrepreneurship Movement.....	125
<b>XI. SERVICE SECTOR.....</b>	<b>127</b>
1. Trade & Commerce .....	127
2. Telecom & Digital Connectivity .....	129
3. Banking and Financial Services .....	130
4. Civil Supplies .....	134
5. Education .....	136
6. Health Services .....	143
7. Welfare Services .....	156
8. Sports & Youth Services.....	160
9. Employment & Skill Development.....	162
<b>XII. ANNEXURES .....</b>	<b>165</b>

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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 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 resources and ideas for the future.

**LALMALSAWMA PACHUAU**

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram  
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## ACRONYMS

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

CSB =Central Silk Board	EDS = Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
CSC =Community Sanitary Complex	EF&CC= Environment, Forest & Climate Change
CSO = Central Statistics Organisation	ENVIS =Environmental Information System
CSR =Corporate Social Responsibility	EODB = Ease of Doing Business
CSS= Centrally Sponsored Scheme / Central Sector Scheme	EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
CTE = College of Teacher Education	EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park
CTS = Central Transport Subsidy	RCM = Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram.
CWSN=Children with Special Needs	EWS= Economically Weaker Section
DAC = Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	FC = Fully Covered
DAY-NULM =Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission	FDA = Food & Drugs Administration
DDMA = District Disaster Management Authorities	FDAs =Forest Development Agencies
DDUGJY =Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram- een Jyoti Yojana	FDSI = Free Drugs Services Initiative
DEOCs=District Emergency Operation Centres	FFB= Fresh Fruit Bunch
DHME =Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education	FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
DHS =Directorate of Health Services	FFPMS =Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme
DPIIT = Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	FHTCs =Functional Household Tap Connections
DONER = Development of North East Region	FRCBR =Forest Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattan
DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy	FSI = Forest Survey of India
DST =Directorate of Science & Technology	FSS = Freight Subsidy Scheme
DVDMS = Drugs & Vaccine Distribution Management System	GACP = Good Agricultural and Collection Practices
DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range	GBS= Gross Budgetary Support
EAP = Externally Aided Project	GCA= Gross Command Area
EBB = Educationally Backward Block	GDP = Gross Domestic Product
EDC = Entrepreneurship Development Centre	GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio
EDCs =Eco-Development Committees	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	IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
GSVA = Gross State Value Added	IIDC = Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
GVA= Gross Value Added	IIP= Index of Industrial Production
Ha = Hectare	IIPA = Indian Institute of Public Administration
HEP= Hydro Electric Project	ILS= Instrumental Landing System
HFA= Housing For All	IMR = Infant Mortality Rate
HFI= High Frequency Indicator	INM = Integrated Nutrient Management
HFO= Heavy Furnace Oil	IPC = Industrial Pollution Control
HIS= Hydrological Information System	IPC= Irrigation Potential Created
HiWEL= Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited	IPM = Integrated Pest Management
HKKP= Har Khet Ko Paani	IREP = Integrated Rural Electric Programme
HMNEH= Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Region	IRF= Inner-line Reserve Forest
HPO= Head Post Office	ISGS =Inter-State Generating Stations
HPTW= Hand Pumped Tube Well	ISFR= Indian State of Forest Report
HRVA =Hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis	IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
HUDCO = Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited	IWDP = Integrated Wasteland Development
ICT = Information and Communication Technology	IWMP= Integrated Watershed Management Programme
ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research	IWAI = Inland Waterway Authority of India
IDSP=Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	JFM = Joint Forest Management
ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services	JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency
ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research	JJM = Jal Jeevan Mission
ICPS= Integrated Child Protection Scheme	JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
ICTC = Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres	KGBV = Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
IEC= Information, Education and Communication	KMMTTP = Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project
IGNOAP= Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	KVK= Krishi Viyan Kendra
IHHL =Individual Household Latrines	LDCU = Lunglei District Cooperative Union
IHL = Individual Household Latrines	LIG = Low Income Group
	LLB =Bachelor of Law

LLTF = Local Level Task Force	MoSPI = Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
lpcd = litres per capita per day	MOM= Mission Organic Mizoram
LWM =Liquid Waste Management	MOVCD-NER = Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region
MAHCO = Mizoram Apex Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	MPCB = Mizoram Pollution Control Board
MAHFED = Mizoram State Agriculture/Horticulture & Marketing Cooperative Federation	MPL = Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei
MAMCO = Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited	MSC = Mizoram Science Centre
MASCOS= Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd.	MSCI = Mizoram State Cancer Institute
MCAB = Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.	MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union
MCS= Model Cluster Schools MDM = Mid-Day Meal MFF= Multi-tranche Financing Facilities	MSACS = Mizoram State Aids Control Society
MDG= Mukhya Dak Ghar	MSCPCR = Mizoram State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
MDMS = Mid-Day Meal Scheme	MSHCS= Mizoram State Health Care Scheme
MGNREGS = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	MST = Mizoram State Transport
MHTC = Mizoram Hindi Training College	MSWP = Mizoram State Water Policy
MIDH = Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	MT = Metric Tonne
MIRSAC = Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre	MU = Million Unit
MISTIC = Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council	MUCO Bank= Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd.
MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.	MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.
MKWH =Million Kilo Watt Hour	MYC = Mizoram Youth Commission
MMMCR = Mizoram Minor Mineral Concession Rules	MW = Mega Watt
MMR = Maternal Mortality Ratio	MZU = Mizoram University
MMU = Mobile Medical Units	MzSRLM = Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission
MNCFC =Mahalanobis National Crop Forecasting Centre	NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	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	NHM = National Health Mission
NAMP = National Air Monitoring Programme	NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
NBM = National Bamboo Mission	NIA = Net Irrigated Area
NC = Non-Covered	NIELIT = National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology
NCC = National Cadet Corps	NISTHA = National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement
NCS = National Centre for Seismology	NITI = National Institute for Transforming India
NCSE = Non-Conventional Source of Energy	NIP = National Infrastructure Pipeline
NeSDR = North Eastern Spatial Data Repository	NLCPR = Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NEC = North Eastern Council	NLEP = National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NECTAR = North East Centre for Technology Application & Reach	NLM = National Livestock Mission
NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation	NMSA = National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	NMGI = National Mission for a Green India
NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan	NPAG = Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
NEIDS = North East Industrial Development Scheme	NPCBB = National Project on Cattle And Buffalo Breeding
NEIP = North East Industrial Policy	NPEGEL = National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NERIWALM = North Eastern Regional Institute of Water & Land Management	NP-NSPE = National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
NERTPS = North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme	NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project	NREGS = National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme
NERCCDIP = North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme	NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
NESIDS = North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme	NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
NFP = National Forest Policy	NSS = National Services Schemes
NGC = National Green Corps	NSSO = National Sample Survey Organization
NGT = National Green Tribunal	NTCP = National Tobacco Control Programme
NHM = National Health Mission	
Non- NFSA = Non-National Food Security Act	

NTEP = National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme  
 NVBDCP = National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme  
 NWMP = National Water Quality Monitoring  
 ODF = Open Defecation Free  
 OGP = Oxygen Generating Plant  
 OIL = Oil India Limited  
 ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Corporation  
 ONOS = One Nation One Scheme  
 OST = Opioid Substitution Therapy  
 PAC = Potential Area Connectivity  
 PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies  
 PC = Partially Covered  
 PCI = Per Capita Income  
 PD-I = Project Division No. I  
 PD-II = Project Division No. II  
 PD-III = Project Division No. III  
 PDMC = Per Drop More Crop  
 PHC = Primary Health Centre  
 PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Cooperative Federation Ltd.  
 PM = Particulate Matter  
 PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin  
 PM-CARES Fund = Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund  
 PMEGP = Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme  
 PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
 PMI-S = Purchasing managers' Index-Services  
 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 Vidyutikaran 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 Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes	SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell
S&T= Science & Technology	SMS = State Matching Share
SAL = Structural Adjustment Loan	SMAM= Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
SANKALP =Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion	SM&ID =Social Mobilisation& Institutional Development
<i>SAP =Swachhta Action Plan</i>	SNP = Supplementary Nutrition Program
SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East	SOP = Standard Operating Procedure
SBM (U)= Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	SPA = Special Plan Assistance
SCA = Special Central Assistance	SPP= Seed Production Programme
SCCS =State Combined Civil Service	SPMRM = Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SDG = Sustainable Development Goals	SPO = Sub-Post Office
SDMA =State Disaster Management Authority	SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SDRF = State Disaster Response Fund	STAM = Science Teachers Association of Mizoram
SEC =State Executive Committee	STEP-UP= Skill Training for Promotion among Urban Poor
SEDP = Socio-Economic Development Policy	STRIVE = Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement
SEOC =State Emergency Operation Centre	SUI = Startup India
SFDA =State Forest Development Agency	SWM =Solid Waste Management
SGRY = Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana	SW&TA=Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs
SGSY = Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	TLD = Total Literacy Drive
SJSRY= Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana	TMNE = Technology Mission for North-Eastern States
SIMS = Strategic Information Management System	TPDS = Targeted Public Distribution System
SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit	TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development	TRIs =Tribal Research Institutes
SIDBI=Small Industrial Development Bank of India	TSC = Total Sanitation Campaign
SILKS =Sericulture Information Linkages & Knowledge System	TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
SLDC = State Load Dispatch Centre	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	WIF = Warehousing Infrastructure Fund
UIG = Urban Infrastructure and Governance	WIFS = Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
ULBs = Urban Local Bodies	WMS= Water Management Scheme
UPS = Upper Primary School/Uninterruptible Power Supply	WOMENFED = Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation
USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme	WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
UWEP= Urban Wage Employment Programme	WRC= Wet Rice Cultivation
UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme	WRIS = Water Resources Information System
V&V= Volume & Value	WSS = Water Supply Scheme
VAT = Value Added Tax	YHAI = Youth Hostel Association of India
VFDCs =Village Forest Development Committees	YMA =Young Mizo Association
VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation Committee	ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency
VLTF = Village Level task Force	ZIDCO = Zoram Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation Limited
WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.	ZMC = Zoram Medical College
WDPSCA = Watershed Development Programme in Shifting Cultivation Areas	ZOHANDCO = Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited

# I. STATE OF THE ECONOMY

## 1. Basic Parameters

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

## Statistical Overview

SN	Particulars	Unit	Year	
1	<b>State Income (2011-12 series)</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2020-21 (Provisional)</b>	<b>2021-22 (Advance)</b>
	a) GSDP at current price	₹ in lakh	2471226.00	2848010.00
	b) Per Capita Income at current price	₹	1,79,503	1,75,896
	c) GSDP at constant (2011-12) price	₹ in lakh	1696985.00	1903683.00
	d) Per Capita Income at Constant Price	₹	1,20,285	1,11,643
2	<b>Avg. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b>		<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
	(Consumer Expenditure)		<b>NSS 66th Round</b>	<b>NSS 68th Round</b>
	a) Rural	₹	1,127.90	1,346.35
	b) Urban	₹	1,778.94	2,218.67
3	<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	a) Gross Cropped Area	'000 ha	202.53	200.84
	b) Net Area Sown	'000 ha	206.10	204.47
	c) Gross Irrigated Area	'000 ha	21.00	22.05
	<b>Area under Principal Crops</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	i) Rice	ha	35,246	34,907
	ii) Maize	ha	6,539	6,645
	iii) Pulses	ha	4,059	4,040
	iv) Oilseeds	ha	3,047	3,024
	<b>Production of Principal Crops</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	i) Rice	M. Tonnes	62,182	60,881
	ii) Maize	M. Tonnes	11,788	11,136
	iii) Pulses	M. Tonnes	5,595	5,717
	iv) Oilseeds	M. Tonnes	2,795	3,158
	<b>Agricultural Census</b>		<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
	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	<b>Livestock Census</b>		<b>2012</b>	<b>2019</b>
	a) Total Livestock	'000	384604	311856
	b) Total poultry	'000	1260298	1271353
5	<b>Forest (FSI Report)</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2021</b>
	a) Area under dense forest	Sq. Km	5,958	5,875
	b) Area under open forest	Sq. Km	12,048	11,948
6	<b>Electricity</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	a) Installed Capacity	MW	52.77	31.70
	b) Total Generation (Generation + Import)	MU	719.13	675.82



SN	Particulars	Unit	Year	
	c) Power Purchased *	MU	688.28	745.113
	d) Total Consumption	MU	486.39	444.38
	<b>Industries</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
7	a) Registered SSI Units during	No.	1412	3890
	b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture	Family	5751	4546
	c) No. of enterprises ( <i>as per 2013 Economic Census</i> )	No.	57486	
	d) Average annual growth rate of enterprise ( <i>1998 to 2005</i> )			
	<b>Cooperation</b>		<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
8	a) No. of Cooperative Societies	No.	1306	1224
	b) Membership	No.	51761	52805
	c) Working Capital	₹crore	1265.82	1267.97
	<b>Banking</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
9	a) No. of Banks/Branches	No.	220	234
	b) Total Deposits	₹crore	13904.42	14796.99
	c) Total Advances	₹crore	6063.46	7040.04
	d) Credit Deposit Ratio	%	43.61	47.58
	<b>Education</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
10	a) No. of Primary Schools	No.	1956	1935
	b) Enrolment in Primary Schools	No.	110353	113649
	c) No. of Middle Schools	No.	1582	1549
	d) Enrolment in Middle Schools	No.	93069	94949
	e) No. of High Schools	No.	712	715
	f) Enrolment in High Schools	No.	40037	40605
	g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools	No.	198	205
	h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools	No.	24966	28134
	i) No. of Colleges	No.	30	30
	a) Enrolment in Colleges	No.	15554	18170
	b) No. of Universities ( <i>MZU + Vety</i> )	No.	1 + 1	1+1
	c) Enrolment in Universities	No.	3757+434	3917+NA
	<b>Health</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
11	a) No. of Hospitals( <i>incl. Non-Government</i> )	No.	42	42
	b) Community Health Centres	No.	9	9
	c) Primary Health Centres + UPHC	No.	61+9	61+9
	d) Sub-Centres	No.	373	379
	e) Birth Rate	Per '000	18.05	17.28
	f) Death Rate	Per '000	5.01	4.97
	g) Infant Mortality Rate ( <i>CRS</i> )	Per '000	13.31	16.47
12	<b>Roads</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>

SN	Particulars	Unit	Year	
	a) National Highway	Kms	556.00	586.97
	b) State Highway	Kms	170.20	262.20
	c) District Road	Kms	1680.99	708.89
	d) Village Road	Kms	2783.89	2236.67
	e) Town Road	Kms	1029.67	934.55
	<b>Transport</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	Total Motor Vehicles	No.	270908	319124
14	<b>Communication</b>			
			<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	a) No. of Post Offices	No.	387	387
			<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	b) No. of Mobile Connections	No.	1261279	1483213
15	<b>Water Supply</b>		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	1) Rural Water Scheme			
	<i>No. of villages with &lt; 40 lpcd (Partially covered)</i>	561	230	428
	<i>No. of villages with &lt; 55 lpcd (Partially covered)</i>	404	520	582
	<i>No. of villages with &gt; = 40 lpcd (fully covered)</i>	318	490	314
	<i>No. of villages with &gt; = 55 lpcd (fully covered)</i>	161	200	160
	2) Urban Water Scheme		<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
	<i>a) No. of city/towns with less than 70 lpcd</i>	No.	11	11
	<i>b) No. of towns partially with more than 70 lpcd</i>	No.	12	12
	<b>Public Finance</b>		<b>2020-21 (Actuals)</b>	<b>2021-22 (Actuals)</b>
16	a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	₹crore	-774.12	602.25
	b) Internal Debt	₹crore	2363.70	4250.46
	c) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	₹crore	-1869.30	-372.53
	d) % of GFD to GSDP	%	-6.43	1.44
	e) Accumulated Debt	₹crore	9881.09	10570.93
	f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP	%	33.98	27.63

## 2. Overview of Mizoram Economy

Amidst the virulent Omicron wave though with milder symptoms, the State of Mizoram achieved a remarkable economic growth of 12.18% over the previous year. An overall improvement of public/ community behavior coupled with timely intervention of the Central and State Government in the form of aggressive vaccination programmes, increased stock of medicines and accelerated improvement of health infrastructure, the impact of the pandemic in overall economic performance has been much lesser than the preceding years.

### Economic growth

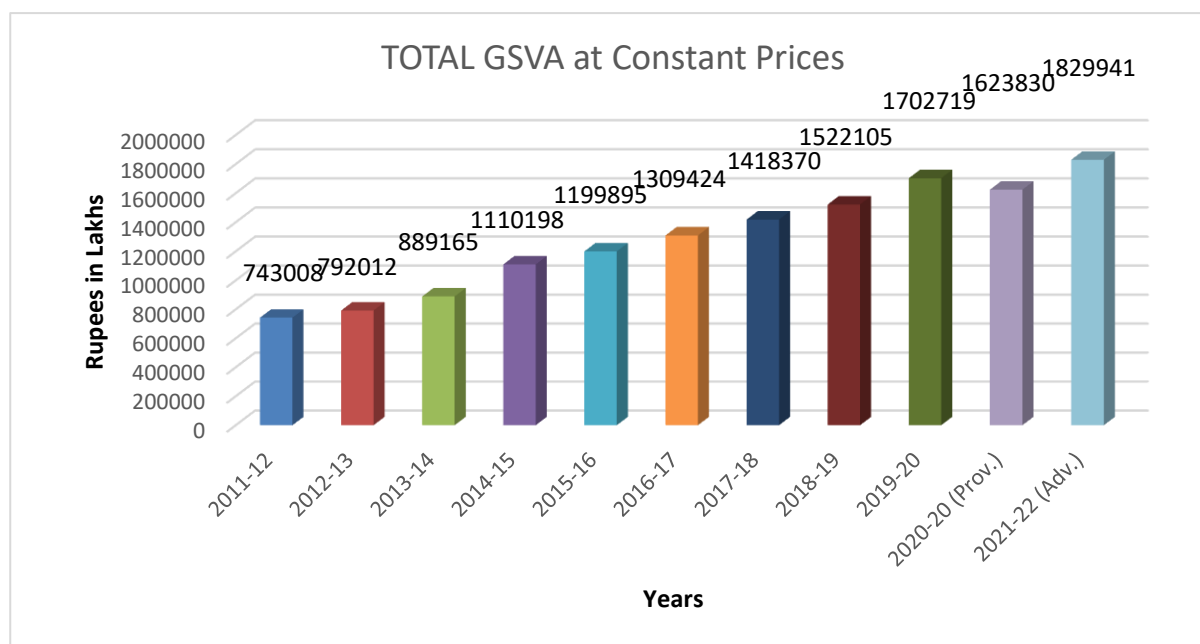
The Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram has been continuously growing over the years with impressive rate. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to attain an amount of Rs. **19036.83** crore in 2021-2022 against the estimate of Rs. **16969.85** crore for the year 2020-21 showing a growth of about 12.18% over the previous year. The GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has clocked 9.43% average annual growth rate during financial years 2011-12 to 2021-22.

### GSVA by Economic Activity at Constant Prices in Mizoram

(Base Year : 2011-2012)

(Rupees in Lakh)

Item	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021 (Prov.)	2021-2022 (Adv.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	351946	319915	335763	346863	327904	337517
Mining & Quarrying	3940	8462	13479	15752	6396	7474
Manufacturing	10578	9890	10497	13004	12418	15385
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	145337	187262	241263	264090	280100	306601
Construction	133065	180328	161692	142636	148410	130919
Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication	211359	238794	271440	304802	270185	301670
Financing, Real Estate, Professional Services etc	73265	74030	80553	83976	85466	89101
Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	379933	399366	410114	531596	492951	641274
<b>GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1309424</b>	<b>1418047</b>	<b>1524802</b>	<b>1702719</b>	<b>1623830</b>	<b>1829941</b>
<b>GSDP at Constant Prices</b>	<b>1359521</b>	<b>1475778</b>	<b>1610037</b>	<b>1788426</b>	<b>1696985</b>	<b>1903683</b>



The total Gross Domestic Product of the State at current prices is estimated at Rs. **28480.10** crore in 2021-22 as against Rs **24712.26** crore in 2020-21, thereby registering an increase of 15.25 % over the previous year.

#### **GSVA by Economic Activity at Current Prices in Mizoram**

(Base Year: 2011-2012)

(Rupees in lakh)

Item	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021 (Prov.)	2021-2022 (Adv.)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	515112	498538	572433	620882	637527	688834
Mining & Quarrying	4983	10479	16951	19884	9364	10984
Manufacturing	11155	11185	12313	15521	14630	18441
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	239339	278944	321433	358558	310214	346641
Construction	151505	218340	199565	173642	180517	157068
Trade, Hotels , Transport & Communication	211359	238794	271440	304802	270185	301670
Financing,Real Es-tate,Professional Services etc	85374	89460	100807	109857	117489	128133
Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	466596	512729	550543	724884	694567	914481
<b>GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1668880</b>	<b>1880802</b>	<b>2105973</b>	<b>2413253</b>	<b>2398071</b>	<b>2774269</b>
<b>GSDP at Current Prices</b>	<b>1719191</b>	<b>1938533</b>	<b>2191208</b>	<b>2498960</b>	<b>2471226</b>	<b>2848010</b>

### Sectoral performance of the economy

The following table illustrates the performance of the different sectors in the economy of Mizoram. The remarkable contribution of the tertiary or service sector constituting a share of about 50.08% of the total GSVA clearly indicates that this sector drives the economy of Mizoram. The industry sector contributed 25.09% while the agriculture & allied sector contributed 24.83% to the total GSVA.

**Sectoral Share to GSVA (2021-22) Projected Figure**

SN	Sector	Percentage share to GSVA
1	Agriculture(Crop Husbandry)	7.13
2	Agriculture(Animal Husbandry)	4.85
3	Forestry & Logging	12.59
4	Fishing & Aquaculture	0.26
5	Mining & Quarrying	0.40
6	Manufacturing	0.66
7	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	18.37
8	Construction	5.66
9	Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants	9.93
10	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2.56
11	Financial Services	1.91
12	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	2.71
13	Public Administration	16.38
14	Other Services	16.58

### Agriculture & Allied Sector

The Primary Sector comprising agriculture & allied activities contributed 25.23% (2021-22) 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 income in agriculture will also be an impetus to non-agricultural income in rural areas thus helping redress the rural-urban imbalance. Recently horticulture and floriculture has gained momentum and shown marked improvement in their productions.

The share of agriculture, forestry & fishing sector in GSVA has seen a steady increase over the years from 20.12 % in 2011-12 to 24.83 % in 2021 - 22. The increase was mainly due to increase in the share of Forestry & Logging in GSVA from 5.17 % in 2011-12 to 12.59 per cent in 2021-22 peaking in 2014 - 15 at 18.83 %. The share of the Crops and Fisheries in GSVA has shown a steady decline from 10.21 % and 0.65 % in 2011-12 to 7.13 percent and 0.26 % in 2021-22 respectively. The share of the livestock in GSVA

was 4.08 % in 2011-12, it declined to 3.44 % in 2014-15, increasing steadily from the year 2015-16 and declining at 4.85 % in 2021-22.

### Industry Sector

The Industry Sector which comprises of (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services contributed Rs. 696179.51 lakh during 2021-22 (current year). Its percentage share to GSVA being 25.09%. The main determinant of this sector being Electricity, Gas Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector. It alone contributed 18.37 % to the GSVA in 2021-22.

### 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 50.08%. As per the provisional estimates for Gross State Value Added (GSVA), services sector growth recorded a very moderate increase in 2021-2022 at 8.86 per cent rate from 7.53 per cent in 2020-21.

The main contributors of this growth in the services sectors in case of Mizoram are Public Administration, Trade and Commerce, Education, Health, and Other Services. Growth of the sector continues to underperform agriculture and manufacturing sector growth, even though the sector is the main contributor to the State Income, contributing more than 50 percent to total GSVA during 2021-2022. Share of services sector has been declining steadily from 2011-2012 onwards, its share declining from 59.43 percent in 2011-2012 to 50.08 in 2021-2022.

*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.*

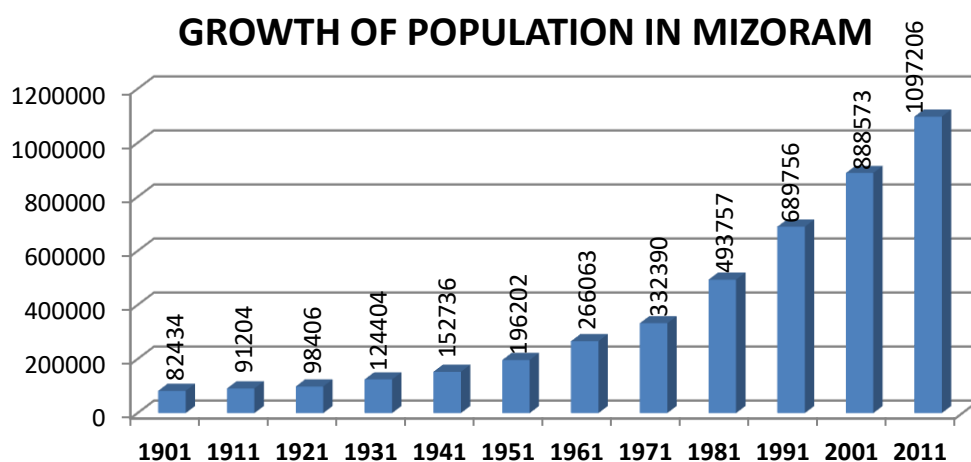
### Per capita income

The per capita income of Mizoram for the year 2021-22 is projected at Rs. **1,75,896** as against the previous year's estimate of Rs. **1,79,503**.

Year	Mizoram
2011-2012	₹ 57,654
2012-2013	₹ 65,013
2013-2014	₹ 77,584
2014-2015	₹ 1,03,049
2015-2016	₹ 1,14,055
2016-2017	₹ 1,27,107
2017-2018	₹ 1,55,222
2018-2019	₹ 1,64,708
2019-2020	₹ 1,86,133
2020-2021 (Prov.)	₹ 1,79,503
2021-2022 (Adv.)	₹ 1,75,896

### Demography & Vital Statistics

As per Population Census 2011, the population of Mizoram stood at 10,97,206 which accounts for only 0.09% of India's total population of 1,21,01,93,422. The decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 23.48% which is the third highest among the 7 (seven) North Eastern States while the country's decadal growth rate was 17.64%.



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

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

lowest at 927 though showing a marked improvement compared to 2001 Census figure of 896 females per 1000 males.

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

*District-wise Population & Percentage*

SN	District	2001 Census	Population Percentage	2011 Census	Population Percentage
1	Mamit	62785	7.07	86364	7.87
2	Kolasib	65960	7.42	83955	7.65
3	Aizawl	325676	36.65	400309	36.48
4	Champhai	108392	12.20	125745	11.46
5	Serchhip	53861	6.06	64937	5.92
6	Lunglei	137223	15.44	161428	14.71
7	Lawngtlai	87592	9.86	117894	10.74
8	Siaha	47084	5.30	56574	5.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>888573</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1097206</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Three new districts viz. Saitual, Hnahthial and Khawzawl apart from the existing eight Districts were created and notified vide No.A. 60011/ 21/ 95-GAD/ Pt dated 12.09.2008 and in corollary of this notification administrative jurisdiction of Saitual District, Hnahthial District and Khawzawl District was determined and notified vide **NO.A.60011/20/2019-GAD dated 9.8.2013.**

*Re-casted District-wise Population & Percentage*

Sl. No.	District	2001 Census	Population Percentage	2011 Census	Population Percentage
1	Mamit	62785	7.07	86364	7.87
2	Kolasib	65960	7.42	83955	7.65
3	Aizawl	295583	33.26	368037	33.54
4	Champhai	59526	6.70	74246	6.77
5	Serchhip	53861	6.06	64183	5.85
6	Lunglei	111276	12.52	133624	12.18
7	Lawngtlai	73620	8.29	117894	10.74
8	Siaha	61056	6.87	56574	5.16
9	Saitual	45626	5.13	48144	4.39
10	Khawzawl	33333	3.75	36381	3.32
11	Hnahthial	25947	2.92	27804	2.53
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>888573</b>		<b>1097206</b>	



### Civil Registration System

The Department of Economics & statistics is responsible for the Registration of Births & Deaths events in the State. At present, there are 865 registration units in Mizoram of which 112 units are medical institutions and 753 comprise of local registration units.

#### *Sex-wise Number of Registered Deaths during the Past Eleven years*

Year	Number of registered Death (Rural)		Number of registered Death (Urban)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2021	1887	1160	3269	1785	8101
2020	1351	851	2915	1586	6703
2019	1360	903	2692	1651	6606
2018	1300	848	2202	1175	5525
2017	1245	806	2775	1365	6191
2016	1216	872	2848	1486	6422
2015	1268	862	2847	1463	6440
2014	1386	934	2675	1449	6444
2013	1343	894	2576	1313	6126
2012	1280	915	2855	1453	6503
2011	1047	772	2402	1263	5484

#### b) The Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)

The Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) for the year 2021 in respect of Mizoram is the output of data processed in software, designed and supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

The report has been prepared exclusively on the basis of data on institutional deaths. In domiciliary cases MCCD is not reported, the study is confined to 112 Hospitals/ Institutions which submit Monthly Returns on MCCD.

The following are five leading causes constituting around 60.8 % of total medically certified deaths during 2021:

1. Diseases of the Digestive System – 15.5%
2. Diseases of Circulatory System – 15.1 %
3. Covid-19 – 10.4%
4. Neoplasms – 10%
5. Diseases of the Respiratory System – 9.8%

***Medically Certified Death according to National List of Tenth Revision of International Classification of Diseases (ICD) : 2021***

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of Disease Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Certain infection & Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)	205	238	443
2	Neoplasm ( C00-D48 )	117	136	253
3	Diseases of the blood & blood forming organs certain disorders Involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	38	33	71
4	Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases ( E00-E89)	86	65	151
5	Mental & Behavioural Disorder ( F01-F99)	12	3	15
6	Diseases of nervous System (G00-G98)	43	32	75
7	Diseases of the eye and adneya ( H00-H59)			
8	Diseases of the ear & mastoid process (H60- H95)	4	0	4
9	Diseases of the circulatory System (100-199)	376	187	563
10	Diseases of the respiratory sytem (J100-J98)	202	165	367
11	Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K92)	438	140	578
12	Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous tissue (L00-L98)	3	2	5
13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue (M00-M99)	1	9	10
14	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	124	81	205
15	Pregnancy, Childbirth & the puerperium (O00-O99)	0	5	5
16	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ( P00-P96)	118	79	197
17	Congenital malformation deformations &Chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	5	12	17
18	Symptoms Signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified ( R00-R99)	113	51	167
19	Injury poisoning & certain others consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	63	16	79
20	External causes of morbidity & mortality (V01-Y89)	86	57	143
21	Covid-19 ( U07.1-U07.2)	260	130	390
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>3735</b>

*Total Numbers of Medically Certified Deaths for the last Twelve Years*

Year	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Male	2415	2180	2125	2149	2062	1824	1871	1953	1639	1837	1701	1662
Female	1320	1138	1317	1131	972	880	908	1059	941	978	840	923
Total	3735	3318	3442	3280	3034	2704	2779	3012	2580	2815	2541	2585

*Medically Certified Leading Causes of Deaths during 2017-2021*

S/N	Name of Disease Group	2021	2020	2019	2018
1	Certain infection & Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)	490	526	498	381
2	Neoplasm ( C00-D48 )	424	535	407	439
3	Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases ( E00-E89)	76	75	42	56
4	Diseases of nervous System (G00-G98)	56	90	82	56
5	Diseases of the circulatory System (100-199)	579	516	522	477
6	Diseases of the respiratory sytem (J100-J98)	456	496	438	404
7	Diseases of the Digestive System (K00-K92)	555	554	640	577
8	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	146	166	178	161
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	139	125	173	170
10	Symptoms Signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified ( R00-R99)	186	156	120	141
11	Injury poisoning & certain others consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	107	93	97	89
12	Covid-19 ( U07.1-U07.2)	390	8	-	-

### 3. Brief Note on Indian Economy

In general, global economic shocks in the past were severe but spaced out in time. This changed in the third decade of this millennium. At least three shocks have hit the global economy since 2020. It all started with the pandemic-induced contraction of the global output, followed by the Russian-Ukraine conflict leading to a worldwide surge in inflation. Then, the central banks across economies led by the Federal Reserve responded with synchronised policy rate hikes to curb inflation. The rate hike by the US Fed drove capital into the US markets causing the US Dollar to appreciate against most currencies. This led to the widening of the Current Account Deficits (CAD) and increased inflationary pressures in net importing economies. The rate hike and persistent inflation also led to a lowering of the global growth forecasts for 2022 and 2023 by the IMF in its October 2022 update of the World Economic Outlook. The frailties of the Chinese economy further contributed to weakening the growth forecasts. Slowing global growth apart from monetary tightening may also lead to a financial contagion emanating from the advanced economies where the debt of the non-financial sector has risen the most since the global financial crisis. With inflation persisting in the advanced economies and the central banks hinting at further rate hikes, downside risks to the global economic outlook appear elevated.

The Indian economy, however, appears to have moved on after its encounter with the pandemic, staging a full recovery in FY22 ahead of many nations and positioning itself to ascend to the pre-pandemic growth path in FY23. Yet in the current year, India has also faced the challenge of reining in inflation that the European strife accentuated. Measures taken by the government and RBI, along with the easing of global commodity prices, have finally managed to bring retail inflation below the RBI upper tolerance target in November 2022. However, the challenge of the depreciating rupee, although better performing than most other currencies, persists with the likelihood of further increases in policy rates by the US Fed. The widening of the CAD may also continue as global commodity prices remain elevated and the growth momentum of the Indian economy remains strong. The loss of export stimulus is further possible as the slowing world growth and trade shrink the global market size in the second half of the current year.

Despite these, agencies worldwide continue to project India as the fastest-growing major economy at 6.5-7.0 per cent in FY23. These optimistic growth forecasts stem in part from the resilience of the Indian economy seen in the rebound of private consumption seamlessly replacing the export stimuli as the leading driver of growth. The uptick in private consumption has also given a boost to production activity resulting in an increase in capacity utilisation across sectors. The rebound in consumption was engineered by the near-universal vaccination coverage overseen by the government that brought people back to the streets to spend on contact-based services, such as restaurants, hotels, shopping malls, and cinemas, among others. The world's second-largest vaccination drive involving more than 2 billion doses also served to lift consumer sentiments that may prolong the rebound in consumption. Vaccinations have facilitated the return of migrant workers to cities to work in construction sites as the rebound in con-

sumption spilled over into the housing market. This is evident in the housing market witnessing a significant decline in inventory overhang to 33 months in Q3 of FY23 from 42 months last year.

The Capital Expenditure (Capex) of the central government, which increased by 63.4 percent in the first eight months of FY23, was another growth driver of the Indian economy in the current year, crowding in the private Capex since the January-March quarter of 2022. On current trend, it appears that the full year's capital expenditure budget will be met. A sustained increase in private Capex is also imminent with the strengthening of the balance sheets of the Corporates and the consequent increase in credit financing it has been able to generate. A much-improved financial health of well-capitalised public sector banks has positioned them better to increase the credit supply. Consequently, the credit growth to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has been remarkably high, over 30.6 per cent, on average during Jan-Nov 2022, supported by the extended Emergency Credit Linked Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) of the Union government. The increase in the overall bank credit has also been influenced by the shift in borrower's funding choices from volatile bond markets, where yields have increased, and external commercial borrowings, where interest and hedging costs have increased, towards banks. If inflation declines in FY24 and if real cost of credit does not rise, then credit growth is likely to be brisk in FY24.

India's economic growth in FY23 has been principally led by private consumption and capital formation. It has helped generate employment as seen in the declining urban unemployment rate and in the faster net registration in Employee Provident Fund. Still, private capex soon needs to take up the leadership role to put job creation on a fast track. Recovery of MSMEs is proceeding apace, as is evident in the amounts of Goods and Services Tax (GST) they pay, while the Emergency Credit Linked Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) is easing their debt servicing concerns. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been directly providing jobs in rural areas and indirectly creating opportunities for rural households to diversify their sources of income generation. Schemes like PM-Kisan and PM Garib Kalyan Yojana have helped in ensuring food security in the country, and their impact was also endorsed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The results of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) also show improvement in rural welfare indicators from FY16 to FY20, covering aspects like gender, fertility rate, household amenities, and women empowerment.

Global growth has been projected to decline in 2023 and is expected to remain generally subdued in the following years as well. The slowing demand will likely push down global commodity prices and improve India's CAD in FY24. However, a downside risk to the Current Account Balance stems from a swift recovery driven mainly by domestic demand



## II. DEVELOPMENT PLAN & INDICATORS

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*"In the ordinary business of life, industry can do anything which genius can do,  
and very many things which it cannot."*

*- Henry Ward Beecher*

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### 1. 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 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission were implemented.

Most schemes provide for a special concession for NER states where the share of the centre and the state is usually 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.

The Government of Mizoram provisioned 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 2022-2023. 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 2022-23 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 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2023 is mentioned as under.

*Department wise allocation of SMS*

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Department</b>	<b>SMS Allocated (₹ in lakh )</b>
1	Agriculture	282.43
2	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	659.83
3	Commerce & Industries	252.73
4	Co-operation	30.50
5	Disaster Management & Rehabilitation	696.01
6	District Council & Minority Affairs	34.65
7	Environment, Forest & Climate Change	494.26
8	Fisheries	198.35
9	Health & Family Welfare	1778.13
10	Higher & Technical Education	522.84
11	Home	360.43
12	Horticulture	468.43
13	Information & Public Relations	60.00
14	Irrigation & Water Resources	49.13
15	Law & Judicial	230.20
16	LESDE	28.10
17	Local Administration Department	794.50
18	Power & Electricity	73.47
19	Public Health Engineering	947.72
20	Public Works Department	3222.00
21	Rural Development	4326.45
22	School Education	5349.31
23	Social Welfare	3021.46
24	Sports & Youth Services	50.00
25	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	914.89
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24845.82</b>

## 2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The 70<sup>th</sup> 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 estab-



lished 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.

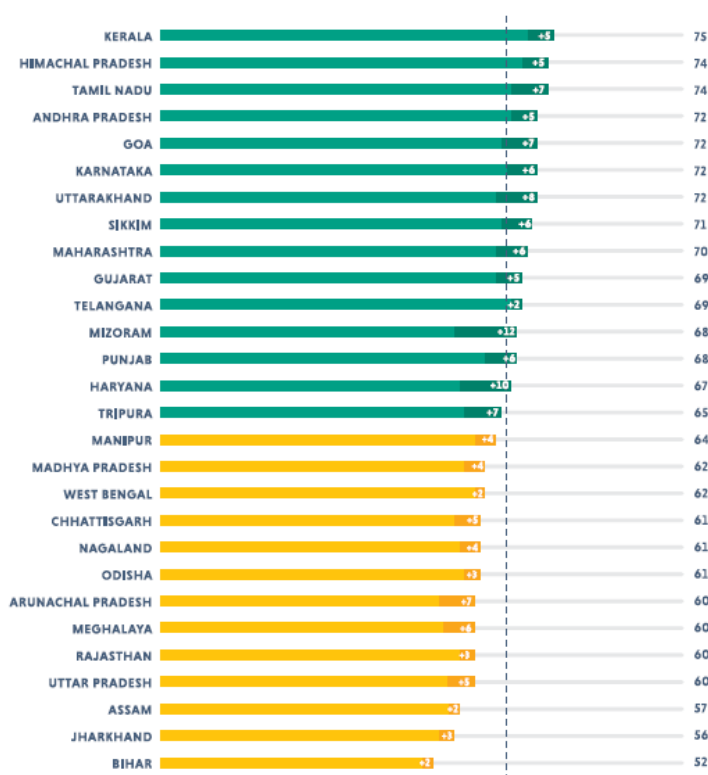
At the State level, Planning Departments are the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs in each State. In Mizoram, Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of SDGs.

### Localization of SDGs

Localization of SDGs is measured, monitored and effected through Indicator Frameworks at various levels. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation have developed the *National Indicator Framework* based on which NITI Aayog has been ranking the States' performances.

In the latest Index 3.0 rankings, Mizoram stood at the 12<sup>th</sup> position and ranks among the top 15 Frontrunner States. The State performed admirable in Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 3 (Good Health & Well-being), Goal 7 (Affordable & clean energy), Goal 12 (Sustainable consumption & Production) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions). On the flip side, the rankings have made a strong case for Mizoram to double its efforts in the low performing goals like Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), and Goal 15 (Life on land).

Likewise, the Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region has developed a District Indicator Framework for ranking the performance of SDGs at the district level within all the North Eastern states.



## Localization at the Grassroot level

Mizoram is the first state in the country to take localization of Sustainable Development Goals to the locality and village levels through the introduction of Local Indicator Framework for measuring the performance and for ranking of Villages and Urban Localities. A Plan of Action for Localization of SDGs has been drawn for which NITI Aayog, MoPR and MoSPI have been consulted at the central level. At the state level, all stakeholder department, district administration and village and local councils have been taken into confidence through multiple joint-meetings and workshops.

SDG localization exercise will be conducted in phased manner. For the current FY, 62 pilot villages and 19 localities under AMC will be measured and ranked. The exercise commenced in November 2022 through a joint effort by P&PID, LAD and SIRD&PR. Localization of SDGs will have the following outcome:-

- ❖ The status of each of the pilot villages and localities vis-à-vis the SDGs will be obtained through the Local Indicator Framework (LIF) which consists of the Village Indicator Frameworks with 100 indicators and Urban Indicator Framework with 45 indicators.
- ❖ Based on the results of the LIF, the villages and localities will be ranked based on their performance and progress made under SDGs. Winners will be awarded project funding of up to Rs.10 lakh.
- ❖ Furthermore, the analysis of the resultant LIF will facilitate the Government in the following ways –
  - It will enable greater convergence between SDGs and Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
  - Policy reform and No cost interventions can be identified.
  - It will facilitate possible convergences between SDGs and CSS through identification of common interventions that can be incorporated in Schemes of the Departments.
  - Identification of gap filling intervention specific to (i) Low performing village (ii) Low performing indicators (iii) Chosen theme by village (iv) High economic potential villages and localities (v) Urgent intervention to prevent environmental degradation. SDG based Shelf of Projects will be created consisting of gap filling intervention for possible funding under MDoNER, NEC, Art. 275(1), PMJVK, GPDP, SEDP, CSR, PMDevINE etc.



### III. STATE FINANCE

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

*– Joel Austin*

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#### **Fiscal position at a glance**

1. Fiscal Policy deals with the tax policies and expenditure decisions of the government and positively or negatively influences the economy of a state. When a government receives more than it spends, it has a surplus while, on the other hand, if a government spends more than it receives it runs a deficit and it needs to borrow from various sources to meet its expenditure requirements. To ensure fiscal discipline, the State enacted the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006 as per the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission of India under which the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2007 was framed and put in to force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007. The state-level FRBM legislations henceforth has provided a platform for the implementation of prudent revenue and expenditure policies and the state government has since followed a fiscal correction path with the objective of pruning annual revenue deficits to a minimum.
2. The Gross Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP during 2021-22 was (-) 1.44 % and (-)4% in 2022-23 (BE). Fiscal Deficit indicates the total borrowing requirements of the Government from all sources and shows the gap between receipts and expenditures of the State Government.
3. The fiscal situation of Mizoram needs to be handled with prudence as the State had to resort to high borrowings to meet its financial demands. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the State has withstood the long traumatizing Covid pandemic and hopefully will also outlive the marginal impacts of Ukraine war. However, the hard reality is that the State will have to put all efforts and make hard policy decisions in increasing State's Own Resources.
4. As of December 2022, there was an increase of 19.81% in tax collection at the Centre as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. This is applauding especially for a state like Mizoram that largely depends on the Centre for its survival. Although the state is still reeling under huge debts, it has relaxed its austerity measures substantially mostly because of pressing need of the public and the government.
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, has been in-

creased to 0.500 per cent from 0.460 per cent based on formula and weights attached to horizontal devolution.

6. The Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended a declining trend for Mizoram in respect of Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants with ₹1790.00 crore in FY 2021-22; ₹1615.00 crore in FY 2022-23; ₹1474 crore in FY 2023-24; ₹1079 crore in FY 2024-25; and ₹586 crore in FY 2025-26. PDRDG is awarded to those States which still show revenue deficit post devolution and is recommended for seventeen States. It is believed that this gap-filling approach has serious disincentives for tax effort and prudence in expenditure but since abrupt departure from revenue deficit grants is considered impractical, the Commission has recommended revenue deficit grants on a declining path.
7. Revenue expenditure has also been increasing of which a large portion is used for payment of power purchase and subsidies, pensions and salary as well as for combating covid pandemic. The capital outlay (excl. repayment of public debts) in 2021-22 dropped at 10.79 per cent from the previous year. The continued effort in containing fiscal deficit of the state and meeting the bare requirements of the State resulted in limited space for 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.
8. In order to bridge the wide gap between revenue earned and expenditure incurred by the Government, two committees were formed viz. *The Mizoram Resource Mobilization Committee* with the objective to identify and explore untapped revenue opportunities as well as areas where expenditures can be curbed and *Manpower Assessment Committee* to make an assessment of the number of posts required to be retained/created and to make recommendation for filling up of various posts on the basis of functional requirements. The Committees had had multiple sittings and recommendations of such meetings are already showing substantial results.
9. Major Fiscal Aggregates of the Government of Mizoram for the last four years are shown in Table – I below:

*Table-I : Major Fiscal Aggregates**(₹ in crore)*

<i>S N</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>2019-20 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2020-21 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2021-22 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2022-23 (BE)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>A</b>	<b>Revenue Account</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>9658.26</b>	<b>7740.67</b>	<b>9159.74</b>	<b>11426.21</b>
	(a) State's Own Tax Revenue	730.98	647.56	853.93	801.30
	(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	522.35	561.76	622.12	836.43
	(c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties	3017.8	3010.55	4222.87	4083.24
	(d) Grants-in-aid from Centre	5387.13	3520.80	3460.82	5705.24
<b>2</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>9453.95</b>	<b>8514.79</b>	<b>8557.49</b>	<b>10006.51</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Capital Account</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Total Capital Receipts</b>	<b>1174.38</b>	<b>2645.01</b>	<b>4592.45</b>	<b>2581.94</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1808.54</b>	<b>2746.76</b>	<b>4804.90</b>	<b>4001.64</b>
	<i>of which</i>				
	(a) Public Debt Expenditure		1617.89	3797.95	1337.90
	(b) Loans and Advance Expenditure	81.95	2.90	2.57	0.60
<b>C</b>	<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>10832.64</b>	<b>10385.67</b>	<b>13752.19</b>	<b>14008.15</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>11262.50</b>	<b>11261.56</b>	<b>13362.39</b>	<b>14008.15</b>
1	CSS Expenditure	2020.42	1489.98	1465.71	3632.42
2	State Expenditure	9242.08	9771.58	11896.68	10375.73
3	Transfer to Contingency Fund				
<b>E</b>	<b>Revenue Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>204.31</b>	<b>-774.12</b>	<b>602.25</b>	<b>1419.70</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)</b>	<b>-1223.61</b>	<b>-1869.30</b>	<b>-372.53</b>	<b>-1210.44</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Percentage of GFD to GSDP</b>	<b>-4.62</b>	<b>-6.43</b>	<b>-1.44</b>	<b>-4.00</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	<b>26502.56</b> <i>(Provisional)</i>	<b>29076.42</b> <i>(Provisional)</i>	<b>25795.86</b> <i>(Projected)</i>	<b>30223.60</b> <i>(Projected)</i>

## I. FISCAL POSITION FOR 2021- 2022: A REVIEW

1. Total Revenue Receipts increased to ₹9159.74 in 2021-22 from ₹7740.67 in 2020-21 as a result of increase in share of taxes, PDRDG, State's Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue.
2. While there is an increase in transfer of share of taxes by 40.27 per cent from the Centre, Grants-in-aid received from the Centre declined by a small margin of 1.70 per cent.
3. CSS expenditure fell to ₹1465.71 crore in 2021-22 from ₹1489.98 crore in 2020-21. There was a marked increase in State expenditure from ₹9771.58 crore in 2020-21 to ₹11896.68 crore in 2021-22 which shows the determination and effort given by the State Government.
4. High escalation in the total expenditure during 2021-22 over the previous year with an amount of ₹2100.83 crore is mainly attributed to huge market borrowings availed by the State. The collection in revenue increased by 18.33 per cent in FY 2021-22 with a Revenue Surplus of ₹602.25 crore. The Gross Fiscal Deficit fell to ₹372.53 crore which is (-) 1.44% as a percentage of GSDP. The overall liabilities of the State amounted to ₹10570.93 crore in the same year. (*see Table – VII*).
5. The total revenue expenditure during 2021-22 was ₹8557.49 crore was with an increase of only ₹42.70 crore from the previous year. There was, however, a decrease of ₹121.59 crore in capital outlay. The total expenditure of the State jumped from ₹11261.56 crore in 2020-21 to ₹13362.39 crore in 2021-22. Of the total expenditure in FY 2021-22, 64.04 per cent was accounted for revenue expenditure while only 7.52 per cent was utilized for capital outlay.
6. Total capital expenditure increased from ₹2746.76 crore in 2020-21 to ₹4001.64 crore in 2021-22 mainly because of surge in expenditure on public debt.

## III. FISCAL POSITION 2022-23: REVENUE ACCOUNT

### Revenue Receipts

1. Revenue Receipt of the State consists of Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. The total revenue receipt as per 2022-23 (BE) is estimated at ₹11426.21 crore which is an increase of ₹2266.47 crore from 2021-22 (Actuals). Even though there is a fall in devolution of taxes, the rise in receipts 2022-23 (BE) from Grants-in-aid is one of the main factors that contribute to the substantial increase of total revenue receipts.
2. Data on Revenue Receipts since 2019-20 is shown in Table – II below: -

**Table-II : Revenue Receipts***(₹ in crore)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>2019-20 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2020-21 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2021-22 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2022-23 (BE)</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	State's Own Tax Revenue	730.98	647.56	853.93	801.30
2	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	522.35	561.76	622.12	836.43
3	<b>Sub-Total of State's Own Resources (1+2)</b>	<b>1253.33</b>	<b>1209.32</b>	<b>1476.05</b>	<b>1637.73</b>
4	Share in Central Taxes & Duties	3017.8	3010.55	4222.87	4083.24
5	Grants-in-aid from Government of India	5387.13	3520.80	3460.82	5705.24
6	<b>Sub-Total (4+5)</b>	<b>8404.93</b>	<b>6531.35</b>	<b>7683.69</b>	<b>9788.48</b>
7	<b>Total (3+6)</b>	<b>9658.26</b>	<b>7740.67</b>	<b>9159.74</b>	<b>11426.21</b>

**State's Own Tax Revenues**

1. The State's Own Tax Revenues mainly come from taxes on income and ITC settlement and SGST paid within the state, taxes on property and capital transaction, and taxes on commodities and services. It is surprising that the State managed to surpass its SOTR target of 2021-22(BE) in 2021-22(Actuals) by ₹134.37 crore. Target for BE 2022-23 was set at ₹801.30 crore. Taxation Department, Power & Electricity Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Transport Department, Land Revenue & Settlement Department, Public Works Department, Civil Aviation Department and Geology and Mineral Resources Department are among the top earning departments in the State.
2. The State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) constitutes 7.01 per cent of the total revenue receipts during 2022-23 while tax devolution accounts for 35.74 per cent of the total revenue receipts. Grants-in-aid from the Centre contribute about 49.93 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the State. The increasing trend in SOTR in the previous consecutive years was broken in 2021-22 recording a decline of 11.41 per cent over the previous year.
3. States Own Tax Revenue saw a decline of (-) 11.41 per cent in 2020-21 from 2019-20 and jumped to 31.87 per cent in 2021-22 from 2020-21 and slipped at (-)6.16 per cent in 2022-23 (BE) from 2021-22 (Actuals).
4. The State is still striving to collect sufficient revenue to finance even its basic expenses, and as transfers from the Centre, especially untied fund is likely to follow a declining path, the State needs to tap more tax revenues by way of increasing the tax base as well as by revising the existing tax rates without causing undue burden to the general public.

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

1. The Non-Tax Revenue of the State has shown significant increase at 7.54 per cent as per 2020-21(Actuals) and further increased to 10.74 per cent in 2021-22 (Actuals) and finally jumped to an estimated increase of 34.45 per cent as per BE 2022-23 figure.
2. 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, ILP fees, sale of stamps and registration fees on consolidation of land holdings etc.

### **State's Share in Central Taxes and Duties**

1. Devolution of taxes and Revenue Gap Grants are the two main sources of Untied Fund received from the Centre. Open Market Borrowings is another big source of untied fund. Market borrowings are raised by the RBI on behalf of the State Government as approved by the Ministry of Finance.
2. There was a continual short release of Share of Taxes in between the first quarter of 2020-21 to the first quarter of 2021-22 totaling to an amount of ₹2,632.58 crore which had a profound impact on the State's finances. With some amount of reimbursement made in the end of FY 2021-22 and increase in transfers from the Centre, devolution of tax share jumped to 40.27 per cent in 2021-22 from a decline of 0.24 per cent in 2020-21. According to BE 2022-23, which was estimated according to recommendation made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission, the share of taxes will fall by 3.31 per cent. However, 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.
3. As on December 2022, the increase in tax collection at the Centre is 19.81 per cent higher as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. The growth can be attributed to increase in collection of Income & Expenditure, Corporation Tax, Union Excise Duties and Taxes on GST (Central Tax).

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

1. As mentioned earlier, the main sources of untied fund for the State consist primarily of Share of Taxes and Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant (PDRDG) while 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.



2. The Grants-in-aid (GIA) received from the Centre drastically decreased from ₹5387.13 crore to ₹ 3520.80 crore in 2020-21 primarily because of the sharp decline in transfer of Revenue Gap Grant by 47.64 per cent. It then decreased to ₹3460.82 crore in 2021-22 which is a minimal per cent of (-)1.70 and estimated to be jumped at ₹5705.24 crore. GIA accounts for 45.48 per cent of the total revenue receipt of the State during 2020-21, 37.78 per cent in 2021-22 and in 2022-23(BE), it is estimated to account for 49.93 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the State.
3. The total funds received as recommended to the State by the Fifteenth Finance Commission for 2019-20 and 2022-23 is shown below:-

*Table-III : Grants-in-Aid**(₹ in crore)*

Year	PDRD Grant	Share of Taxes	Urban Local Bodies	Rural Local Bodies	SDRF
2019-20	2715.86	3017.80	44.86		18.00
2020-21	1422.00	3010.55	45.00	93.00	47.00
2021-22	1790.00	4222.87	17.00	34.50	37.60
2022-23 (BE)	1615.00	4083.24	35.00	71.00	49.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7542.86</b>	<b>14334.46</b>	<b>141.86</b>	<b>198.50</b>	<b>151.60</b>

### Revenue Expenditure

1. 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. As the State incurs revenue expenses to meet its obligatory and operating requirements on areas such as salaries & wages, pensions, subsidies, interest payments, power purchase cost, healthcare etc., Revenue Expenditure followed an upward trend with 0.50 per cent increase in 2021-22 and estimated to be increased by 16.93 per cent as per BE 2022-23 while there was a drop by (-)9.93 per cent in 2020-21 (See Table-IV). The increase in Revenue Expenditure is also attributed to covid related expenditure such as diet bill at quarantine centers, purchase of covid test kits, hiring of voluntary doctors, nurses and technicians etc. as well as on border disputes related expenses which are all outside the routine obligatory expenses.
3. The total revenue expenditure of the State increased from ₹8514.79 crore in 2020-21 to ₹8557.49 crore in 2021-22 at an annual rate of 0.50 per cent. As for 2022-23, rev-

enue expenditure is estimated to increase by 16.93 per cent at ₹10006.51 crore. However, the actual increase could be higher or lower than the estimated figure.

4. There was a Revenue Surplus of ₹204.31 crore in 2019-20 and Revenue Deficit of (-) ₹774.12 crore in 2020-21, a Surplus of ₹602.25 in 2021-22 and an estimated Revenue Surplus of ₹1419.70 crore in 2022-23 BE. The State is making every effort to curb unnecessary revenue expenditure as the State's own income is still very meagre while most of the State's revenue comes from transfers from the Central Government.

*Table-IV : Revenue Expenditure*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Items	2019-20 (Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	CSS Expenditure	1621.27	964.88	1084.95	2298.17
2	State Expenditure	7832.68	7549.91	7472.54	7708.34
3	<b>Total revenue expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>9453.95</b>	<b>8514.79</b>	<b>8557.49</b>	<b>10006.51</b>
4	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	97.88%	110.00%	93.43%	87.58%

## Capital Account

### Capital Receipts

1. Capital receipts are a part of the normal operation of Government business which normally results in creation of liabilities for the Government. The capital receipts in the State's finance are mainly in the form of receipts on - a) Recoveries of loans and advances and b) Public debt borrowings from various sources. The receipts on account of loans and advances are accruals on account of recoveries of various advances made by the Government and fall under the category of 'non-debt capital receipts'. Receipts on account of public debt are mainly in the form of long term and short term borrowing instruments of the State Government from the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions.
2. 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 stringent 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 per cent of GSDP for the year 2021-22 and at 3.5 per cent for 2022-23.

3. In 2022-23, the Central Government has made an allocation of ₹600.00 crore under PM-DevINE Scheme. The Centre has also made an allocation of ₹497.50 crore under schemes for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI), out of which ₹100.00 crore was reflected in the State's Budget 2022-23. The remaining amount of ₹397.50 crore will be incorporated in RE 2022-23 as these sanctions were made after preparation of the State's Budget. Ways & Means availed from RBI which was incorporated under Capital Receipts as well as Market Loans availed by the State have substantially inflated Capital Receipts in 2021-22 as indicated in Table – V below.
4. The total capital receipts for the year 2021-22(Actuals) was ₹4592.45 crore and for 2022-23, the estimate was fixed at ₹2581.94 crore. Data on various Capital Receipts for a period of four years is shown in Table – V below.

*Table-V : Capital Receipts*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2019-20 (Actuals)	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Recoveries of loans & advances (Non-debt capital receipts)	26.70	33.69	32.17	33.60
2	Public Debt (2.1+2.2)	1147.68	2611.32	4560.28	2548.34
2.1	Internal Debt of the State	1132.80	2363.70	4250.46	2429.00
2.2	Loans & Advances from Central Government	14.88	247.62	309.82	119.34
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>1174.38</b>	<b>2645.01</b>	<b>4592.45</b>	<b>2581.94</b>

### Capital Expenditure

1. Expenditure on Capital Accounts under General, Social and Economic Sectors which comprises expenditure on account of Capital Outlay, Investment in Loans & Advances and Repayment of Loans Disbursement and Repayments of Loans & Advances constitute the Capital Expenditure of the State. Capital Outlay represents the State Government's investment in capital formation while disbursement of Loans & Advances represents the State Government's investment in long term loans. Repayment of Loans is the expenditure on redemption of loans raised previously on maturity.

2. Expenditure on capital outlay is estimated to significantly increase by 165.15 per cent in 2022-23 from ₹1004.38 crore to ₹2663.14 crore. However, there is a sharp decline under repayment of loans & advances from ₹3797.95 crore in 2021-22 to ₹1337.90 in 2022-23, but actual figures may vary as figures for 2022-23 are only estimated figures while that of 2021-22 are actual figures.
3. Details of Capital Expenditure for the last four years is given in Table – VI below:

*Table-VI : Capital Expenditure**(₹ in crore)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>2019-20 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2020-21 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2021-22 (Actuals)</i>	<i>2022-23 (BE)</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	<b>Capital Outlay</b>	<b>1372.67</b>	<b>1125.97</b>	<b>1004.38</b>	<b>2663.14</b>
2	<b>Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2)</b>	<b>435.87</b>	<b>1620.79</b>	<b>3800.52</b>	<b>1338.50</b>
2.1	Disbursement of Loans & Advances	81.95	2.90	2.57	0.60
2.2	Repayment of Loans & Advances	353.92	1617.89	3797.95	1337.90
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>1808.54</b>	<b>2746.76</b>	<b>4804.90</b>	<b>4001.64</b>

## 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), Ways & Means Advances availed from RBI and loans from other Financial Institutions, mainly NABARD.

3. The accumulated debt of the State has progressively increased over the years as can be seen from Table – VII (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 state 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-VII below:-

*Table-VII : Outstanding Liabilities**(₹ in crore)*

Year	Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Percentage of Debt to GSDP
1	2	3	4
2018-19	7315.55	21878.97	33.44%
2019-20	8671.79	26502.56	32.72%
2020-21	9881.09	29076.42	33.98%
2021-22	10570.93	25795.86	27.63%

5. The outstanding liabilities of the State has incessantly increased from ₹7315.55 crore in 2018-19 to ₹8671.79 crore in 2019-20, and rose to ₹9881.09 crore in 2020-21 (Actuals) increased further to ₹10570.93 crore in 2021-22 (Actuals). The Mizoram 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 which has been complied till date.
6. Investment of the Government in Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), which is a Reserve Fund set aside by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to repay debts, acted as a buffer during the covid crisis. State Governments maintain a Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) with the Reserve Bank as a buffer for repayment of their liabilities. In the light of the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent stress on State Government finances, the RBI has reviewed the Scheme and has decided to relax the rules governing withdrawal from the CSF, while at the same time ensuring that depletion of the fund balance is done prudently, and has allowed to withdraw a part of the principal in CSF to meet redemption obligations. In 2020-21, an amount of ₹266.65 crore was withdrawn, out of which ₹100.00 crore was utilised for repayment of outstanding liabilities on public accounts and ₹ 166.65 crore was used for meeting redemptions of OMB in FY 2020-21. Further, in the wake of covid crisis even as obligatory expenses increased rapidly, withdrawal of ₹150 was also made from the CSF in 2022-23,

which was used for repayment of liabilities arose due to Overdraft state. Outstanding balance of the Government in CSF as on 2022-23 is ₹305.00 crore and an amount of ₹17.46 is expected to be contributed before the end of 2022-23. 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.

7. 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 2022-23 is ₹ 55.00 crore. The Government of Mizoram has also been following a conscious policy of restricting the size of the contingent liabilities and has been keenly pursuing a policy for streamlining the process of handling contingent liabilities in the State's finance. A ceiling was also laid down that fresh guarantees in a year should not exceed 3 per cent of GSDP. The Mizoram Ceiling on Government Guarantees Rules, 2013, put in place from April 2013 is helping the Government in collecting guarantee commission fees at a minimum of 0.75 percent of the guaranteed loan.

## FISCAL INDICATORS

### Revenue Deficit/Surplus

1. The overall financial health of the State is to a great extent determined by whether the State is reeling under a Revenue Deficit or enjoys a Revenue Surplus. The State Finance is said to enjoy Revenue Surplus if the total Revenue Receipt is more than the Revenue Expenditure and if the Revenue Receipt falls short of the corresponding expenditure, the State is said to have Revenue Deficit. It was the constant endeavor of the State Government to have a revenue surplus which it was able to maintain up to 2009-10 owing to a series of economy measures and measures for augmentation of revenue resources adopted by the State Government coupled with subvention from the Central Government. The hiccups in the form of Revenue Deficits during 2012-11, 2013-14 & 2014-15 has shown signs of recovery in the following years. However, 2020-21 saw a decelerating revenue collection as a result of constant lockdowns and constrained economic activities throughout the country but gradually picked up in 2021-22 and is expected to further enhance in 2022-23.
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 :

(+) ₹1533.91 crore (6.89% of GSDP)

2019-2020 (Actuals) :

(+) ₹204.30 crore (0.77% of GSDP)

2020-21 (Actuals) :  
 (-) ₹774.12 crore (- 2.66% of GSDP)

2021-22 (Actuals) :  
 (+) ₹602.25 crore (2.33% of GSDP)

### **Fiscal Deficit**

1. Responding to the demands by the States for an increase in the borrowing limit from 3 per cent in 2020-21 in view of the unusual fiscal pressures, the Government of India stepped up the borrowing limits of States from 3 per cent to 5 per cent for the year. Of the additional 2 per cent, 0.5 per cent was unconditional and the remaining 1.5 per cent was conditional. However, it was expected that the States' fiscal deficit will be around 4.5 per cent of the aggregate GSDP.

Net borrowing limit of State Governments as recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission are as follows:

2021-22:	4% of GSDP
2022-23:	3.5% of GSDP
2023-24:	3% of GSDP
2024-25:	3% of GSDP

As per Mizoram FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020, fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP shall be reduced annually at the following rates:

2019-20:	8.34%
2020-21:	6.4%
2021-22:	5.2%
2022-23:	4.1%
2023-24:	3.5%
2024-25:	3%

2. 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.
3. 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. As the State had to resort to high borrowings in the face of covid pandemic, the Mizoram FRBM Act, 2006 was amended in order to bring down Fiscal Deficit to a safe and sustainable level.

4. The actual position of Gross Fiscal Deficit of the state for the period from 2017-2018 to 2021-2022 is as shown below: -

2017- 2018 :

(-) ₹320.21 crore (FD 1.81% of GSDP)

2018- 2019 :

(-) ₹352.93 crore (FD 1.58% of GSDP)

2019-2020 (Actuals) :

(-) ₹1223.63 crore (FD 4.62% of GSDP)

2020-21 (Actuals) :

(-) 1869.30 crore (FD 6.43% of GSDP)

2021-22 (Actuals) :

(-) 372.53 crore (FD 1.44% of GSDP)





## IV. PRICE AND INDICES

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*“You and I come by road or rail, but economists travel on infrastructure”*

*– Margaret Thatcher*

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### 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:

<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2013 -14</i>	<i>2014 -15</i>	<i>2015 -16</i>	<i>2016 -17</i>	<i>2017 -18</i>	<i>2018 -19</i>	<i>2019 -20</i>	<i>2020 -21</i>	<i>2021- 22</i>
2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice (Local)	Kg	32	38	43	42	41	46	48	59	34
Atta	Kg	27	28	34	35	35	35	40	46	44
Masur Dal	Kg	82	87	107	118	107	109	94	103	113
Matar/ Chana	Kg	50	49	54	54	50	51	64	79	85
Mustard Oil	Lit	120	118	128	128	129	128	118	146	202
Pork	Kg	210	244	251	251	225	265	331	394	400
Beef	Kg	237	263	307	314	625	325	406	488	512
Mutton	Kg	286	338	342	342	370	400	444	550	600
Fish	Kg	266	296	331	339	337	293	250	291	295
Milk (Fresh)	Lit	47	51	58	59	56	61	62	60	76
Ginger	Kg	41	75	51	50	47	49	65	73	77
Potato	Kg	27	33	31	33	29	29	34	37	41
Sugar	Kg	50	48	48	49	50	50	51	50	50
LPG Gas (14.20 Kg)	Cylinder	431	411	435	447	468	488	464	737	946

### 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 September 2022 is calculated at **137.97**.

### 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.

(Price in Rupees)

Commodities	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice (Local)	Qtl	3444	4199	4461	4314	4114	4471	4600	5717	4267
Atta	Qtl	2374	2545	2700	2703	2770	2786	3514	3400	3351
Masur Dal (Small)	Qtl	7214	7604	9986	10152	9538	9475	8086	9413	10250
Sugar	Qtl	4531	4294	3817	3782	4475	4475	4457	4463	4542
Salt	50kg	444	539	718	772	870	927	1951	2083	2641
Ginger	Qtl	2732	5654	2793	2611	3621	3621	4300	5714	5190
Pork	Qtl	20825	24400	25050	23500	28000	23850	NA	NA	40000
Beef	Qtl	23650	26280	30650	29000	32000	29250	NA	NA	51200
Chicken (Broiler)	Qtl	19100	18975	22200	23000	20000	26460	NA	NA	33083
Fish	Qtl	16750	29575	33100	32000	52000	26370	NA	NA	29233
Potato	Qtl	1801	2318	2680	2505	1450	1450	2557	2413	2537
Onion	Qtl	4709	2761	3531	3280	3338	3338	4957	4758	4904
Brinjal	Qtl	1775	3785	3984	3119	4113	4050	4829	4763	4654

### 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 75<sup>th</sup> round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES).

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

Year	CPI (All India)			Inflation	CPI (Mizoram)			Inflation
	Rural	Urban	Com bined	Rate (%) (All In- dia)	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Rate (%) (Mizoram)
2013	115.5	113.3	114.5		128.1	113.4	119.1	
2014	120.3	118.4	119.4	4.28	128.6	117	121.5	2.02
2015	127.9	124	126.1	5.61	134.5	123.2	127.6	5.02
2016	132.8	127.6	130.4	3.41	133.6	124.2	127.9	0.24
2017	139.8	134.1	137.2	5.21	138.8	127.9	132.1	3.28
2018	139.0	130.0	133.5	2.11	141.9	138	140.1	1.06
2019	152.2	148.3	150.4	7.35	147.7	140.0	143.0	7.12
2020	158.5	156.0	157.3	4.59	159.6	156.1	157.5	10.14
2021	167.0	165.1	166.1	5.59(P)	166.2	164.2	165.0	4.76(P)
2022	172.8(P)	176.5(P)	174.1(P)	4.19	190.4(P)	172.0(P)	179.2(P)	8.41(P)

As on December 2022, the annual inflation rate on point-to-point basis in Mizoram is **8.41%(P)** against the All-India inflation rate of **4.19%**. The All-India annual inflation rate decreased compared to the same month of the previous year, i.e., **5.59%**. In contrast to this, the inflation rate of Mizoram has increased more than twice the previous year's rate of **4.76%(P)**.

## INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

Collection of list of Industrial Units from Commerce & Industries Department, Factories registered under 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of Factories Act, 1948 from Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department and list of Directory of Establishments relating to 'manufacturing' from 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census and preparation of Consolidated List from the said lists had been collected from all concerned Departments and Documents. Survey Schedules and Instruction Manual were prepared during July, 2018 and sent to Economic Statistics Division (ESD), National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India (GoI) for approval. 370 nos. of Industrial Units were surveyed out of which 209 units were defunct and 161 units were found active. 63 nos. of Factories/Industrial Units were selected by Economic Statistic Division (ESD), National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India (GoI) for collection of Production Data using the Template provided by ESD, NSO, MoSPI, GoI and was compiled for calculation of State Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

During the Regional Workshop-cum-Conference on Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the North Eastern States held at Aizawl, State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)/Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted to review the State IIP periodically. The Committee approved Production Data for State IIP. In the month of

February, 2020, ESD, NSO, MoSPI, GoI was approached and State DES Officials were given training on how to prepare State Index of Industrial Production (IIP); and they were instructed to prepare and release State IIP on Quarterly Basis, **bearing in mind the difficulty of data collection in the State**. Accordingly, State IIP for the Fiscal 2018-2019 (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters with Base Year 2017-2018) was prepared and was sent to ESD, NSO, MoSPI, GoI for approval. Due to emergence of Covid-19, the Indices are not yet approved and released. IIP for the Quarters of 2018-2019 Fiscal and 2019-2020 Fiscal are hoped to be released soon.

For the first time, State IIP is tried on Quarterly Basis as instructed by ESD, NSO, MoSPI, GoI. As mandated by the Fifteenth Finance Commission Interim Report, Monthly Release of State IIP will be attempted.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a short term Macro – Economic growth indicator which reflects the changes in the Industrial Sector in the short run. The results have been used extensively by Policy makers, researchers, industrialists, analysts, etc. In addition, IIP has been used for estimation of State Domestic Product but Mizoram State is presently dependent on the allocation of the Central Government being done by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Thus, regular compilation and release of State Index of Industrial Production (IIP) will generate improved data for estimation of state Domestic Product (SDP).



## V. PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

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*“Good service is good business.”*

*- Siebel Ad*

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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.

1. **Implementation of National Scheduled Caste – Scheduled Tribe Hub Scheme:** ZOHANDCO implemented National Scheduled Caste – Schedule Tribe Hub scheme in the year of 2021 – 2022 with the fund amounting to Rs. 1 Crore received from Ministry of MSME, Government of India. The Scheme has four components as given below;
  - i. Exhibition/Trade Fairs
  - ii. Special Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs)
  - iii. Workshops/Seminars/Awareness Campaigns
  - iv. Skill Development Training
2. **Special Handloom Expos:** With the fund received from DC-Handloom, Ministry of Textile, Government of India, Special Handloom Expos at Kolasib during 12.01.2022 to 26.01.2022 was organized in Aizawl during 01.03.2022 to 15.03.2022 and Mamit during 16.03.2022 to 31.03.2022 respectively. Ministry of Textile, Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 30 lakh for each Expo. Having an objective of providing a good marketing platform for local weavers, these Expos are attended by various local weavers. The Expo had proven itself a good platform for marketing various local handloom items.
3. **Handicraft Exhibition:** With the fund amounting to Rs. 4,93,750/- received from DC-Handicraft, Ministry of Textile, Government of India, Handicraft Exhibition at Aizawl during 14<sup>th</sup> December – 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 was organized wherein 40 local handicraft artisans exhibited and sold their handicraft items. The main objective of the programme is providing marketing platform for local handicraft artisans.
4. **Craft Bazaar:** With the fund amounting to Rs. 14,14,612/- received from DC-Handicraft, Ministry of Textile, Government of India, ZOHANDCO organized Craft Bazaar at Aizawl during 30<sup>th</sup> March – 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 wherein 60 local handicraft artisans exhibited and sold their handicraft items. The main objective of the pro-

gramme is providing a platform for adoption of backward and forward linkage for local handicraft artisans.

5. **Establishment of Emporium:** Handloom and Handicraft Sale Emporium in the building of ZOHANDCO's Office, Chaltlang Lily Veng, Aizawl for showcasing and selling of local handloom and handicraft products on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 was opened.

### **Mizoram Pig Producers' Cooperative Federation Limited (PIGFED)**

Mizoram Pig Producers' Cooperative Federation Limited (PIGFED) was registered under Cooperative Act on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1989 and its registration no. is AW 29/88-89 dt. 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1989. The main objectives of the Federation are to promote and facilitate the development of piggery and its allied activities by supplying requisite inputs and technical guidance for modern method of pig rearing. Brief note on the present status of PIGFED is given below:-

1. No. of societies under PIGFED Ltd. : 163 Societies
2. Authorised share capital : Rs.1 Crore
3. Paid up share capital : i) Government share - Rs.12,25,000.00  
ii) Society share - Rs. 8,88,500.00

**Total : Rs. 22,13,500.00**

1. **Sale of Animal Feed** :- PIGFED has been actively engaged in selling good quality feeds at a reasonable price as compared to the prevailing local market rate. Animal feeds were further subsidized to its 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. Currently, PIGFED has three (3) sales outlets – Sales emporium, Khatla, Ran Chaw Dawr, Bawngkawn & Animal Feed Sales Outlet, Ramrikawn.

#### *Year Wise Report of Animal Feed Sold*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quintals</b>
2017 – 2018	3313.50
2018 – 2019	2577.50
2019 – 2020	2585.50
2020 – 2021	6144.50
<b>2021-2022</b>	<b>16737.35*</b>

### **Artificial Insemination in Pig :-**

The A.H & Vety. Department, Govt. of Mizoram had handed over Pig A.I service opportunity to PIGFED on July, 2014, since then, the task has been successfully carried out by providing 24 x 7 Pig Artificial Insemination Services to the public at a reasonable price. PIGFED LTD. provides *further support to its Society Members by subsidizing Rs 50 from the cost of each insemination*. Acknowledging the advantages of artificial insemina-

tion to natural service, majority of local pig breeders have already inclined towards artificial insemination as their main breeding technique.

***Achievement:***

*a) Total No. of Sow Inseminated during 2021 – 2022* **5585**

*b) Total No. of Piglets born during 2021– 2022* **19163**

Sl. No	Month	No. of	Concep- tion	No of Piglets born			Average
		Insemina- tions	Rate (%)	Male	Female	Total	Litter- Size
1	Apr-21	386	80.36	1986	1854	3840	7.80
2	May-21	0		1892	1754	3646	7.60
3	Jun-21	604	79.42	1659	1568	3227	7.43
4	Jul-21	600	80.42	1649	1508	3157	8.30
5	Aug-21	0		0	0	0	
6	Sep-21	0		0	0	0	
7	Oct-21	0		1469	1312	2781	7.70
8	Nov-21	316	82.27	462	449	911	8.13
9	Dec-21	927	78.12	0	0	0	
10	Jan-22	1091	79.21	0	0	0	
11	Feb-22	926	85.36	0	0	0	
12	Mar-22	735		820	781	1601	8.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5585</b>	<b>80.74%</b>	<b>9937</b>	<b>9226</b>	<b>19163</b>	



## VI. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

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

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### 1. Forest

Forest cover in the country is being monitored by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun by conducting countrywide assessment in every two consecutive years. Though the state is rich in biodiversity, it has very limited dense forests. National Forest Policy, 1988 aims to maintain two third of the Geographical area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil erosion. As per National Forest Policy 1988, in the hills and in mountainous regions like Mizoram, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system. As against this goal; at present, notified forests (reserved/protected forests) constitute about 38% of the geographical area and even most of these are open, degraded and subject to pressure of shifting cultivation, encroachments, fire, illicit felling etc.

*Based on ‘India State of Forest Report-2021’ published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun about 84.53% of the State’s total geographical area is covered under forests. However the forests have suffered serious depletion and degradation due to traditional practice of shifting cultivation, uncontrolled fire, unregulated felling etc. As per the “India State of Forest Report-2021” published by Forest Survey of India, the state has 11947.97 Sq.km open forests*

*Table : Statistics of Forest Cover, 2020-2021*

Sl. No.	Statistics of Forest Cover	UNIT	2020-21
<b>I</b>	<b>Forest Areas as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) Assessment 2021</b>		
1.	Very Dense Forest	Km <sup>2</sup>	156.79
2.	Moderately Dense Forest	Km <sup>2</sup>	5715.24
3.	Open Forest	Km <sup>2</sup>	11947.97
	<b>Total (Forest)</b>	Km <sup>2</sup>	17820
4.	Percentage to total geographical area of the State	%	84.53
5.	Tree Cover	Km <sup>2</sup>	444
	<b>Total (Forest + Tree)</b>	Km <sup>2</sup>	18262
<b>II</b>	<b>Recorded Forest Areas of State Forest Department</b>		
1.	Estimated value of forest wealth lost	Km <sup>2</sup>	NA
2.	Protected Forests	Km <sup>2</sup>	4482.90
3.	Unclassed Forests	Km <sup>2</sup>	1158.10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	Km <sup>2</sup>	5641.00

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



## 1. NOTIFIED FORESTS & PROTECTED AREA OF MIZORAM

Notified Forests of Mizoram can be classified broadly into 4 categories *viz* Riverine reserved Forests, Innerline 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 : Area under various Reserved Forest and Protected Areas in Mizoram*

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

*Table : 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1952.75</b>	

*Source: Record of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department*

**Afforestation and Conservation:** Different programmes/schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), 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, One (1) State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), 13 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and 444 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs) have been constituted. Works under NAP are mainly taken up by VFDCs through FDAs. The APO for 2022-23 was approved at a total cost of Rs. 3.20 Crore for the maintenance of older plantations covering 3710 Ha.

National Mission for a Green India or the commonly called Green India Mission (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under India's action plan for addressing the challenge of climate change and the scheme is being implemented in 15 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 2022-23, advance work of 1000 Ha along with maintenance of previous year plantations covering 11377 ha 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 Watchers were 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 for conservation of Wildlife and the development of their habitats as well. The department also manages 10 protected areas (PAs), 1 mini Zoo and 1 Deer Park in the state. Relocation of Serhmun village from Dampa Tiger Reserve has been taken up which is being accomplished. The area set aside for long term wildlife conservation is 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.

**Preparation of Working Plan & Scientific management of forests:** The EF&CC department has been preparing/executing working plans for territorial divisions for scientific and sustainable management of forests. As of now, we have 4 approved Working Plans and Working Plans for 5 Divisions have been submitted to MoEF & CC. Working Plan for the remaining 4 Divisions are under preparation.

### **Recent impact of National Green Tribunal**

The pro-active assistance/help of 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.

### **Way Forward**

Since forests are a source of livelihood and sustenance for a large section of the rural population, it is important to create awareness and educate the public in order to align their temperament with those of eco-conservation and earn their cooperation. 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 need to be one of the thrust areas of the government.

## **2. Pollution Control**

The lack of major industrial complexes and small population size has been an inadvertent boon for the natural environment of the State, with relatively clean air, purer water quality and pristine ecology. However, rapid urbanization taking place in the State has necessitated proper preventive measures to control the rising pollution levels due to vehicular emissions, road dusts, small scale industries and developmental projects that are fast coming up in the state.

***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 : Status of actions taken/achievements on IPC during 2022-23*

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>					
		<b>RED</b>		<b>ORANGE</b>		<b>GREEN</b>	
		<b>2021-22</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
	Consent to Establish (CTE)	11	218	51	402	39	412
	Consent to Operate (CTO)	13	80	13	227	26	249
	Consent Re-newed	NIL	22	1	34	NIL	33

**Waste Management:** State Pollution Control Boards are entrusted to oversee the implementation of various waste management rules such as, solid wastes, biomedical wastes, e-wastes, hazardous wastes, batteries and construction and demolition wastes. For a bird's eye view of progress and day-to-day monitoring the Pollution Control Board has been filing the CPCBs developed SUP Compliance Monitoring Portal. Based on the ranking by the CPCB, Mizoram is ranked the highest among the NE states, with an overall ranking of 12th position in the country.

A notable project under implementation is for establishment of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) catering 5 districts for management of Bio-Medical Waste in the state under funding from MOEFCC.

**Environmental Monitoring:** The Central Pollution Control Board in collaboration with the Mizoram Pollution Control Board has established National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAMP) and National Water Quality Monitoring Network (NWMP). These monitoring stations are established to assess status of air and water quality and to facilitate the prevention and control of pollution in the atmosphere and the water bodies.

**Air Quality Monitoring Network (Manual) – NAMP:** 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  $PM_{10}$ , SPM,  $SO_2$  and  $NO_2$ .

*Table: Existing Air quality monitoring stations in Mizoram which are in operation during 2022-23*

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	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>		

Four (4) criteria of air pollutants viz. Sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ), oxides of nitrogen ( $NO_x$ ), and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter ( $PM_{10}$ ), Particulate Matter 2.5 ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) at the recommended frequency of 24 hrs twice a week are regularly monitored at all monitoring stations. Monthly Air Quality Index (AQI) generated during the period, January to November 2021 is shown below:

$$SO_2 = 50 \mu g/m^3 \quad ; \quad NO_2 = 40 \mu g/m^3 \quad ; \quad PM_{10} = 60 \mu g/m^3$$

*Table : Annual average air quality of Mizoram during the year Dec 2021- Oct2022*

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>PM<sub>10</sub></i>	<i>NO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>SO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>Air quality index (AQI)</i>	<i>AQI Range/ Associated Health Impacts</i>
1	Khatla(MINECO), Aizawl	36	4.5	2	36	0-50 Minimal Impact
2	Laipuitlang, Aizawl	32	4.5	2	32	51 – 100 Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
3	Bawngkawn, Aizawl	77	4.5	2	77	101-200 Breathing discomfort to the people with lung, heart disease, children and older adults
4	Dawrpui, Aizawl	78	4.5	2	78	201-300 Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
5	Lengpui, Aizawl	35	4.5	2	35	301-400 Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
6	Kahrawt, Champhai	16	4.5	2	16	>401 Respiratory effects even on healthy people
7	Vengthlang, Champhai	26	4.5	2	26	
8	Project Veng, Kolasib	17	4.5	2	17	
9	Diakkawn, Kolasib	21	4.5	2	21	
10	Farm Veng, Lunglei	17	4.5	2	17	
11	Venglai, Lunglei	23	4.5	2	23	
12	New Siaha, Siaha	27	4.5	2	27	
13	ECM Vaih, Siaha	24	4.5	2	24	
14	Bazar Veng, Mamit	23	4.5	2	23	
15	Lungsir Veng, Mamit	23	4.5	2	23	
16	Bazar Veng, Serchhip	25	4.5	2	25	
17	P&E Veng, Serchhip	19	4.5	2	19	
18	L-IV , Lawngtlai	26	4.5	2	26	
19	L-3 Electric Veng, Lawngtlai	23	4.5	2	23	
<i>National Standards for annual average</i>		60	40	50		

**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 these existing 76 nos. of locations during the reporting period. About 23 nos. of water quality parameters including field, physicochemical and bacteriological parameters have been monitored following the prescribed CPCB's guidelines.

**Table : Water Quality Index of Rivers, March 2022**

Station Code	Location name	BOD	DO	FC	TC	Water quality status
Water Quality Criteria		< 3.0 mg/L	> 4.0 mg/L	< 2500 MPN/100 ml	< 5000 MPN/100 ml	
2050	Tlawng River Upper Stream	1.3	5.8	93	1100	Satisfactory
2051	Tlawng River Lower Stream	1.7	5.5	93	1100	Satisfactory
2052	Tuirial River Upper Stream	1	5.7	23	2400	Satisfactory
2053	Tuirial River Lower Stream	1.5	6.5	23	2400	Satisfactory
3709	Tlawng River at Sairang Village	1.8	8.4	27	2400	Satisfactory

**Vehicular Emission Testing under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules:** Being the State Govt.'s authorized testing agency in the state, Mizoram Pollution Control Board has set up 3 Vehicular emission testing centres within Aizawl City at New Capital Complex, Khatla, Bawngkawn Brigade Road and Near Zemabawk Playground, Zemabawk & 1 centre at Lunglawn, Lunglei. The MPCB continues to perform vehicular emission testing since 2012 in all the four permanent Stations on regular basis for control of vehicular pollution. No. of vehicles tested during the year 2021-2022 is as provided below:

*Table: Status of vehicles tested during Mar 2021-mar 2022*

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicle	No.of tested vehicle	Test per day (taking working days as 245 days)
1	2- Wheelers	7264	30
2	3- Wheelers	310	2
3	LMV	4746	19
4	MMV	202	1
5	HMV	120	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,28,047</b>	<b>53</b>

### Schemes

- i. **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.
- ii. **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.

### Way Forward

Industrial pollution is yet insignificant if controlled in a proper way. For this, inventory of all the industrial units in the state has to be carried out and regulate all the existing units for compliance of emission/effluents standards as per the Pollution Control Acts and Rules. If the technical wing of MPCB is adequately strengthened and equipped, control of industrial pollution would not be much of a challenge at this time.



### 3. Disaster Management

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

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in all Districts have also been notified and set up under the chairmanship of the concerned Deputy Commissioners.
- iv. The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) for Mizoram is established at the Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Office at Chawnpui, Aizawl.
- v. 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.
- vi. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Units of One Company strength each has been set up in seven armed police battalions of Mizoram.
- vii. Search and Rescue Equipment are distributed to all Deputy Commissioners/EOCs as well as the trained units of the SDRF under the Commandants of Armed Police battalions.
- viii. Besides SDRF, Training of District Executive Force personnel and Training for Mizoram Home Guard and Civil Defence (MRHG&CD) on Disaster Management are being carried out in full-swing in association with Home department and Mizoram Home Guard and Civil Defence (MRHG&CD).
- ix. Conduct of training for various levels of Government functionaries, elected representatives, Teachers, Architect, Engineers, Masons and NGOs are being carried out.
- x. Crisis Management Plan for Mizoram has been compiled covering Emergency Response Plan and standard operating procedures of all line Departments.

- xi. The Mizoram State Disaster Management Plan – 2021 is being updated and approved by SDMA annually since 2019.
- xii. Immediate relief to victims of notified Natural/Calamities have been provided as per the current Items and Norms through the concerned Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts.

### **State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF):**

Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is being provided through the Schemes of State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund. These funds have been created under the legal framework of Section 46 and 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 respectively and also as per the recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, which is continued by 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. Further, 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has made a departure from the response to mitigation aspect and thus renamed State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) into State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). It recommended that out of State Disaster Risk Management Fund, 80% shall be for State Disaster Response Fund while 20% shall be for State Disaster Mitigation Fund. The SDRF can be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave. It is not for compensation of loss. While Guidelines Preparedness and Capacity Building and Guidelines for State Disaster Mitigation Fund were published, Guidelines on Response & Relief and Guidelines on Recovery & Reconstruction are yet to be finalized by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

### **Up-scaling Aapda Mitra schemes:**

The main objective of Aapda Mitra schemes is to train 1,00,000 community volunteers in Disaster Response for Floods, Landslides, Cyclones, Earthquakes, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Fire emergencies. During Aapda Mitra schemes pilot phase, only flood prone districts were selected, where Aizawl District was selected in Mizoram and 200 volunteers were trained. As India is prone to multiple-hazards, there is a need to consider other hazards also. Aapda Mitra schemes pilot phase was greatly appreciated by all States and other Stakeholders. The roles and dedication of Aapda Mitra schemes trained volunteers even during COVID was most encouraging factor.

### **Way Forward**

During any disaster, communities are always not only the first to be affected but also the first responder since they are staying in si-tu where disaster strike and require no transport or communication system to arrive at the disaster sites. Being the first responder and having more contextual familiarity with hazards and available resources are in better position in planning and executing immediate response like rescue and relief operation much before government machineries and resources arrive on the incident sites. Many incidents of the past have shown that Mizo society has inherent capacities to

adapt, response, survive and reconstruct or to emerge out of the adverse impact of any disaster thus exhibited resilience and practices to cope with disaster. Community based Disaster risk reduction is very relevant in Mizo society. To streamline and to apply the Mizo moral spirit of Tlawmngaihna for systematic management of disaster at the community level, the district administrations instructed all Local/village Councils to constitute their own Locality/Village Disaster Management committee, prepared their own Disaster Management Plans and form different teams/task force in close association with Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations. These committee and different teams shall be activated as and when the need arise and perform their assigned task.

### **State Response to Covid-19**

The State Control Room has been manned continuously on round the clock basis by officers and staffs of Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation since 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 till date to coordinate with the District Disaster Management Authorities, concerned departments within Mizoram and the National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs. Daily reports of the following are prepared and submitted to concerned authorities daily:

- i. Law and Order situation,
- ii. Supply of Essential Services, Commodities and E-Commerce,
- iii. Stranded Migrant Workers within and outside Mizoram,
- iv. Repatriation of resident of Mizoram outside the State,
- v. Management of Quarantine facilities.
- vi. Provision of support to Stranded Migrant Population and other needy persons.

Simultaneously, State Emergency Operation Centre at the Directorate of Disaster Management and Rehabilitation is operational round the clock basis to respond to any disaster incident as per the directions of National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India and State Executive Committee, Government of Mizoram. Further, it may be mentioned that even during this time of Covid-19 pandemics, other hazards like earthquake, storms, landslide do occurred in various places resulting in disaster causing loss of property, livelihood and failure of communication network etc.

The fight against COVID-19 pandemic has been carried on through coordinated efforts and unified responses by various governments departments and civil societies. As a result, no lapses or breakdown on maintenance of law and order had happened in the state. The State Emergency Control Room (SEOC) is functioning for 24x7. Numbers of desperate calls from students and youth working inside Mizoram and Mizo's stranded outside the state are received and problems are resolved as far as possible.

The State Executive Committee (SEC) on Disaster Management and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA's) had identified facilities for quarantining

persons entering Mizoram and those from within the State, Schools buildings belonging to gov't, Community and private individuals have been identified as Quarantine facilities in addition to other Government buildings. The churches have also come forward during this Pandemic by allowing their Halls/Church building to be used as Quarantine Centres and Covid Care Centres. Since Ministry of Home Affairs have declared Covid – 19 Pandemic as disaster, the Department of Disaster Management & Rehabilitation issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Covid – 19 to be followed by various State Government Departments, general public and others from time to time.



## VII. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

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*"If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right"*

*- MS Swaminathan*

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### 1. Agriculture

#### Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)

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 35,246 Hectare 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. 25,409 MT of Rice produced from jhum area during 2020-21 contributes 40.86% of the total Rice production of the State.

#### Important schemes and projects under Agriculture

**RashtriyaKrishiVikashYojana – RAFTAAR:** RKVY-RAFTAAR has been implemented since 2018-19 with the objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers effort, risk mitigation and promoting Agri-business Entrepreneurship. Construction of Rural Market Shed (3 nos.), Market infrastructure for Agri, & Horti produce (4 nos.), Community Water Storage Structures (12 nos.), Repair & maintenance of irrigation channel, Training of farmers, Soyabean Value Chain Development Project, Mustard Oil Extraction Plant and construction of RCC water storage & Dug Well pond were the main activities taken up during 2022-23.

**National Food Security Mission-Crops (NFSM-Crops):** The programme for increasing foodgrains production called National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was started implementing in Mizoram in the year 2012-13 with one sub-mission NFSM-Rice. Later, the programme was continued in big way covering all eight districts with another two sub-mission NFSM-Pulses and NFSM-Coarse in addition to Rice. Furthermore, another sub-mission, NFSM-Nutri Cereals is being added from the financial year i.e., NFSM 2018-19. Activities taken up during 2022-23 are Cluster Demonstration on Hybrid Rice cultivation (20 ha.), Line Planting of Rice (35 ha.), Cluster Demonstration of Rajmash (40 ha.), distribution of Rajmash seeds (106 qtls.), distribution of Hybrid Maize seeds (52 qtls.), distribution of Plant Protection chemicals and equipments like Sprayer.

**PradhanMantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana (Per Drop More Crop – Other Interventions) (PMKSY):** The major objectives of PMKSY are to expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (Per Drop

More Crop). Construction of Water Harvesting Tank, Secondary Storage structure, installation of water pump, irrigation facilities in potential WRC areas, land levelling and construction of field channels were also taken up during 2022-23.

**Soil Health management (SHM) & Soil Health card (SHC) under national Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**

**Soil Health Card :** The main objectives of Soil Health Card Scheme is to distribute Soil Health Card to farmers for Soil test based fertilizer recommendation to promote Soil Health by optimize and judicious use of fertilizers-organic and inorganic.

***Activities :***

- a) Soil Sample Collection
- b) Soil Sample Testing
- c) Portal entry of farmers detail in SHC portal, soil test result and fertilizer recommendation based on soil test result.
- d) Printing of SHC
- e) Distribution of SHC
- f) Demonstration of farmers' field/farmer assistance

23,972 nos. of Soil Health Cards issued during 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle of Soil Health Card campaign during 2015-17 and 2017-19.

**Soil Health Management:** The main objective of Soil health Management is setting up of new laboratories/strengthening of existing laboratories (Soil, fertilizer, organic fertilizer).

**Activity:** Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories and Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory.

3 nos. of Soil Testing Laboratories were set up at Aizawl, Kolasib and Lunglei. Strengthening of Laboratories was taken up along with training of farmers and laboratory staff.

**Rainfed Area Development (RAD) :**

The Scheme aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming System. Main activities taken up under this scheme during 2021-22 are Livestock Based Farming System (649 Ha.), Fisheries Based Farming System (248 Ha.), Horticulture Based Farming System (946Ha.), Apiculture (7600 Colonies) and Capacity Building (22 Nos.).

### **Development of Potato Seed Farm in Mizoram – Quality seed production through tissue culture and Apical Rooted Cuttings under NEC –**

The project was approved and included in the State priority projects list during 2021-22. DPR has been submitted to Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Govt. of Mizoram for further submission to NEC Headquarters, Shillong. Approval of the DPR is awaited. The project is proposed to address lack of healthy seeds at the right time of planting and achieve self sufficiency in Potato seed production.

### **Technical Co-operation Project (TCP) on Agriculture & Allies Sector in Mizoram**

The project was approved on 30.11.2021 through Video Conference by Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Addl. Secretary, Economic Affairs, Finance Ministry, Govt. of India. This project is in the form of Technical Cooperation. The project includes different activities covering Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Sericulture.

### **Green-Ag, Mizoram :**

#### **Project Partners (Government counterparts):**

National Executing Agency : Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Govt. of India

GEF Operational Focal Point for India: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India

Project Implementing Agency : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

#### **Project Objective:**

To catalyze transformative change of India's agricultural sector to support achievement of National and Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.

#### **Expected Outcomes**

The Project is designed to achieve multiple GEBs in at least 1.8 million ha. of land across five landscapes with mixed land use systems, and includes the following key targets :

- ❖ Institutionalization of inter-sectoral mechanisms (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) at the National and five States to facilitate continued mainstreaming of environmental concerns and priorities related to resilience into the agriculture sector beyond the project's life.

- ❖ Inclusion of quantitative indicators in the State/National programmes & schemes to conserve critical biodiversity & forest landscapes.
- ❖ Reduction in the threat index from baseline at critical sites of high biodiversity importance.
- ❖ Bring at least 104 070 ha. of farms under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agro-biodiversity conservation).
- ❖ Sequester or reduce 49 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq Greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable land use and agricultural practices and improved agro-ecosystems management.

### **FOCUS:**

Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System in the North East (FOCUS) is an Externally Aided Project under International Fund for Agriculture Development of United nation operating in Mizoram and Nagaland States. The Project Agreement of FOCUS, Mizoram was signed on 25th January, 2018 with the Total Project cost of 79.30 million USD. The overall goal of the project in Mizoram is to increase agricultural income of 55,000 households, and to enhance their resilience to climate change. This would be achieved through the developmental objective of increasing the environmental sustainability and profitability of farming systems practiced by highland farmers. The project has three components: (i) Improved jhum management. (ii) Value chain and market access. (iii) Project management and knowledge services. In Mizoram, the poorest households in each village will be supported to get access to land for settled agriculture. The project in total will support 15,190 ha of existing terrace cultivation, 15,190 ha of upland settled agriculture and 2,720 ha of settled agriculture to landless. The project will support 3,600 ha of spice production support in Mizoram. Market access infrastructure support construction of market infrastructure using climate resilient building techniques. The project will support building agriculture link roads in Mizoram. The project is implemented in the six out of eleven districts, namely Champhai, Mamit, Serchhip, Kolasib, Khawzawl and Saitual district. In total, the project would cover all 300 villages in the six project districts, covering 12 blocks and would support 55,000 households comprising a population of 322,500 persons in these districts.

### **Land Development of WRC areas in Mizoram under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)**

Under RIDF-NABARD, a total of fund amounting Rs, 727.00 lakh was allotted for Land Development of WRC areas covering 484.67 Ha. The project is being taken up in 48 villages in 11 districts of Mizoram covering 55 clusters. After completion of this project, production of Paddy is expected to increase by 1,211.675 MT.



### **Construction of Warehouse-Cum-Godown under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)**

This project was taken up in 2020-21 with a total project cost of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh for construction of 8 Nos. of Warehouse-Cum-Godown at different locations. The construction of most of the projects was expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year 2022-23. The targeted period of completion is 2022-23.

### **Establishment of Biological Control Laboratory at Lengpui, Mamit District :**

Establishment of Biological Control Laboratory is taken up to ensure timely availability of the much needed bio-agents for the farmers and also to promote entrepreneurship for mass-multiplication of the bio-agents.

### **Infrastructural Support for School of Agricultural Sciences, Hnahtial :**

The Institute was established under Agriculture Department in the year 1981 at Hnahtial, as Integrated Training Institute (ITC) to impart theoretical and practical training to in-service Officers and Staff from Agriculture Department. Revised and enlarged curriculum following the pattern of other Agriculture Diploma Institute of the country was prepared for up-gradation of the Institution. The Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 approved up-gradation of the Institute from 2 years Certificate Course to 2-years Diploma in Agricultural Sciences and renamed the Institute as ‘**School of Agricultural Sciences (SAS)**’.

### **Cost of Cultivation Agriculture Crops in Mizoram:**

Cost of cultivation studies are an important mechanism for data generation on cost structure of crops. These are very intensive surveys wherein data are collected on the various inputs which are used for the cultivation of crop using inquiry approach where information is obtained by inquiry to the farmer. As a result a huge volume of data is generated through these surveys and data so collected is generally used to work out cost per unit area or cost per unit weight.

The cost of Cultivation of these Agricultural Crops are obtained from Farmers in Aizawl District.

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Cost in per acre (in Rupees)	Cost per hectare (in Rupees)
1	Paddy (Jhum)	17,670/-	45,710/-
2	Paddy (WRC)	31,550/-	79,840/-
3	Maize	26,220/-	65,110/-
4	Sugarcane	43,330/-	107,970/-
5	Field Pea	32,800/-	82,580/-
6	Sesamum	15,680/-	40,570/-
7	Oil Palm (3 year gestation period)		
	a) 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	NA	47,468/-
	b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	NA	13,038/-
	c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	NA	20,066/-
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>80,572/-</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

### Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP) :

The Department has taken up State Flagship Programme SEDP. Adbstarct on activities taken up under SEDP are -

Sl. No.	District	Pilot Project SEDP		Family oriented SEDP	Remarks
		Maize + Soyabean	Sugarcane		
1	Aizawl	2713	285	850	Seeds of Maize, Soyabean and Sugarcane setts given to beneficiaries under Pilot Project. 1st installment @ RS.25,000/- per beneficiary given to Family Oriented Project.
2	Lunglei	1882	183	1155	
3	Siaha	657		128	
4	Champhai	1010	117	843	
5	Kolasib	1025	313	508	
6	Serchhip	1071	72	896	
7	Lawngtlai	1524	23	1640	
8	Mamit	111-	163	807	
9	Saitual	967	137	1268	
10	Khawzawl	904	25	813	
11	Hnahthial	724	51	253	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13596</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>9161</b>	

### Establishment of OP 12 Bio Fertilizer Production Unit at Neihbawih :

It is established at Neihbawih Agriculture Farm Complex. It is mainly for producing Bio-fertilizers for farmers at lower price. The project is completed at present and is started functioning.

*Month-wise consumption of Fertilizers in terms of materials during Kharif and Rabi seasons 2021-2022 in Mizoram*

(in 000 tonnes)

Month/ Season	Kharif 2021			
	Urea	DAP	MOP	Total Product
<b>Kharif</b>				
April	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
May	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
June	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
July	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
August	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
September	690.00	45.00	25.00	760.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4140.00</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>4560.00</b>
<b>Rabi</b>	<b>Rabi 2021-22</b>			
October	132.65			132.65
November	132.65			132.65
December	132.65	420.00	320.00	872.65
January	132.65			132.65
February	132.65	53.00	30.00	215.65
March	132.65			132.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>795.90</b>	<b>473.00</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>1844.75</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4935.90</b>	<b>743.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>6404.75</b>

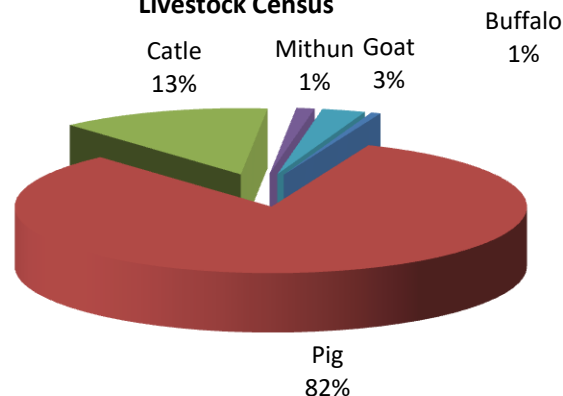
## 2. Animal Husbandry & Livestock

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary plays an important role for increasing production of animal origin food like milk, eggs & meat and contributes substantially to the States Gross Domestic Product.

*Table 1. Animal population as per 20th Livestock Census*

Sl. No.	Livestock Species	Quantity
1	Buffalo	2109
2	Pig	283021
3	Total Poultry	1858277
a.	Backyard	1841990
b.	Commercial	16287
4	Cattle	45701
5	Mithun	3957
6	Goat	9441

**Major Livestock in Mizoram as per 20th Livestock Census**



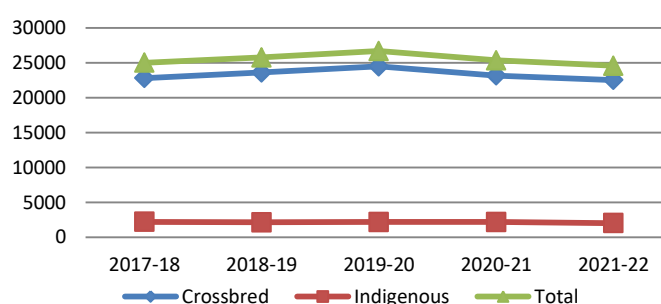
### Milk Production:

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, estimated total milk production during 2021-22 was 24588 tonnes. The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 49.11 gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240gms of milk per day per individual.

#### Estimated milk production in Mizoram (Tonnes)

Year	Cross-bred	Indigenous	Total
2017-2018	22815	2204	25019
2018-2019	23636	2146	25783
2019-2020	24501	2197	26698
2020-2021	23186	2192	25378
2021-2022	22549	2039	24588

Annual milk production in Mizoram (Tonnes)

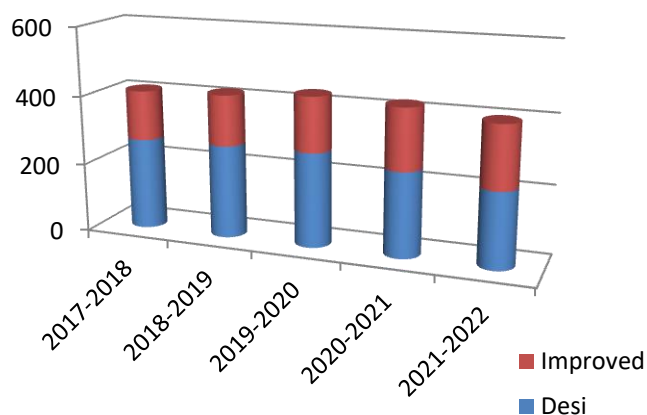


### Egg Production:

The estimated total egg production during 2021-2022 was 400 lakhs of which 219 lakhs were Desi and 181 lakhs were improved variety. The total egg production is declined by 5.44 percent from the previous year. The recommendation made by nutritional experts is 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health. Per capita availability of eggs Mizoram during 2021-22 worked out to be 29 eggs per year.

#### Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakh No.)

Year	Desi	Improved	Total
2017-2018	266	144	410
2018-2019	270	147	417
2019-2020	274	159	433
2020-2021	246	177	423
2021-2022	219	181	400

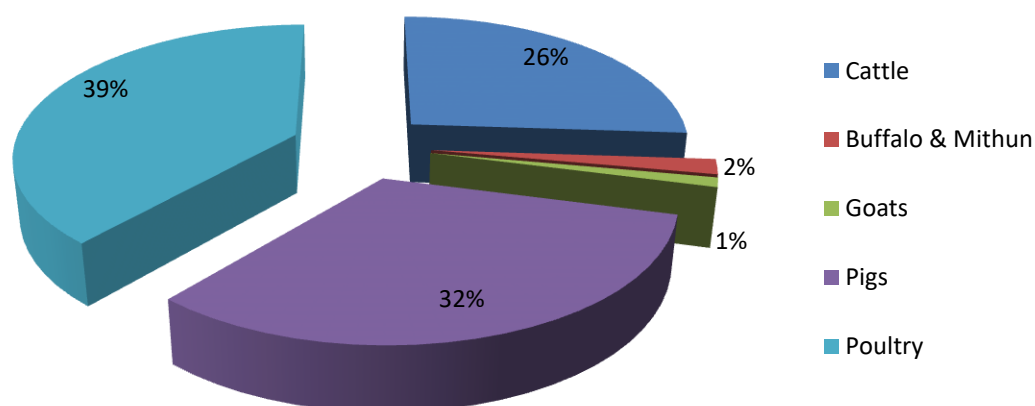


**Meat Production:**

The Total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats, Pigs and poultry during 2021-22 was estimated at 14850 tonnes of which pork and beef accounts for 4806 and 3870 tonnes respectively.

Meat production from chicken (poultry) during 2021-22 was estimated at 5740 tonnes. Out of the total meat production (including poultry meat) Poultry accounted for the highest quantity with 38.65 percent followed by pigs with a share of 32.36 percent, beef meat accounted for 26.06 percent of the total meat production.

Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram (in tonnes)							
Year	Cattle	Buffalo	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Mithun	Total
2017-2018	5374	105	146	7899	2042	115	15681
2018-2019	5609	103	156	8117	2181	124	16290
2019-2020	5771	102	163	8128	2232	137	16533
2020-2021	4474	116	159	6054	4155	152	15110
2021-2022	3870	267 *	167	4806	5740		14850
*Buffalo + Mithun							

**Species-wise share of meat production in Mizoram, 2021-22****Physical targets for the year 2021-2022**

ITEM	TARGET
MILK	26000 Tonnes
EGG	430 Lakh Nos
MEAT	16000 Tonnes

**PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES:**

Mizoram is landlocked with national and international border sharing national border with Tripura, Assam, Manipur and international border with Myanmar and Bangladesh. The borders are porous with poor surveillance system. As a result there is a repeated outbreak of animal disease, originating from the border. Mizoram encountered PRRS (Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome) in 2013 and ASF (African Swine Fever) in 2021 for the first time resulting to a huge economic loss.

**Focus on African Swine Fever Outbreak:**

Unfortunately, there has been an outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Mizoram in 2021 causing death of 33,417 pigs in the state, 12,568 numbers of pigs culled affecting 12,161 families within the same year. As a result of the combined efforts of the State Government as well as its citizens, the spread of ASF decreased from the month of December 2021. However, it re-emerged from February 2022 in different parts of Mizoram owing to illegal imports of pigs from non ASF Free State. Samples from places where pigs died were collected and found positive for ASF. The total casualty of pigs due to ASF is recorded as 5,727 and number of pigs culled up to September, 2022 is 3,028 affecting 22,966 families.

The state government initiated response measures immediately by invoking the provision of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act 2009. Multi-sectoral Coordination Committees under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary at state level and Deputy Commissioner at district level were constituted. Complete ban on import of pigs and pig products from outside the state were imposed. Inter-district movement restriction has also been promptly implemented by respective districts. Mass awareness campaigns have been organised in various places through public meetings, distribution of booklets, television advertisements and print media.

As response measure, a Professional Pig Culling Teams comprising of 1 Veterinary Doctor, 1 para-veterinarian and armed Police was formed in all districts of Mizoram to carry out the culling process of suspected pigs from infected areas which showed the signs and symptoms of ASF. Cleaning of infected premises and safe carcass disposal was also carried out by this team following proper protocol wherein deep pits were excavated and culled pigs were properly buried with lime. Awareness campaign is also held at different villages and districts by the Veterinary personnel for the farmers relating to all the matters on ASF. As a result of all these actions taken by the Government as well as the farmers, there is decline in the mortality of pigs due to ASF from the month of October. Till date, even though there are still reports of death from Aizawl District and southern parts of Mizoram, the number has greatly declined day by day.

***NADCP (National Animal Disease Control Programme):***

- a) **FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) Vaccination:** 4293 cattle, 515 mithuns and 225 buffaloes are vaccinated in 2022 within the State.
- b) **Brucellosis Vaccination:** 910 animals (4-8 months old female calves) has been vaccinated benefitting 548 farmers.
- c) **Cold Chain:** Distribution of 11 nos. of Ice Lined Refrigerators (1 no. in each district) and one Walk in Cold Room in Aizawl.
- d) **Call Centre:** Call Centre under NADCP was established on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department Government of Mizoram. Under this Call Centre, One Veterinarian (Call Centre Executive), One IT support staff, and 4 Para Veterinarian are manning Call Centre at present. The Call Centre is available during office hours. So far, the Call Centre has been receiving Calls from different parts of Mizoram, help and necessary Veterinary Services has been given to the farmers. The toll free number for this Call Centre is “1962”. The main aim of this project is to answer farmers queries through telephone calls and providing Veterinary services relating to medication, vaccination and other services to the farmers through telephone calls. The Call Centre will also responsible for monitoring the movement and use of the MVUs. The Call Centre received calls from livestock animal owners and transmits them to the Veterinary Doctor at the call centre. The decision of directing the MVU would be on emergent nature of the veterinary case as decided by the veterinary doctors at the call centre. The Call centre is also responsible for communication with the local Veterinary surgeon for follow up treatment and registered local AI technician for AI.
- e) **Mobile Veterinary Unit:** MVU in our veterinary service delivery system is designed as an alternative model of rural animal health care delivery for a specified area with earmarked team of veterinary professionals with supporting equipments and drugs. It is established to strengthen the service delivery mechanism through which farmers can get health care, breeding and advisory services for their livestock at doorstep in the interior villages where veterinary institutions are far away. The MVU will provide veterinary services at the farmers doorstep based on the phone call received at the call Centre from farmers. MVU should also provide extension service through audio-visual aids contained in the MVUs to the local population so as to spread awareness of animals disease, their prevention and control, requisite bio-security measures, economic advantages of livestock farming and efforts of the Government in this Direction. For this MVU, the Department already procured 26 MVUs and registration completed for 26 blocks.

***NABARD Funded Project:***

Establishment of Veterinary Infrastructure in the newly established districts i.e., Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial and Constructino of Diasnpensaries& Quarters with a project cost amounting to Rs. 1480.00 lakh.

### 3. Fisheries

**Fishery** 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. Total potential resources in the activity estimated at the end of 2021-2022 under culture sector (ponds) is around 5527.08 hectare, 8000 Ha in the form of Reservoirs, and around 6000 Ha/1750 kms in the form of rivers involving a total of around 22753 no. of Fishers for livelihood.

The difficult terrain and topography of the state requires more capital investment in creating new water bodies pond which is challenging for rural farmers as compared to plain areas. However, there is much scope for the State considering that it has perennial clear water streams with high oxygen contents. This unique condition with moderate climate and adequate rainfall provides possibility for highly intensive culture of every commercial freshwater fishes.

#### Total Fish Production & Area under aquaculture:

The fish production level of the State is showing a positive sign of recovering from the setback caused by the pandemic as compared to the previous year. The estimated fish production during 2021-2022 is as shown below:

District	Total no of fish farmers	Total Area (Hectare)	Actual production in tonne
Aizawl	1260	419.71	226.64
Lunglei	1664	597.11	304.52
Saiha		445.51	302.94
Kolasib	3022	1149.91	1241.90
Mamit	2828	1136.005	1226.89
Lawngtlai	2170	768.69	491.96
Serchhip	1392	412.99	334.52
Champhai	1380	456.35	369.64
Hnahthial	367	32.40	17.50
Khawzawl	673	53.00	28.62
Saitual	629	55.40	29.92
Total in Culture Sector	16588	5527.075	4575.05
Average production in culture Sector (MT/Ha)			0.827
Growth % in culture Sector from previous year			5.91%
Estimated Fish production from Capture Sector (Rivers, Lakes, Reservoir etc.)			200.00
Estimated Total State Fish Production			4775.05 MT



**Total fish Imports, Volume and Value:**

The Total fish requirement of the State is estimated to be 12450 MT calculated at the desired level of per capita consumption of 11kg and projected population for 2021. The total fish import during 2021-2022 is estimated to be around 2150 Tonnes with an estimated total value of about Rs.4300.00 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. 441 lakhs fingerling calculating on the basis of available water bodies under culture sector alone at the end of 2021-2022. Out of this entire requirement the state was estimated to produce only around 126.00 lakhs of fingerlings both from private and government resources and another 100 lakh nos. is estimated to be imported from neighboring states. Therefore, the shortfall is estimated to be around 215.00 lakhs nos. of fish seed which leads to understocking and low overall fish production.

**4. Horticulture**

Horticulture plays a very important role in the economy of Mizoram and has remarkable contribution to the state Gross Domestic Products considering that more than 70% of the population depends on land based activities for their livelihood. With favorable geo-climatic factors, suitable agro-climatic condition, hilly terrain nature of the landscape and availability of well distributed abundant rainfall during monsoon season, the State has vast potential in exploitation of horticultural crops.

**Bamboo Development Programme**

Under the State Govt's Flagship programme of "Socio Economic Development Programme", Bamboo Plantation was 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 150 Ha and assistance was provided to the beneficiaries for various items. With the satisfactory and successful programme of Bamboo Plantation, 2<sup>nd</sup> year maintenance of these newly planted bamboo was continued with 150 Ha under SEDP 2021 – 2022.

During the year 2021-2022, Bamboo Plantation programme 'Bamboo Development Project in Mizoram', was taken up under NEC at Aizawl, Lunglei, Hnahthial, Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai and Khawzawl District covering an area of 889 Ha in which tissue cultured *Dendrocalamus brandisii* and *Dendrocalamus sikkimensis* seedlings were distributed to the farmers for plantation.

**Off- Season Cultivation of Tomatoes & Cabbage**

During the 2021+22, more than Rs. 600.00 lakhs was earned from off-season cultivation of tomato with a production of around 1040 MT. Tualte village under Khaw-

zawl District alone has earned an income of around Rs. 2.00 crore from Tomato cultivation within this year. Cabbage var. Ryozeke was cultivated as off-season vegetable during rainy season which has tremendously helped farmers in earning better prices than in the normal season. So far an income has been estimated to the tune of Rs.370.00 lakh approximately with a production of around 1600 MT during the year 2021-2022.

### ***Dragon fruit Cultivation***

To meet the booming market demand, both domestic and export, cluster expansion of Dragon fruit cultivation has been taken up on a large scale. During 2021, Dragon fruit farmers generated an income of more than Rs700.00 lakh with a total production of 3500 qtls. During 2022, dragon fruit farmers earned an income of Rs. 700.00 lakh approximately from total production of 3500 qtls.

### ***Watermelon Cultivation***

Four varieties of watermelon – *Sato, Africana, Abhisek and Madhuri* have been successfully cultivated in Saitual, Kolasib, Serchhip and Lawngtlai Districts during the year 2021-2022. The total production is estimated to be around 950 MT.

### ***Rejuvenation of old Mandarin Orange orchard***

The effort was carried out in cluster mode which successfully resulted in increased production and productivity. During the year 2021 – 2022, the total production was around 54168 MT.

### ***Cultivation of Mizo chilli***

Mizo Chilli has been GI tagged and successfully produced in various Districts of the State. During the year 2021-2022, the total production of dried chilli was 10918 MT approximately.

### ***Cultivation of ginger***

Production of ginger is an important occupation for farmers in the state. The major varieties grown in the state '*Thingpui*' and '*Thinglaidum*', and has recently received (G.I) tag as 'Mizo Ginger'. The total production during 2021-2022 is 60131 MT.

### ***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. 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 & canopy management on fruit crops, creation of water sources for irrigation of crops, and post harvest management etc.

***PMKSY (PradhanMantriKrishiSinchaiYojana)Per Drop More Crop :***

PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop-Micro Irrigation has been implemented by the Department since 2015-16. Important component of the scheme i.e., Micro Irrigation 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. A total of 1247 Ha has been covered during 2021-2022.

***RKVY (RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana):***

Under RKVY-RAFTAAR 2021-2022, beneficiaries were provided with tubular structure greenhouse for vegetable cultivation, packing materials for vegetables, cold room, functional pack house, plastic crates etc. and technical support (Group management, stationery, survey, investigation, hiring of vehicles, evaluation), training of farmers within the state etc. have been covered.

***Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) :***

Under the Technical Cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), project on capacity enhancement for sustainable Agriculture and Irrigation Development in 3 (three) pilot project are implemented during the year 2021-2022 at the following villages namely,

- (i) Lamchhip in Aibawk RD Block of Aizawl district: 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 in Bilkhawthlir RD Block of Kolasib District: 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 in Champhai RD Block of Champhai District: 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.

### AREA AND PRODUCTION FOR MAJOR FRUITS, SPICES, VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, PLANTATION CROPS ETC (2015-2019)

Area '000 Ha'

Production '1000 MT'/lakh Nos

Crop	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
	Area	Prdn	Area	Prdn	Area	Prdn	Area	Prdn
Fruits	60.44	343.49	62.79	350.91	63.19	340.52	62.93	347.02
Vegetables	34.26	162.23	45.47	271.53	34.77	159.147	34.65	200.37
Aromatics	0.93	0.90	1.08	0.95	0.76	0.82	0.76	0.78
Plantation Crops	10.74	7.27	13.05	11.50	12.17	9.20	12.17	10.57
Spices	24.51	68.84	27.17	99.97	27.58	100.89	27.58	100.89
Roots & Tubers	-	-	1.52	12.31	-	-	-	-
Flowers	0.20	475.58 lakh/No	0.20	475.45 lakh/No	0.24	425.96 lakh/No	0.178	371.97 lakh/Nos

#### Winery-total production, market chain and value of output

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 under Champhai during the year 2021-2022 is 1200 Ha and total area coverage under Hnahlan during the year 2021-2022 is 1000 Ha. Harvesting is still going on during the current season and production is expected to increase over last year's record.

#### *Total grape production during the year, 2021 & 2022:*

Sl. No.	Cluster	Quantity (Qtl)	
		2021	2022
1	Champhai	1050.27	1144.98
2	Hnahlan	450.46	1500.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1500.73</b>	<b>2644.98</b>

*Total wine production & income generated during the year, 2021& 2022:*

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Production unit</b>	<b>2021 (Ltrs)</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>	<b>2022 (Ltrs)</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>
1	Champhai Grape Winery	75,600	54,43,200/- (fermented wine without processing Rs. 72 litre)	82,080	75,51,360/- (fermented wine without processing Rs. 92 litre)
2	Hnahlan Grape Winery	30,000	1,39,80,000/- approx (Isabella bottle Rs. 350 per 750 ml)	1,00,000	4,66,00,000/- approx. (Isabella bottle Rs. 350 per 750 ml)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,05,600</b>	<b>1,94,23,200</b>	<b>1,82,080</b>	<b>5,41,51,360</b>

**Bamboo Cultivation**

Bamboo is a versatile group of plants which is capable of providing ecological, economic and livelihood security to the people. Till recently, it remained confined to the forests (12.8% of forest cover); two third of the growing stocks located in the North-Eastern States. Importance of the crop as a source of raw material for industrial and domestic use with its growing demand all over the country necessitated its cultivation in farm lands as well.

The Mission envisages promoting holistic growth of bamboo sector by adopting area-based, regionally differentiated strategy and to increase the area under bamboo cultivation, post-harvest management and marketing. Under the Mission, steps have been taken to increase the availability of quality planting material by supporting the setting up of new nurseries and strengthening of the existing ones. To address forward integration, the Mission is taking steps to strengthen marketing of bamboo products, especially those of handicraft items. The Mission focuses on development of bamboo in limited numbers of State wherein it does have social, commercial and economical advantages, particularly in the North Eastern region.

**5. Irrigation & Water Resources**

Though Mizoram receives average annual rainfall more than 2,000 mm, the rainfall is seasonal, irregular and unreliable, there is vital need to expand irrigation potential to meet the requirements of agriculture development. Irrigation Schemes have been implemented in Mizoram since 1986-87. Sustainable development and efficient management of water and land resources for enhanced productivity of farm sector and improved livelihood of farming community under different Agro-Climatic conditions.

***Minor Irrigation Projects:***

- ❖ There are 36 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects under PMKSY – HarKhetkoPani in the form of Cluster of 14 Projects and Cluster of 22 Projects. These projects are scheduled to be completed within 2022-23. Central Assistance of Rs.58.00 lakh for cluster of 14 projects and Rs 324.00 lakh for cluster of 22 projects were received during 2021-22 FY.
- ❖ During 2020-21, expenditure sanction of Rs. 353.12 lakh has been received for completion of 6 MI Projects under RIDF-XXIV started during 2019-20 with a total cost of Rs. 556.32 lakh to cover culturable command area of 190 Ha and these projects are completed during 2021-2022.
- ❖ During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.313.98 lakh was received for implementation of 6 MI Projects under RIDF-XXVII (NABARD). These projects will cover Culturable Command Area of 331 Ha with total beneficiaries of 235 farmers.

**Groundwater Irrigation Project:**

Implementation of 13 New Groundwater Irrigation Projects, covering 6 districts of the state, with a total estimated cost is Rs.1604.89 lakh and includes provision for installation of 88% Solar Power Pumps and 12% Electric Pumps i.e., 184 nos. and 25 nos. of tube well respectively was approved for inclusion under PMKSY-HKKP (Groundwater Irrigation). Administrative Approval for the total cost and expenditure sanction of Rs.159.05 lakh as SMS and Rs.866.00 lakh as Central Assistance was also received during 2020-21. Out of 209 wells 133 Nos of wells have been drilled and Solar Power Pumps have been installed for the drilled holes. Proposal for the remaining Central Assistance amounting to Rs 578.40 lakh & State Matching Share amounting to Rs 1.44 lakhs has been submitted for completion of the remaining works.

**PM-KUSUM:**

State Share of Rs.79.95 lakh (i.e., 30% of total estimated cost) has been sanction during 2021-22 and proposal for re-sanction of 200 Nos. of Standalone Solar Pumps under Component B of PM KUSUM during 2021-22 FY amounting to Rs.124.92 lakh was submitted.

**Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM):**

To improve irrigation potential utilisation and optimise agricultural production from irrigated land through integrated and coordinated approach of efficient water management, 36 CADWM Projects related to Micro Irrigation and Soil Conservation at the total estimated cost of Rs.1000.00 lakh only was proposed during 2021-22 FY and included under RIDF-XXVII (NABARD). The project is expected to be started during 2022-23 FY.

### **National Hydrology Project:**

During the current FY 2021-22, the following procurement of goods and works have been achieved as of today and more procurement of works, goods and consultancy will be done in the coming months during this FY 2021-22.

- RTDAS (Real Time Data Acquisition System), the biggest procurement under this project costing INR 9.20 crore awarded to **Astra Microwave Products Limited, Hyderabad** is almost completed. This procurement will help established and modernized new and existing hydro-meteorology monitoring system, including stream flow, ground water, water storage measurements that captures both water resources and uses. 59 hydro met stations consisting of 22 nos. G&D Station (Gauging and Discharging), 10 nos. Automatic Weather Station and 27 nos. Automatic Rain-gauge will be installed at various places across the state providing real time data which will eventually be transmitted to India WRIS (Water Resources Information System) where all data of the country will be validated under one umbrella.
- Two major procurement of Works ie 'Vertical Extension of Chief Engineer's Office Building' estimated cost INR 2.18 crore and 'Southern Data Centre, Lunglei' estimated cost INR.2.50 crore are completed and are already inaugurated.
- Procurement of lab equipment with a bid price of INR.88.44 lakhs for setting up of Water Quality Lab-II is completed and is about to be operational very soon.
- Daily Discharge measurement for 25 stations of 22 major rivers of the state is being initiated by engaging Gauge Readers.
- Ground water investigation and Monitoring equipment like Combine logger & Resistivity costing INR 78.1 lakhs are procured and installation of DWLR (Digital Water Level Recorder) & Piezometer costing INR.128 lakhs is envisaged to be completed by this current FY.

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

- Follow-up activities – 7 activities for 1<sup>st</sup> pilot villages and 11 activities for 2<sup>nd</sup> pilot villages were completed.
- Block Agriculture and Irrigation Development Committee (BAIDC) Terms of Reference was approved by Joint Coordination Committee.
- Operation Guideline for BAIDC System/JICA Sustainable Farming System (JIFAS) was formulated and is in the process for institutionalization.
- Expansion of BAIDC System to all RD Blocks of Mizoram in 3 Batches was approved by JCC. 1<sup>st</sup> Batch of BAIDC was formed in 6 RD Blocks and Annual Activity Plan for 2022-23 was prepared.
- End-line Survey was conducted by Dr. James L. T. Thanga, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, MZU during November, 2021 to February, 2022.
- Proposal for extension of TCP for 1 year was initiated.

### **State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) on Water Sector:**

Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has launched **National Water Mission** (NWM) as one of the eight National Missions, which form the core of the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. To achieve the objectives and goals of National Water Mission, State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) for water sector for every state is to be formulated.

In this regard, North Eastern Regional Institute of Water & Land Management (NERIWALM) is nominated as the Nodal Agency and Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad act as nodal institute for preparation of State Specific Action Plan of Water Sector for Mizoram. Agreement and MoU has been signed between EPTRI and I&WRD, Government of Mizoram for preparation of SSAP. Interim Report is being prepared by EPTRI and will be finalized soon.

### **Mizoram State Water Policy -2019 (MSWP-2019):**

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR) has formulated National Water Policy to govern the planning and development of water resources and their optimum utilization. The National Water Policy was reviewed and updated in 2012.

In line with the National Water Policy 2012, Mizoram State Water Policy was formulated by GIZ, a German Firm, under bi-lateral cooperation programme, with assistance from IORA Ecological Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and it was launched on 27<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2019 by the Hon'ble Minister, C.Lalrinsanga. The objective of the State Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation in Mizoram, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified perspective.

### **Minor Irrigation Schemes:**

Minor Irrigation Schemes provides scopes for construction of project approach roads, water harvesting structures and/or diversion weir, irrigation channel, field channel, field drains, farm road and land leveling & shaping. The source of funding is PMKSY (HarKhetkoPani) under which 90% of the project cost is received from Government of India as Central Assistance and 10% as State Share. The Department is also implementing irrigation projects with assistance from RIDF under NABARD.

### **Ground water Irrigation Schemes:**

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-



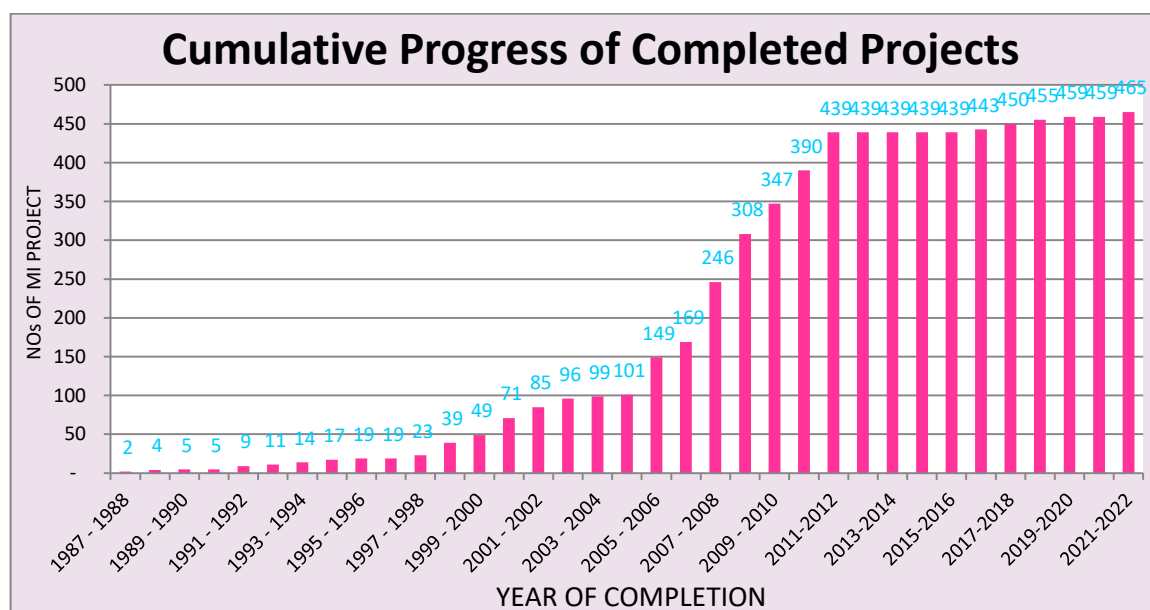
MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana – HarKhetkoPani and the funding pattern is 90:10 (Central: State Share).

### Minor Irrigation Census & Census of Water Bodies:

Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (RMIS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India. The main objective of RMIS is to conduct Census of Minor Irrigation schemes in the country on a quinquennial basis with 100% Central Assistance to the states. Five Censuses have been completed so far with reference year 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07 and 2013-14.

The 6th Minor Irrigation Census and 1<sup>st</sup> Census of Water Bodies with reference year 2017-18 is being taken up to build a sound and reliable database on the minor irrigation sector. The data will be used for estimating the availability of Ground Water and formulation of realistic plan for Water Resources development.

Sl No	Name of District	WRC Potential Area	No.of Completed Projects	C.C.A	% from WRC Potential area
		Ha		Ha	Ha
1	Aizawl	3,807	42	1,488.00	39.09%
2	Champhai	4,529	55	2,721.00	60.08%
3	Kolasib	9,429	84	4,067.00	43.13%
4	Lawngtlai	11,405	32	1,324.00	11.61%
5	Lunglei	11,857	51	1,857.50	15.67%
6	Mamit	20,182	45	1,798.00	8.91%
7	Siaha	4,284	25	615.00	14.36%
8	Serchhip	3,710	54	2,579.00	69.51%
9	Saitual	2,315	39	1,618.00	69.89%
10	Khawzawl	2,186	25	880.50	40.28%
11	Hnahthial	940	13	488.00	51.91%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>74,644</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>19,436.00</b>	



### Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation

Total arable land in Mizoram is 51,033 ha of the total geographical area, of which, WRC area is 16,866 ha (33% of the total arable land) which is less than 0.8% of the total geographical area. Mizoram practice 2 types of agriculture, shifting and WRC. WRC is practiced in the flood plains, formed by the perennial river after deposition of alluvial soil, while arable land are also found in the river valley. Mizoram state is facing acute problems is soil erosion and water scarcity in the past 20 years, therefore the active role of Land Resources, Soil and Water Conservation Department to the masses and farmers is required.

Problems of Soil Erosion and Water scarcity in the recent years are highlights below:

- Soil erosion is one of the major environmental problems in Mizoram; identifying areas prone to severe erosion loss is therefore very crucial for sustainable management of different land use. In Mizoram, shifting cultivation is a major land use, is prone to severe soil erosion and land degradation, linked to its fragile geo-morpho-pedological characteristics.
- Soil erosion not only affect soil productivity, nutrients loss, siltation in water bodies, but also public health, and the livelihood of marginal farmers that largely depends on agriculture.
- The sediments load in our river increased due to loss of forest cover, indiscriminate exploitations of other natural resources, intense monsoonal precipitations and fragile rivers catchments of low water retention capacity.
- Mizoram geology is very weak and fragile due to its soil structure mostly composed of sandstone, siltstone and shales. Erosion worsens the physical, chemical and bio-

logical properties of soil by removing of natural nutrients, humus and top soil and making the soil unproductive for crop growth.

- e. Anthropogenic disturbances such as deforestation, expansion of agricultural land from forest cover, shifting cultivation on steep slopes, construction of roads, rapid urbanisation and other developmental activities coupled with high rainfall, poor soil conservation and high soil erosivity induced by shallow soil depth, low structural stability are the main reason for high rate of soil loss.

Regarding depletion of Surface water and ground water in Mizoram and irregular rainfall, drought, global warming, even laymen above 50 years, without any scientific background can see that small rivers and brooks completely dried up during lean season, which is due to degradation of water catchments due to accelerated soil erosion and surface water runoff. Combined with mismanagement of water resources, a lack of regulatory frameworks and growing demand, water bodies in Mizoram are increasingly drying up or becoming seasonal, leading to acute shortage particularly from November to March.

In the case of groundwater reserve, it has been observed that Net Annual Water availability is only 0.04 BCM (billion cubic meters) and stage of ground water development is 0.90% in Mizoram. Mizoram, till today, does not notify any Area for Regulation of ground water development.

In Mizoram, Artificial Recharge (AR) to ground water is feasible through check dams, weirs, gabion structures, rooftop harvesting, development of springs, swale and percolation tanks.

### **Major Schemes and Projects**

**RKVY-RAFTAAR (CSS):** RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) was initiated in 2007 as 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. The scheme has come a long way since its inception and has been implemented across two plan periods (11th & 12th). Based on feedback received from States, experiences garnered during implementation in the 12th Plan and inputs provided by stakeholders, RKVY guidelines have been revamped as RKVY - RAFTAAR - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation to enhance efficiency, efficacy and inclusiveness of the programme for the remaining period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The most important objective of the scheme is to provide autonomy, flexibility to states to plan and execute schemes as per local/farmers' needs. The Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department has been entrusted to take up Natural Resources Management sector (Soil & Water Conservation activities) for enhancement of productivity. These activities are taken up in micro-watershed management approach after conducting PRA exercise as per the needs of the farmers.

**NABARD RIDF:** Under NABARD RIDF projects this Department has taken up projects like Rubber Plantation & Development schemes and Rubber Nurseries during the recent past and these projects are successfully completed.

(c) State Schemes (SEDP): This department has taken up creation of Plantations for Arecanut, Rubber, Coffee and Broom under Family Oriented SEDP covering a total beneficiary of 5680 families (Areanut = 2300 families, Rubber = 53 families, Coffee = 10 families, Broom = 3316, Huansiam = 1 family). With this project 5680 families are expected to create settled cultivation for sustainable livelihood.

## 5. Rural Development

BADP is provided to the border States as non-lapsable Special Central Assistance for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture, and allied.

It is a programme funded 90:10 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, Government of India.

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/ BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

### Coverage

- i. The BADP is a 90:10 centrally funded programme.
- ii. The Programme covers all the villages which are located within the 0-10 Km of the International Border, irrespective of the border block abutting on the International Border.
- iii. Priority is given to those villages which are located within 0-10 Km from the International. Only after saturation of 0-10 Km villages, the next set of villages within 0-20 Km distance, the next set of village within 0-30 Km may be taken up, and so on upto 0-50 Km distance. These may also be classified as Priority 1,2,3 etc.

### Fund Condition

- During the FY 2021-2022 Physical & Financial Achievement stands NIL.

### Note:

With effect from the Financial year 2021-2022, the MHA have introduced a new system of fund allotment for works under BADP. All work proposals approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) have to be uploaded in the BADP OMS along with the geo-tagged photos of work sites before commencement and not in hard copy

which was the usual practice. As per the instruction of MHA, the work proposals were uploaded.

However, not only Mizoram state but most of the BADP operating States has not receive fund for this particular FY 2021-2022 which were confirmed as in the case of Nagaland and Meghalaya states.

## B.WDC-PMKSY

### I. Department Performances during 2022-2023 covering the following points:

#### *Project under WDC-PMKSY 2.0*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Project	Name of RD Block	Area (Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	PIA	Village Covered
1	Aizawl	Aizawl-I	Darlawn	2400	672.00	BDO, Darlawn	Darlawn Chhimveng, N. Serzawl, Sailutar
2		Aizawl-II	Thingsulthiah	2400	672.00	DRDA Aizawl	Sesawng, Thingsulthiah
3	Champhai	Champhai-I	Champhai	2500	700.00	DRDA, Champhai	Ngur, N. Khawbung
4		Champhai-II	Khawbung	2500	700.00	BDO, Khawbung	Farkawn, Khankawn
5	Hnahthial	Hnahthial-I	Hnahthial	2400	672.00	DRDA, Hnahthial	Tarpho, Khawhri, S. Chawngtui
6	Khawzawl	Khawzawl-I	Khawzawl	2500	700.00	DRDA, Khawzawl	Chawngtlai, Tualte
7	Kolasib	Kolasib-I	Thingdawl	2500	700.00	BDO, Thingdawl	Thingdawl
8		Kolasib-II	Bilkhawthlir	2500	700.00	DRDA, Kolasib	Pangbalkawn
9	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai-I	Chawngte	2500	700.00	DRDA, Lawngtlai	Saizawh 'W', Chawngte 'P', Hmunlai, Mualbu 'L'
10		Lawngtlai-II	Sangau	2500	700.00	BDO, Sangau	Lunghzarhtum, Siachangkawn, Sentetfiang, Thaltlang, Vawmbuk
11		Lawngtlai-III	Bungtlang S	2500	700.00	BDO, Bungtlang 'S'	Hmunnuam, Bungtlang 'S', M. Kawnpui
12	Lunglei	Lunglei-I	Lunglei	2500	700.00	BDO, Lunglei	Mausen, Haulawng, Mualthum 'N'
13		Lunglei-II	Bunghmun	2500	700.00	DRDA, Lunglei	S. Lungdai, Serte, Sertlangpui
14	Mamit	Mamit-I	Reiek	2500	700.00	BDO, Reiek	Reiek, Ailawng
15		Mamit-II	Zawlnuam	2500	700.00	DRDA, Mamit	Thuampui, Zawlnuam Vengpui, Zawlpui, Borai
16	Saiha	Saiha-I	Tipa	2500	700.00	DRDA, Saiha	Chakhang-I, Chakhang-II, Chakhang-III
17	Saitual	Saitual-I	Ngopa	2500	700.00	DRDA, Saitual	Hliappui, Pawlrang
18	Serchhip	Serchhip-I	E. Lungdar	2400	672.00	DRDA, Serchhip	N. Vanlaiphai, Lungkawh
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>44600</b>	<b>12488.00</b>		<b>No. of Villages : 47</b>

## Fund Break-up on Sector-Wise

Name of Component	Total		2021 - 22		2022 - 23		2023 - 24		2024 - 25		2025 - 26	
	%	Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost
E.P.A.	2	249.76	2	249.76								
Capacity Building	3	374.64	1.5	187.32	1	124.88	0.5	62.44				
D.P.R. Preparation	1	124.88	1	124.88								
Consolidation Phase	3	374.64									3	374.64
Livelihood & Micro Enterprises	15	1873.2	2	249.76	3	374.64	5.8	724.304	2	249.76	2.2	274.736
Production Sysetm	15	1873.2	1.3	162.344	3.6	449.568	5	624.4	4	499.52	1.1	137.368
Natural Resource Management	47	5869.36	15	1873.2	15	1873.2	11	1373.68	6	749.28		
NRM & Governance	2	249.76					0.5	62.44	0.5	62.44	1	124.88
Monitoring	1	124.88	0.2	24.976	0.2	24.976	0.2	24.976	0.2	24.976	0.2	24.976
Administrative Cost	10	1248.8	2	249.76	2	249.76	2	249.76	2	249.76	2	249.76
Evaluation	1	124.88			0.2	24.976			0.3	37.464	0.5	62.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12488</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3122</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3122</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3122</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1873.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1248.8</b>

## 1. Achievements made in the sector during the year under key indicator.

Sl. No	Components	Activities (In No.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Soil and Moisture Conservation	12283	132.68961
2	Water Harvesting Structure	320	437.96485
3	Entry Point Activity	60	249.76
4	Plantation including Horticulture (seedlings supplied)	459969	174.9696
5	Farmers benefitted	395	-

## 2. Brief write-up implementation of schemes/projects under:-

- a. **CSS & CS:** In continuation of PMKSY-WDC 1.0, second version of Watershed Development Component, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY 2.0) was launched by Govt. of India on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2021.

The main objectives of the PMKSY-WDC are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil erosion, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

b. Problems, opportunities and future prospects.

*Problems:* i. Monsoon delay during the reporting year which hinders the natural resource management works on construction of water harvesting activities and horticulture plantations.

ii. As per the office memorandum of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India vide letter *No.F.No.1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23.3.2021*, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development who is the Nodal department of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 release the Annual requirements of fund (or allocation of fund for state during the financial year) submitted by state in 25%, thus, release of fund during the FY should be completed by 4 times. However, there was a setback on subsequent release of the Central share and the corresponding state matching share to the State Level Nodal Agency. Therefore, total earmark during the financial year may not be achieved.

*Opportunities:* WDC-PMKSY 2.0 works on natural resource management which primarily focuses on watershed development and springshed development. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has organised certain trainings and also has manpower from technical personnel, therefore, there is a big opportunity to achieve the goal if the fund flow is good.

## II. Sectoral Statistics/ Brief Write-up:

a. *DPR:*

Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for 18 projects was prepared and submitted to Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India on 23.03.2022.

b. *Entry Point Activities (EPA)*

Entry Point Activities are the initial activity executed in the project to introduce the project. These activities are selected by respective Watershed Committee which are mostly community property such as Waiting shed, Water Harvesting Structure, Roadside Market, Pavement, water body etc

There are 60 EPAs undertaken in the 18 projects.

c. *Institutional & Capacity Building (I & CB):*

I & CB is a component for training and awareness of the programme for dedicated staff as well as for the community. Dedicated staff such as SLNA, DWCDC and WDTs CB fund.

d. *Management Cost:*

Management Cost of WDC-PMKSY is utilized for salary and honorarium of the dedicated staff as well as administrative uses such as Office Expenditure, TA/ DA etc. There are 77 dedicated staff under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 as below:

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)	: 8
District Watershed Cell cum Data Center (DWCDC)	: 33
Watershed Development Team (WDT)	: 36

e. *Monitoring:*

Monitoring Fund is utilized for monitor of various works and activities undertaken in the project such as office works and field works.

f. *Natural Resource Management (NRM):*

Natural Resource Management (NRM) is the main activity of WDC-PMKSY 2.0. It is broadly categorized into three components:

- a) *Land Development including Horticulture, Agriculture and Afforestation*
- b) *Soil & Moisture Conservation Activities*
- c) *Water Harvesting Activities*

g. *Livelihood & Microenterprises:*

Individual assistance under microenterprises and FPO with formation of self help group (SHG) under livelihood.

h. *Production System:*

Management of all productions under the project implementation.

i. *Evaluation:*

Evaluation of the project implementation by external agencies.

h. *Consolidation:*

Consolidation for withdrawal and closure of the project by repair and renovation of the components implemented.

Since no fund was received during the Financial Year 2022-2023 under NLCPR, NABARD/RIDF, hence the economic survey report in respect of the above schemes/project during the Financial Year 2022-2023 may be treated as NIL Report.

**Achievement report on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for FY 2022-23**

1. **Job Card:** There are 2,13,112 active Job Card and 2,13,851 active workers in Mizoram.
2. **Aadhaar seeding & aadhar based payment:** Out of total 2,13,851 active workers, and 2,11,433 (98.86%) have already seeded Aadhaar in MIS. Since then, 1, 41,740 workers have been eligible to pay through Aadhar based Payment (ABP).
3. **Labour Budget:** Ministry of RD, Govt. of India has approved 175 Lakh persondays under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for FY 2022-23 for the State of Mizoram, which has generated 154.89933 Lakh persondays till date. District-wise employment provided (in days) is shown below:-



Sl. N o.	District	Employment provided in Days during FY 2022-23 (upto December)
1	AIZAWL	66
2	CHAMPHAI	72
3	HNAHTHIAL	76
4	KHAWZAWL	69
5	KOLASIB	73
6	LAWNGTLAI	76
7	LUNGLEI	75
8	MAMIT	79
9	SAIHA	78
10	SAITUAL	72
11	SERCHHIP	71

4. **Timely Payment:** Mizoram is one of the best performing states in India in terms of Timely Payment. During the current financial year, FTO generation within T+8 days is 94.46% and FTO generation after 9 days is 5.54%. FTO generated % is slightly lower than the previous year, due to the implementation of a new mobile application called NMMS, which requires employees to take attendance at their workplaces. Technical problems in attendance collection have affected our timely payment in compared with previous years.
5. **Work Completion:** In work completion rate, Mizoram is one of the best performer in India. Financial year wise work completion percentage is below:
 

2019-2020 & earlier	-	99.83 %
During 2020-2021	-	99.69 %
During 2021-2022	-	97.97 %
2022-23 (Current FY)	-	63.54%
6. **Barefoot Technician:** Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Mizoram has 100 trained BFT and all are employed in different Blocks.
7. **National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS):** The Mobile Monitoring System is designed to enable village level employees to take attendance of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers on the spot through a mobile application. In FY 2021-22, 1 village per block implemented NMMS for marking workers attendance at the workplace and from 16th May, 2022, all villages implemented NMMS.
8. **Natural Resource Management (NRM):** NRM works is one of the Ministry's focus work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Mizoram has taken all possible steps in the field of Natural Resource Management under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. During the current year, 76.4% has been achieved till date and 11,900 works have been completed.

9. **Agri & allied activities:** Under Agriculture & allied works, 10,870 types of works have been carried out during the year with percentage of expenditure of 73.89%. 245 works have been completed under irrigation.
10. **Regeneration of rejected transactions:** Mahatma Gandhi NREGA employment benefits are directly deposited into Job Card Holders' accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer using NeFMS payment system. Meanwhile, some transactions are rejected due to incorrect bank account, inactive Aadhaar number, etc. Those rejected transactions are need to be regenerate so that, the holders can receive their wages. Mizoram State is one of the best states in the regeneration of rejected transactions. As of now, we have 1,399 pending cases.
11. **Geo-tagging of MGNREGA works:** Out of 53,608 assets created under phase I, only 1,701 assets are pending for geo-tagging of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. Under Phase II, We have achieved 99.54% in before stage, 98.33% in Stage-2 (During) and 96.53% in Stage-3 (After). Mizoram is one of the best performing State in India.
12. **Mission Amrit Sarovar:** Mission Amrit Sarovar, a project under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, is being implemented on the occasion of Aazadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (India @75). The Ministry has set a target of 75 for each districts. The project include new wells or renovating the existing wells. As on date, 49.27% of the work has been completed.
13. **Area Officer App:** An Area Office App is developed by the Ministry of Rural Development and NIC for use in various schemes managed by Rural Development. Officers (State level, District level and Block level) who use this application are required to visit the work sites and inspect the works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Work inspection reports should be uploaded online through the Area Officer app by the Officers. The Ministry has set a monthly target for officers to inspect the work according to the level. State levels are required to inspect at least 10 ongoing works monthly. District level monthly target is 10 and Block level monthly target is 15.
14. Aazadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (India @75) is among the events organized by the Government of India to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of India's Independence, Various initiatives like Horticulture Drive, Pre-monsoon Water Conservation Drive, Health Awareness Campaign, Plantation Drive, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act's Entitlements awareness week, promoting Agriculture & Allied Activities and Rural Haat, GIS Based Planning Awareness Drive, Clean Green Village Week and Good Governance Week are being conducted under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.



## VIII. INDUSTRIES

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*“You cannot mandate productivity; you must provide the tools to let people become their best.”*  
*- Steve Jobs*

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### 1. Industrial Sector Overview

Industrialization in Mizoram is rather slow owing to absence of many prerequisite factors for industrial development. Even though the geographical location and topography of the state is not congenial for industrial development, the sector has slowly made a significant contribution in the GSDP.

Among the Industry Sector, Construction Sector is the main contributor. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is still very low. The service sector industries are the main contributors to GSDP.

The industry sector has contributed significantly to the GSDP over the years with its share of GSVA fluctuating over the years. Even though, the share has been above 25% since 2018-19, the share has shown a declining trend. The industry sector comprises of (i) Mining & quarrying (ii) Manufacturing (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas, water Supply and Other Utility Services Contributed Rs 5,33,134 lakh (at current prices) during 2021-22 with percentage share of the sector to the GSVA during 2021-22 stands at 19.22% (at current prices). The main determinants of this sector is Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services sector which alone contributed 12.49% to the GSVA in 2021-22.

#### Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices (Base Year : 2011-2012)

Item	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021 (Prov.)	2021-2022 (Adv.)
Mining & Quarrying	4983	10479	16951	19884	9364	10984
Manufacturing	11155	11185	12313	15521	14630	18441
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	239339	278944	321433	358558	310214	346641
Construction	151505	218340	199565	173642	180517	157068
<b>Total</b>	<b>406982</b>	<b>518948</b>	<b>550262</b>	<b>567605</b>	<b>514725</b>	<b>533134</b>
<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>1668880</b>	<b>1880802</b>	<b>2105973</b>	<b>2413253</b>	<b>2398071</b>	<b>2774269</b>
<b>Share of industry sector</b>	<b>24.39</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>26.13</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>21.46</b>	<b>19.22</b>

## I. Industrial Registration

Ministry of MSME declared Udyam as the new enterprise registration for business. The Udyam Registration portal is a self-declaration portal which can be filed online. There are a total of 3890 registered unit MSME during the year with 22762 persons employed. The total amount of Investment procured under MSME during the year is Rs 627.79 Cr. The number of registration has increased from 2637 in 2020-21. The district-wise Udyam Registration Unit during the year 2021-22 is as shown below:

*Udyam Registration Unit by NIC Code with No. Employees (2021-2022)*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Registered Unit during the year MSME	Investment MSME (during the year) (Rs. In Crore)	Persons employed
1	Aizawl	2035	491.51	13694
2	Lunglei	427	29.66	1753
3	Siaha	80	13.74	442
4	Lawngtlai	129	5.75	727
5	Serchhip	280	15.87	1266
6	Champhai	350	41.16	1999
7	Mamit	120	7.77	883
8	Kolasib	469	22.33	1998
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3890</b>	<b>627.79</b>	<b>22762</b>

*Source: Commerce & Industries Department*

## II. Prime Minister Formalization Of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (PMFME) Scheme

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), in partnership with the State/ UT government, has launched an all India “Centrally Sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (PM FME Scheme)” for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprise.

The objective of the scheme include support for capital investment such as registration for GST, FSSAI hygiene standards and Udyog Aadhar, Capacity building through skill training, imparting technical knowledge on food safety and Support to Farmer Production Organization (FPO's), Self Help Group (SHG's), Producers Cooperatives & Co-operative Societies for capital investment, common infrastructure, branding and marketing.

Under the Scheme, 1155 no of applications have been received and Rs 6,41,02,596/- have been released for support to SHG's under MzSRLM/NULM and to SLTI/MFPRTC.

**One District One Crop (ODOP) :** One of the components under PMFME Scheme is to adopt ODOP wherein one product is selected for implementation in one district. The approach is to reap benefit of scale in term of procurement of inputs, availing common service and marketing of product. However, existing units producing other product are also supported.

The crop selected for ODOP in district wise is shown below:-

ODOP CROP SELECTED		
Sl. No.	Name of District	Crop Selected
1.	Aizawl	Mizo Chili
2.	Lunglei	Turmeric
3.	Saiha	Turmeric
4.	Champhai	Passion Fruit
5.	Kolasib	Turmeric
6.	Serchhip	Pineapple
7.	Mamit	Turmeric
8.	Lawngtlai	Mango
9.	Hnahthial	Turmeric
10.	Khawzawl	Pineapple
11.	Saitual	Ginger

### III. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMEGP is the KVIC programme implemented by both DIC and MKVIC. Under this scheme, more than 444 persons were provided financial assistance of margin money amounting to Rs. 1804.64 lakhs. During the year 2021-22, around 5472 employment were generated from the total 709 projects with total project costs amounting to Rs 5825.23 lakh under the scheme in 2021-22.

### IV. Industrial Infrastructure: Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Promotion of MSME in NE Region & Sikkim", the State is implementing the project "Development of Industrial Estate at Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual and Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte".

The projects main components include construction of rain water harvesting system and its distribution network that will provide raw water to all the industries located within the Industrial Park. The Project is expected to be completed within 2022-23.

## V. Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts:

Handloom, Textiles & Handicrafts plays an important role in developing the indigenous textile culture of Mizoram. Women and youth of the State are producing 'Puan' of different varieties; ranging from dress materials to other uses, like, baby carry puan (puak-puan) to furnishing, wall hangings, hand bags, pillow case, cushion cases, etc.

The number of weavers and its allied workers as per Nationwide 3<sup>rd</sup> Handloom Census was 39498 which reduced to 28539 as per 4<sup>th</sup> Handloom census. The annual production from the main item of production is approximately Rs 12381.83 cr for the year 2021-22.

The development of Handloom weaving is highly dependent on locally available raw-materials like Acrylic, Cotton and Silk Yarns for Production of Handloom fabrics. Under the Central Schemes, NHDC Ltd. is operating Ware-house in Aizawl to provide Yarns at subsidized rates to the Weavers and also operated the Yarn depots at Ramhlun South, Zungtui, Thenzawl and Mualthum North.

After Agriculture, handloom industry is one emerging sector that has imparted skill development and generated huge employment for the skilled and unskilled labour. The number of persons (skill imparted) during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 is 820 and 1100 respectively.

Various Central Schemes are implemented by the State for the development of the handloom sector, viz:

- i) Cluster Development Programme under NHDP at 12 locations.
- ii) Market Promotion Scheme under NHDP wherein 10 State handloom Expo and 8 District handloom Expo have been organized.
- iii) SAMARTH: Under this scheme, Skill upgradation training in various sectors under Textiles Ministry with an approved target of 510 trainees is proposed to be conducted.
- iv) Two projects funded by NEC: namely

Establishment of Handloom Training cum Production Centre at Phuaibuang: The project was completed successfully and the building is being utilized for conducting skill upgradation training on weaving to local weavers and its surrounding areas covering 40 weavers per batch.

Mara Handloom & Weaving Centre at Council Vaih, Siaha: The main objective of the project is to generate employment for the youths and women within Siaha district by imparting skill upgradation on weaving. 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.

Beside the above, Skill-Upgradation Training is provided to local youth through the following training centres;

- i) Weaving Training Centre, Aizawl,
- ii) Weaving Training Centre, Lunglei and
- iii) Weaving Training Centre, Siahla.

In order to alleviate the market-chain challenge, the Handloom Export & Facilitation Hub, Handloom Complex, Thenzawl has been constructed with a total project cost of Rs 8.731 Crores to manufacture export oriented fabrics.

## **VI. Minimizing Regulatory Compliances:**

Mizoram attained statehood in 1987. As a consequence, the State adopted Central Acts that were already in place in most of the State departments. Approximately 60% of the Acts enacted by State Departments are a direct adoption of the Central Acts. The State has formulated Rules in accordance with the prescribed Central Acts in respective State Departments. From the year 2020, as per the Central Government's directive to minimize compliance burdens, Government of Mizoram has given utmost importance to this exercise and initiated steps towards it.

The Government of Mizoram has taken certain initiatives such as constitution of a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to drive the mission of Minimizing Compliance Burden, formation of working group from stakeholder departments, uploading of concerned Acts & Rules on decriminalization from listed 5 specified sectors for NE region on the RCB portal. The State Government has also engage Ernst & Young as consultants for improving the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and Minimizing Regulatory Compliances Burden.

The major action plan drawn by various departments under Minimizing Compliance Burden includes:

- i. Registration/Renewals of hotels, homestay, restaurant, tour guides, tour operators & travel agents etc. to be done online. No requirement of decriminalization is declared by Tourism Department under Mizoram Registration of Tourist Trade Act 2020.
- ii. Non-adoption of The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 for Tea Sector; Revision of Exemption/Gazette related to Royalty Rates for Minor Forest Produce. No requirement of decriminalization is declared for the above-mentioned Act of Horticulture Department.
- iii. Elimination of inspection prior to registration under Mizoram Shops and Establishments Rules 2011; Amendment under Mizoram Factories Rules, 2014 wherein validity of license is increased to 10 years from 1-5 years.

- iv. The State government has also taken up the exercise to review all Acts/rules administered by the State of Mizoram to decriminalize minor violations. In this exercise 18 State Acts were identified for decriminalization to omit imprisonment.

## VII. Mizoram Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Assessment

The State took the initiative to implement and submit EoDB reform compliance evidence to DPIIT with Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2017-18. Mizoram submitted 44 reform evidence out of 372 for BRAP 2017-18, 96 compliance evidence out of 187 for BRAP 2019 and 57 reform evidence out of 301 for BRAP 2020. The State is committed to improve its attractiveness as an investor destination through implementation of reforms to create a business/entrepreneurship conducive environment. In the previous year's EODB's reforms implementation, Mizoram has improved and moved up to 25th from 30th position in 2019. Mizoram features in the aspirers list in EODB ranking 2020.

### *EoDB Mizoram assessment and ranking in BRAP from 2017 to 2020:*

Assessment Year	Evidence Submitted (Nos)	Evidence Approved (Nos)	Mizoram		Mizoram's rank among North-Eastern State	
			All India Rank	Score (%)	NE Rank	Score (%)
BRAP 2017	44	17	30	3.66	4	84.75
BRAP 2019	96	45	25	Not assigned	2	Not assigned
BRAP 2020	57	-	Mizoram features as <b>ASPIRER</b> . (Note: Assessment changed by DPIIT to qualitative method.)			

In June 2022, the BRAP 2022 Reforms was rolled out for implementation by the States and UTs. The BRAP 2022 has 352 reform action points, which are grouped into Business-Centric Reforms and Citizen-Centric Reforms with 261 and 91 reform points respectively. Currently, discussion is on with the stakeholder departments to assess the implementation.

## 2. 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) 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, 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. For private sector Sena Bamboo Industry, Bairabi has also been selected.
- 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 Edenthar Bamboo cluster and for private sector king Industries, Falkland has been selected.
- 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.
- 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.

### 3. Sericulture

Mizoram is one of the most promising States for development of Sericulture in India. Mizoram is an ideal home for all four varieties of plants for rearing of silk worm. Among the four varieties, one of the most commercially exploited and the costliest silk producing silkworm, Muga, which is only found in the North Eastern States of India, is naturally available in the forest of Mizoram. It is worth mentioning that Mizoram is one of the States to produce Bivoltine Silk to combat invading foreign silk.

The various opportunities in Sericulture for Mizoram are provided by the congenial climate throughout the year for silkworm rearing in the entire state and the Pollution free environment in the farm lands which is devoid of any industrial activities. The ready availability of land, silkworm food plants and wild silkworm stock which are naturally available in the forest renders sericulture to be a viable enterprise for the rural population. While most other agriculture and allied activities are practiced in hilly areas with poor condition of road and market access, the product of sericulture is less in weight but fetch high return with no marketing problem in selling of cocoons, pupae, silk yarn and fabrics. Sericulture and weaving also acts as a binding tool among the Mizo women as the main article of clothing woven by the Mizo women is a woven cloth or “puan”.

Out of the total population of Mizoram i.e. 10,97,206 as per 2011 census wherein the rural area population is 5,25,435 (47.89%), less than 0.5 % of the families take part in sericulture activities. And out of 830 villages in all the districts of Mizoram, only 211 villages i.e 25.42% are engaged in sericulture As per latest sericulture profile, there are 4546 numbers of sericulture farmers who are engaged in sericulture activities in over 5262 acres area of plantation.

The variety wise farms/centres is as below:

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

**Outcome in terms of production of during 2022 – 2023 upto October, 2022 is as under:-**

Items	Production Target	Achievement
<b>Mulberry</b>		
Dfls production ( Lakh Dfls)	14.951	8.969
Cocoon Production (MT)	696.018	278.347
Raw Silk Production (MT)	80	31.99
<b>Eri</b>		
Dfls production ( Lakh Dfls)	1.528	0.927
Cocoon Production (MT)	13.75	6.436
Raw Silk Production (MT)	11	5.196
<b>Muga</b>		
Dfls production ( Lakh Dfls)	6.0	3.285
Cocoon Production (MT)	240	104.892
Raw Silk Production (MT)	4.0	1.748
<b>Oak Tasar</b>		
Dfls production ( Lakh Dfls)	0.3	0.01
Cocoon Production (MT)	12.0	0.4
Raw Silk Production (MT)	0.2	0.006

**Silk Samagra – 1 :-** The Muga Silk Industry Development Project (2019-20 to 2021-22) is implemented under the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India via the Central Silk Board. The project has been implemented at Siaha district covering 400 nos. of beneficiaries for Muga Silkworm rearers, adopted seed rearers, graineurs and weavers. The Project envisages for production of cocoon from thrust areas in Siaha District along with employment generation, utilization of waste and forest land for economic gains, propagation of eco-friendly practices. It emphasizes on expansion and diversification of Sericulture in the state by utilizing available and sustainable Sericulture.

**Silk Samagra – 2 :-** The Eri Silk Development Project in Mizoram was implemented under Silk Samagra-2 under Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India via the Central Silk Board. The project is implemented for a period of 3 years (2020-21 to 2022-23) in five districts viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib, Serchhip and Hnahthial Districts. The project covers 538 nos. of eri sericulturists viz. farmers, seed rearers, graineurs, spinners and weavers. The Project emphasizes on the whole silk chain from Soil to Silk- Pre Cocoon and Post Cocoon activities to produce quality cocoon, yarn and fabric in Mizoram.

Apart from the Central Sector Scheme, the State is pursuing sericulture development under its flagship programme i.e. Social Economic Development Project (SEDP). 300 nos. of beneficiaries is envisaged to be covered under Social Economic Development Programme (SEDP) Family Oriented programme. Despite certain inherent problems and challenges, response from the rural areas on sericulture activities are increasing due to readily available market and low gestation period i.e. silkworm rearing takes only a month to produce cocoons.

Recognizing Mizoram being the most peaceful state and its congenial climate throughout the year for silkworm rearing, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India has declared Mizoram as a special Silkworm Seed Zone area for Muga Seed Silkworm rearing and also declared it ideal for Mulberry Bivoltine Seed rearing during summer crop.

#### **4. Mines & Quarrying**

**Exploration of Minor Minerals:** The major objectives of the State in regard to mineral resources is explorations of natural resources and its extractions with scientific method by introducing proper and systematic Mine Plans and Blast Designs as and where applicable.

The State is monitoring the flows of minor minerals within the state with enforcement of The Mizoram Minor Minerals Concession Rules 2000 (MMMCR-2000). In tune with the rules and regulation being practices, 23 Check Gates and five mobile check gates has been erected at different strategic locations for the proper maintenance of minor minerals extraction and transportation. As of now, DG&MR has issued 3 Mining Leases and 1257 Mining Permits. Inspections for feasibility of opening of new quarry and suitability for renewal of stone quarry considering all aspects for intrinsic economics and safety measures are effectively undertaken.

More than 1156 personnel are currently engaged in stone quarrying activities with 200 persons (Drivers/Commission) indirectly involve and 100 persons involve in sand mining activities. During the year 2021-22, 103 new mining permits had been granted with 365 mining permit renewals. 103 pre-feasibility survey/inspections were conducted for allotting new Stone Quarry & Sand Mining.

**Assessment and Investigations:** Resource Mapping with the objective of increasing the revenue collection from the minerals resources is undertaken under the Project, "Enhancement of State Revenue through Application of Information Technology in Monitoring Mineral Exploitations & Resource Mapping". The project is aimed to enrich the state data for estimating the state minor mineral reserve, enable proper maintenance of mineral wealth of the state through systematic Rules and regulations in tune with latest scientific technology available, aim at zero waste mineral exploitation and enhancement of state revenue through proper administration of mineral wealth of the state.

During the financial year of 2021-2022, Geotechnical investigation has been undertaken at various sites including Landslide area, Construction site and Critical Land Subsidence Areas such as Phullen landslide area, Hnahthial Peniel Veng, Dampui Village, Khawzawl to Tuipui Road Section, Mizoram Super-specialty Cancer Hospital and research Centre, Agriculture Complex Aizawl to name a few. Remedial measures were suggested at affected areas and mitigations measures at prone areas. The outcome of analysis at construction side was also used to determine method of action for implementation of developmental works in future. Geotechnical Investigation was conducted at the area of the existing District Hospital to know the feasibility and stability condition for construction of new RCC Hospital building.



## IX. INFRASTRUCTURE

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*“Infrastructure development is economic development”*

*– Kay Ivey*

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INFRASTRUCTURE COMPRISES basic facilities and services that are necessary for carrying out economic activities. Major infrastructures like roads, railways, telecommunication systems, waterways, airways, electricity, water supply, etc are basic catalysts for growth and development. The changing infrastructure landscape in the State has generated significant interest from external investors. Given the strong backward & forward linkages and the positive externalities that infrastructure generates, it is the main vehicle for social and economic transformation.

### 1. Roads

Road transport is the most commonly used and arguably the most important means of transport. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram is 8794.57 kms having a road density of about 41.72 km/100 sq km which is much below the national average of 166 km/100 sq km. India has a road network of approximately 4.87 Km of roads per 1,000 people and there is approximately 7.85 km of road per 1,000 population. The total revenue earned from taxes on vehicles, passengers & goods tax, supplies & disposals and road transport during the year 2021-22 is Rs 3385.73 lakhs. 14,476 no of licenses are issued during the year. Registration of Motor Vehicles are done by the 9 (nine) DTOs in district headquarters through VAHAN software. The number of vehicles registered during 2021-2022 are as follows:-

*Table : Registration of Motor Vehicles*

<b>NO. OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN MIZORAM</b>				
<b>(01-04-2021 TO 31-03-2022)</b>				
<b>SN.</b>	<b>CLASS OF VEHICLE</b>	<b>PVT.</b>	<b>GOV.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1	Adapted Vehicle	2	0	2
2	Agricultural Tractor	3	0	3
3	Ambulance	27	20	47
4	Bus	8	1	9
5	Construction Equipment Vehicle	153	0	153
6	Crane Mounted Vehicle	10	0	10
7	Dumper	102	0	102
8	Earth Moving Vehicle	27	0	27
9	Excavator (NT)	5	0	5
10	Goods Carrier	2264	12	2276
11	Luxury cab	5	0	5
12	M-Cycle/Scooter	14843	31	14874
13	M-Cycle/Scooter- With Side Car	2	0	2
14	Motor Cab	106	0	106
15	Motor Car	3236	22	3258
16	Motor Cycle/Scooter used for Hire	1184	0	1184
17	Omni Bus	0	13	13
18	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	219	0	219
19	Tractor (Commercial)	8	0	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22204</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>22303</b>

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

*Table 4: Density of Vehicles Registered*

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Density of Vehicles Registered</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
1.	Density of 2 wheelers registered per 100 Sq. Km	1032
2.	Density of 4 wheelers registered per 100 Sq.km	558
3.	No. of 2 wheelers in the state per population	5
4.	No. of 4 wheelers in the state per population	9

**Increase in no of Vehicles (Month wise)***Table : Increase in no of vehicles (Month Wise)*

SI. No.	Period (During)	No of all vehicles registered	No of 2-wheelers registered	No of 4-wheelers (Private) registered
1	April	2149	1530	308
2	May	2296	1690	358
3	June	2309	1751	363
4	July	1896	1427	310
5	August	2654	2062	392
6	September	2185	1567	351
7	October	2193	1636	338
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15628</b>	<b>11612</b>	<b>2420</b>

There have been 24 incidents of road accidents during the year 2021-22 with 22 persons killed and 20 persons injured.

- ii. **Performance of MST Buses :** The Department have 29 buses (Serviceable), however, MST Bus services within and outside Mizoram State were suspended between May to October 2021 due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic. Normal service of MST bus was resumed only from the month of November 2021.

The average number of own vehicles on road is 9 with fleet utilization percentage of 18 percent. The total kilometres operated during 2021-22 is 121188 kms with monthly average revenue of Rs 1.8 lakhs. No private bus has been engaged under MST banner

**Road Statistics**

Out of the total road network, National Highways covers 1470 km, BRO Roads covers 895.79 km, roads under other department cover 638.73 km, roads under CPWD cover 177.00 km and State Roads cover 6057.54 km which were constructed by the state government by investing huge amount of fund for the State Roads. In absence of any other means of transport (such as railways, waterways, etc) roads are the only means of communication, the importance and dependence of the whole state on the road infrastructure cannot be over-emphasized.



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

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Road Length	Black Top	Unsurfaced
1	National Highway	586.97	578.97	8
2	State Highway	262.20	262.2	-
3	Major District Road	708.89	708.89	-
4	Other District Road	784.76	695.76	89
5	Village Road	2236.67	1751.82	484.85
6	Road within Towns & Villages	299.46	291.58	7.88
7	City Road	934.55	794.69	139.87
	<b>Total under State PWD</b>	<b>5813.50</b>	<b>5083.90</b>	<b>729.60</b>

*Source: State PWD**Table : Bridges by Types*

Sl.No	Classification	No of Bridges
1	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Bridge	44
2	Pre-Stressed Concrete (PSC) Bridge	12
3	Built-up Steel Girder (BUSG) Bridge	33
4	Stiffened Steel Girderder Suspension Bridge/Cable stayed	2
5	Bailey Bridge (Temporary)	40
6	Timber Bridge (Temporary)	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>

*Source: State PWD*

### Major Schemes and Projects under the Sector

#### *Projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):*

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under the Ministry of Rural Development aims to provide connectivity to unconnected Habitations as part of poverty reduction strategy. Under the scheme, a total of 351 nos of road projects have already been sanctioned with a total road length of 4,465.77 Kms. Out of this, a total of 296 nos of project with a total length of 4238.09 Kms had already been completed and 55 nos of projects are ongoing.

*Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project(KMMTTP) - 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:*

As part of the Government of India's Look East Policy to establish a close relationship between Government of India and Myanmar, the project was initiated by the Ministry of External Affairs to provide a Multi Modal Transit Transport Route comprising of land, river, and sea routes through Mizoram State along the Kaladan River up to Myanmar, by road upto the Sittwe (Akyab) seaport in Myanmar, and then by Sea in the

Bay of Bengal. The new 2-Lane Highway takes off from 473.40 kmp of NH-54 within Lawngtlai Town. The project is expected to provide greater access for North-Eastern region, an alternate route to bypass the Siliguri Corridor known as Chicken-neck located near Nepal Border, for closer Diplomatic and Economic ties between India and Myanmar and other South East Asian countries, to facilitate trade and commerce between India and South East Asian countries, and for overall socio-Economic Development for the North-Eastern States.

**Distances to be covered by the KMMTTP**

Lawngtlai to Zorinpui (Mizoram) Land Route	=	87.18 km
Zorinpui Border to Kalewa (Myanmar) Land Route	=	45.00 km
Kalewa to Paletwa (Myanmar) Land Route	=	60.70km
Paletwa to Sittwe (in Myanmar) River Route	=	150.00 km
Sittwe to Kolkata Port (Bay of Bengal) Sea Route	=	539.00 km
<b>Total</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>881.88 km</b>

**Length of the Project:**

99.830 km as per Original Estimate

90.830 km as per Revised Estimate-I

87.180 km as per Revised Estimate-II

87.180 km as per Revised Estimate –III

The project was scheduled to be completed during 2014 but could not be completed till date due to land issues. The project had also been revised twice due to omission of essential items of works which were not reflected in the original DPR.

*Details of Funds for the KMMTTP*

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)	Sanctioned Cost of RCE-III (Cr)
Package -I	195.04	253.12	377.99	298.18	434.65
Package -II	186.96	207.14	305.61	239.33	322.24
Package - III	193.692	236.33	327.92	255.10	374.59
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>575.692</b>	<b>696.59</b>	<b>1011.52</b>	<b>792.61</b>	<b>1131.48</b>

The Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) for the third revision is Rs. 1131.48 Crores. Current overall physical progress of this project is 98.02%. Presently, out of the 8 nos of bridges to be constructed, 6 nos have already been completed and 2 nos to be completed.

**Mizoram Road Fund Board**

The Mizoram Road Fund Act 2007 was introduced on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2007 for establishing the Mizoram Road Fund to make provision for rehabilitation, maintenance and repair of roads, giving priority to the core network; and providing for the appointment of a Road Fund Board to administer the Fund, formulate and co-ordinate road planning, approve the road funding program and make recommendations to the Government on road network, road safety and traffic management policies and strategies for the State. A total of Rs. 40.53 crore was made available during 2022-23 to take up works under Road Fund Board.

**2. Air Transport**

Despite the State having only a single Airport, air transport has been one of the most important means of transport connecting Mizoram with the rest of the Country. Lengpui Airport is the only state owned airport in the country. There are three Domestic Airlines operating, viz., Air India, Indigo and Alliance Air. Improvement and Upgradation of the airport has been given priority by the State Government to achieve a measurable standard. During 2022-23, Improvement/Upgradation of Lengpui Airport has been taken up with fundings from (i) Special Assistance to State for Capital Expenditure of fund amounting to ₹ 20 cr., and (ii) NESIDS amounting to ₹ 19.59 crore for Improvement & Upgradation of Different Facilities at Lengpui Airport, Mizoram.

***Details of movement of cargo w.e.f. Dec/21 - Oct/22***

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Cargo (In Tonnes)</b>	<b>Mail (In Tonnes)</b>	<b>Total (In Tonnes)</b>
1	December/21	29.586	1.056	30.642
2	January/22	18.491	14.440	32.931
3	February/22	21.761	6.481	28.242
4	March/22	25.621	9.846	35.467
5	April/22	15.227	4.469	19.696
6	May/22	32.438	9.085	41.523
7	June/22	13.278	6.793	20.071
8	July/22	19.648	16.649	36.297
9	August/22	36.963	28.410	65.373
10	September/22	39.996	25.337	65.333
11	October/22	-	-	-

*Source: Civil Aviation Wing, GAD, Govt of Mizoram*

### 3. Railway

**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.

**Sairang Railway Station** is a proposed station which will connect from Bairabi Station 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 and it is expected to complete it before December 2023.

**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 Kalemoyo) in Myanmar to form part of the ambitious Trans-Asian Railway.

### 4. 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 Khawthlangtupui-** 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 Khawthlangtupui 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:** Proposal to conduct Hydrographic Survey & Techno Economic Feasibility Study for the development of IWT in River Chhimtupui was accepted by the Shipping Ministry, GOI. As appointed M/S Rites. Ltd. conducted hydrographic survey and survey report is awaited.

## 5. Housing & Urban Development

Implementation of urban housing and development is undertaken by the Department of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) through implementation of various schemes such as the National Mission Programmes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-Urban), Housing for All (Urban) and Smart Cities Mission, Implementation of Asian Development Bank assisted - NERCCDIP for Aizawl City (SIPMIU), Implementation of "10% Lumpsum Grants for North Eastern Region" under Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Provision of various Urban Infrastructures through implementation of Projects under State's Annual Plan and other Special Schemes like NLCPR, NEC etc., and implementation of "The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011" & Preparation of Master Plans for Cities and Towns in Mizoram and Regulation of Land Development & Building Constructions.

### Achievements made in the sector during the year 2022-23

#### *National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)*

DAY-NULM is a mission which aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skill-wage employment opportunities. DAY-NULM have been implemented since September 23, 2013 in all Districts of Mizoram. The Mission has five components which are as follows:

- 1) Social Mobilisation & Institutional Development (SM&ID) to mobilise the urban poor at the grass root level.
- 2) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) which aims to provide employment to both skilled and non-skilled labour.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- 5) 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.

Sl.No.	Category	Achievement during 2022-23	Achievement so far (since inception of the scheme)
1.	Number of skill training completed	1,105	18,803
2.	No. of skilled individual loan received	148	1,812
3.	No. of SHG formed	104	1,365
3.	No. of Self Help Group support with Revolving Fund	139	1,584
4.	No. of Self Help Group received loan	29	219

Source : UD&PA

NULM received 2nd award in SPARK ranking under the category of NER & Himalayan States for the year 2020-21 as Grants in aid for assistance to Govt. of Mizoram during 2021-22 amounting to Rs. 300.00 lakh.

### Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission (URBAN) has been implemented in the 23 Notified towns of Mizoram since 2015. With new 5(five) towns recently notified, the SBM(U) 2.0 is now being implemented in the 28 urban towns. All the towns have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status Certified by Quality Council of India (QCI) and are now striving towards achieving Open Defecation Free plus (ODF+).

Sl. No.	Category	Achievement during 2022-23	Achievement so far
1.	Individual Household Latrine(IHHL)	0	12,469
2.	Community Toilet/Public Latrine (CT/PT)	8	331
3.	Solid Waste Management Centre (SWMC)	1	1
4.	Open Defecation Free(ODF) - Towns	28	28

Source: UD&PA Dept

### Housing for All (HFA)

To achieve the vision of the Hon Prime Minister to achieve Housing for All by 2022 when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence, the Central Government launched a comprehensive mission Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (PMAY-Urban). Achievement of the State towards this goal is highlighted as follows:

*Town wise MIS Attachment & Grounding status on BLC Projects (as on 9.11.2022)*

Sl. No	City/Town Name	No of Approved Beneficiary	No. of MIS At-tached Beneficiary	% of MIS At-tache-ment	No. of House Grounded for Con-struction	% of Ground-ed Houses
1	Aizawl	7756	7151	92.20%	6050	78.00%
2	Darlawm	459	459	100.00%	438	95.42%
3	Lengpui	563	524	93.07%	524	93.07%
4	Sairang	678	660	97.35%	656	96.76%
5	Champhai	4103	4103	100.00%	4031	98.25%
6	Hnahthial	1131	1122	99.20%	1104	97.61%
7	Biate	268	268	100.00%	268	100.00%
8	Khawhai	326	326	100.00%	326	100.00%
9	Khawzawl	1451	1451	100.00%	1445	99.59%
10	Bairabi	573	573	100.00%	573	100.00%
11	Kolasib	2602	2476	95.16%	2428	93.31%
12	N. Kawnpui	750	750	100.00%	734	97.87%
13	Vairengte	1258	1258	100.00%	1254	99.68%
14	Lawngtlai	2121	1983	93.49%	1967	92.74%
15	Lunglei	3551	3551	100.00%	3504	98.68%
16	Tlabung	742	742	100.00%	742	100.00%
17	Mamit	750	697	92.93%	680	90.67%
18	Zawlnuam	376	376	100.00%	373	99.20%
19	Saiha	3772	3673	97.38%	3331	88.31%
20	Saitual	1260	1177	93.41%	1160	92.06%
21	N. Vanlaiphai	555	555	100.00%	543	97.84%
22	Serchhip	2570	2570	100.00%	2465	95.91%
23	Thenzawl	763	763	100.00%	754	98.82%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38378</b>	<b>37208</b>	<b>96.95%</b>	<b>35350</b>	<b>92.11%</b>

*Source : Socio Economic Development Programme(SEDPP)*

Family Oriented Programme under Socio-Economic Development Policy was implemented during 2022-23. Four (4) Trade items are taken up by the Department, in which there are 828 nos. of beneficiaries. District-wise number of beneficiaries is presented as below:-

District	No. of beneficiaries					
	Home composting	Waste to Wealth	Street Sweeping	Street Vending	Others	Total
Aizawl	12	6	18	487	2	525
Champhai	-	-	1	41	-	42
Hnahthial	1	-	-	21	-	22
Khawzawl	-	-	-	5	-	5
Kolasib	-	-	-	13	-	13
Lawngtlai	-	-	-	58	-	58
Lunglei	3	-	-	22	-	25
Mamit	2	-	-	49	-	51
Saitual	3	1	-	15	-	19
Serchhip	1	1	2	45	-	49
Siaha	-	-	2	17	-	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>828</b>

Source : UD&PA

### Aizawl Sustainable Urban Transport Project (ASUTP)

The Aizawl Sustainable Urban Transport Project (ASUTP) (at a total project cost of \$ 258 Million from ADB) will cover Greater Aizawl city development Planning Area of about 290 sq. km including 5 sq. km of City's core area. The project focus on non-motorized transports (mostly for pedestrian), suburban connectivity improvement, junction improvement, parking management, and various public transport enhancement measures, including, possible introduction of a new mode of transport, such as, ropeway.

### Parking House Support Scheme (PAHOSS)

In order to solve traffic problems due to inadequate parking facility, the Government of Mizoram has formulated a scheme for providing substantial amount of assistance for construction of parking space at various locations within Aizawl city by providing incentive to private, recognized NGOs, and Local Councils having suitable lands and buildings. So far, there are 403 beneficiaries under the scheme and an amount of Rs.1,124.80 lakh have been released. Assistance under the Scheme are released to the beneficiaries in 3 installments.

#### Achievement under PAHOSS

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

Source : UD&PA



## 6. Power

Power Sector is one of the most important sector of any economy and is among the Eight Core Industries of the Country. Over the past years, there has been an increase in the generation of power by the State which stands at **45.06 Million Unit** as on 2021-22. In order to provide a more reliable and dependable power supply, numerous steps have been taken by the State Government.

### Achievement In Power Sector During The Financial Year

- a) **Construction of 2x25MVA 132/33kV Sub-Station at Kawmzawl, Lunglei** to cater the load growth of Lunglei District at an estimated cost of Rs 1690.00 lakh funded under Special Assistance to State for Capital Expenditure was commissioned on 5.2.2022.
- b) **Tlawva Small Hydel Project** with installed capacity of 5MW funded under NABARD & MNRE at an estimated cost of Rs 7,340.00 lakhs was completed and commissioned on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2022.
- c) **Kawlhem Small Hydel Project** with installed capacity of 4MW funded under NABARD & MNRE at an estimated cost of Rs 4960.00 lakhs was completed and inaugurated on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.

### On-Going Power Projects of the State

- i) **Construction of 2x2.5MVA, 33/11kv Sub-Station with 11kV linking lines at Marpara** funded under SASCE at an estimated cost of Rs 809.00 lakh was started and expected to be completed within 12 months.
- ii) **Construction of 2x25MVA, 132/33kV Sub-Station at Lawngtlai with 33kV linking lines and associated bays** funded under SASCE at an estimated cost of Rs 1679.00 lakh was started and expected to be completed within 1 years.
- iii) **Strengthening and Augmentation of 132kV Sub-Station Luangmual by 3x25MVA Transformers** funded under SASCE at an estimated cost of Rs 1404.00 lakh was started and expected to be completed within 1 years.
- iv) **Strengthening and Augmentation of 132kV Sub-Station Sihhmui by installing additional 1x25MVA Transformers** funded under SASCE at an estimated cost of Rs 468.00 lakh was started and expected to be completed within 1 years.
- v) **Construction of 33kV S/C line between 33kV Maumual S/S and 33kV Indoor S/S, Aizawl** : The works is executed at an estimated cost of Rs 343.86 lakh from SEDP. The works is in progress.

- vi) **2nd Evacuation line of 60MW Tuirial HEP** : The works is executed at an estimated cost of Rs 3908.36 lakh from SEDP. The works is in progress. Completion is subject to availability of fund.
- vii) **Construction of 2x10MVA, 33/11kV Sub-Station, Chite, Aizawl** funded under NESIDS at estimated cost of Rs 10.49 Crore was started and expected to be completed within 12 months.
- viii) **Construction of 2x6.3MVA, 132/33kV S/S at Mamit with 33kV tower line up to Zawlnuam via Zamuang** at an estimated cost of Rs 4033.84 lakh under NESIDS is in progress and at completion stage.
- ix) **Construction of 132kV line (74km) from Bairabi to W.Phaileng via Mamit with associated bays** with an estimated cost of Rs 5495.00 lakh funded by NEC at a pattern of 90:10 is in progress and at completion stage.. With completion of this line, Mamit District can draw power from two sources and power supply condition of the district will be improved.
- x) **RDSS (Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme)** : Ministry of Power has sanctioned Rs 178.92 Cr for Pre-paid Smart Metering and Rs 233.82 Cr for Infrastructure works for reduction of losses in Mizoram. Infrastructure works for Modernization is yet to be sanctioned. Tendering of the work is in progress.
- xi) **Construction of separate 11kV feeders for power supply to agricultural lands** funded from NABARD Loan at an estimated cost of Rs 1224.95 lakh was started and expected to be completed within 2 years.

### Generation of Electricity

Generation of electricity from the state owned generation plants and electricity procured from Central Sector and Inter-State Generating Stations during the 2021-22 are as follows :

Sl. No	Name of Stations	Type	Energy Procured/ Generated (MU)	Remarks
<b>A.</b>	<b>Central Sector &amp; Inter-State Generating Station:</b>			
i)	Kopili HEP	Hydel	0	Under R&M
ii)	Kopili-II HEP	Hydel	0.67	
iii)	Khandong HEP	Hydel	10.52	
iv)	Ranganadi HEP	Hydel	65.09	
v)	Doyang HEP	Hydel	4.97	
vi)	Pare HEP	Hydel	24.34	
vii)	Tuirial HEP	Hydel	115.75	
viii)	AGBPP	Thermal	82.32	
ix)	AGTCCP	Thermal	46.05	
x)	Loktak HEP	Hydel	19.55	
xi)	Bongaigaon TPS	Thermal	136.91	
xii)	Farakka STPS	Thermal	14.85	
xiii)	Kahalgaon STPS	Thermal	8.37	
xiv)	Talcher STPS	Thermal	9.90	
xv)	Palatana GTP	Thermal	133.59	
xvi)	Baramura -IV & V	Thermal	57.44	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>730.32</b>	
<b>B.</b>	<b>State Sector (Owned Generation):</b>			
i)	Serlui B SHP	Hydel	10.66	
ii)	Maicham-II SHP	Hydel	2.66	
iii)	Kau Tlabung SHP	Hydel	6.76	
iv)	Teirei SHP	Hydel	4.06	
v)	Khawiva SHP	Hydel	1.21	
vi)	Tuipui SHP	Hydel	0.46	
vii)	Tuirivang SHP	Hydel	0.08	
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	2.08	
xiii)	Melriat Solar Plant	Solar	0.10	
xiv)	Khawiva Solar Plant	Solar	0.03	
xv)	Sihhmui Solar Plant	Solar	0.07	
xvi)	Kawlphetha Solar	Solar	0.04	
xvii)	Rooftop Solar	Solar	1.07	
xviii)	Free power from Tuirial HEP	Hydel	15.78	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>45.06</b>	

Source : P&E Department

**Consumption of Electricity by different sectors :** Consumption of Electricity by different sectors in the state of Mizoram during FY 2021-22 are as follows :

Sl.No	Categories/ Sectors	Consumption (MU)
1	KJS	5.632
2	Domestic	280.239
3	Non-Domestic	21.524
4	Commercial	47.889
5	Public Lighting	2.348
6	Public Water Works	0.140
7	Irrigation & Agriculture	80.5454
8	Industrial	9.585
9	Bulk Supply	15.966
10	Temporary	0.4024
	<b>Total</b>	<b>467.271</b>

Source : P&E Department

**Present Installed capacity and per capita availability status :** 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 2021-22 are as follows:

Name of Firm / Company	Name of Stations	Installed capacity (in MW)	Allocated share of Power (in MW)	Availability within Mizoram (in MU)
<b>Central Sector &amp; Inter-State Generating Station :</b>				
NEEPCO	Kopili HEP	200	9.24	730.32
	Kopili-II HEP	25	1.51	
	Khandong HEP	50	1.97	
	Ranganadi HEP	415	23.09	
	Doyang HEP	75	3.94	
	Pare HEP	110	6.34	
	Tuirial HEP	60	60.00	
	AGBPP	291	15.74	
	AGTCCP	135	8.10	
NHPC	Loktak HEP	105	5.27	730.32
NTPC	Bongaigaon TPS	750	40.65	
	Farakka STPS	1600	2.24	
	Kahalgaon STPS	840	1.18	
	Talcher STPS	1000	1.40	
OTPC	Palatana GTP	726	22.00	730.32
TPGL	Baramura –IV&V	42	10.50	
			<b>Total A =</b>	<b>730.32</b>

Source : P&E Department

Sl. No.	Name of Stations	Installed capacity (in MW)	Allocated share of Power (in MW)	Availability within Mizoram (in MU)
<b>B.</b>	<b>State Sector (Owned Generating Stations) :</b>			
i)	Serlui B SHP	12	12	10.66
ii)	Maicham-II SHP	3	3	2.66
iii)	Kau Tlabung SHP	3	3	6.76
iv)	Teirei SHP	3	3	4.06
v)	Khawiva SHP	1.05	1.05	1.21
vi)	Tuipui SHP	0.5	0.5	0.46
vii)	Tuirivang SHP	0.3	0.3	0.08
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)	Free power from Tuirial HEP	60.00	60.00	15.78
xiii)	Tlungvel Solar Plant	2.00MWp	2.00MWp	2.08
xiv)	Melriat Solar Plant	0.10MWp	0.10MWp	0.10
xv)	Khawiva Solar Plant	0.10MWp	0.10MWp	0.03
xvi)	Sihhmui Solar Plant	0.10MWp	0.10MWp	0.07
xvii)	Kawlphetha Solar	0.05MWp	0.05MWp	0.04
xviii)	Rooftop Solar	2.3MWp	2.3MWp	1.07
			<b>Total B =</b>	<b>45.06</b>
<b>Grand Total of Electricity available within Mizoram ( A+B) =</b>				<b>775.38</b>

Source : P&E Department

Per capita availability of electricity in the state of Mizoram in the FY 2021-22 is 583 units (approx.)

**Requirement and shortage of electricity :** The demand and shortage of electricity in the state of Mizoram as per 19<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey of India are as follows:

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 2021-22 are assessed to be 3% and 28.68% respectively.

**Number of households/Electricity consumers (Domestic /Commercial):** The number of electricity consumers in Domestic and Commercial category in the year 2021-22 are as follows :

Sl. No.	Category of consumers	No. of consumers
1.	Domestic	252896
2.	Commercial	12985

*Source : P&E Department*

**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 2021-22 are as follows :

1. Sale of power through Power Exchange (IEX) : 63.55 MU
2. Revenue received from sale of power : Rs 5.28 Crore
3. Sale rate : Rs 8.31 per Unit

### **Achievements and prospect in generation of renewable energy**

#### *Solar Generating stations and their generation during 2021-22*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Plant	Installed Capacity (MWp)	Energy Generation (MU)
1	Tlungvel Solar Plant	2.0	2.078
2	Roof Top Solar	0.902	1.073
3	SPV Plant at Kawlphetha Bldg.	0.113	0.038
4	SPV Plant at Khawiva S/S	0.5	0.031
5	SPV Plant at Sihhmui S/S	4.07	0.075
6	SPV Plant at Melriat S/S	0.3	0.100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7.885</b>	<b>3.395</b>

*Source : P&E Department*

### **On-going Solar Power Projects**

- a) 20MW Vankal Solar Power Plant
- b) 10MW Solar Power Project at Keifang

## 7. North Eastern Council

The North Eastern Council is a statutory advisory body constituted under the NEC Act 1971 and came into being on 7th November 1972. The Council became a Regional Planning Body for the North Eastern states since 2002 though initially set up as an advisory body. The Council has been instrumental in setting in motion a new economic and social endeavour with the objectives of achieving rapid development of the Region. The year 2022 mark the 50<sup>th</sup> Year since the Establishment of the Council.

- a) The NEC General Guidelines 2020 approved earmarking of 30% of the North Eastern Council's allocation for new projects under the existing 'Schemes of the North Eastern Council' as per the decision of the Union Cabinet held in January 2020 for focussed development of deprived areas; deprived/ neglected sections of society and emerging priority sectors in the North Eastern States.
- b) A Community Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented in Bunglei West RD Block in Lunglei District, Chawngte RD Block in Lawngtlai District, Zawlnuam RD Block and West Phaileng RD Block in Mamit District from the 30 per cent of NEC Budget allocation earmarked for new projects under the existing schemes. Block Development Committee has been constituted under the concerned Addl. Deputy Commissioner. Fund release for the Scheme in these RD Blocks during financial year 2020- 21 (for which sanction letter is received till 31st January 2021) are as under:

Name of RD Block	District	Approved Cost	No. of Works	Funds Sanctioned so far
Zawlnuam (Backward Community Grant)	Mamit	385.97	7	314.39
West Phaileng (Backward Community Grant)	Mamit	155.22	8	122
Chawngte (Chakma Backward Community Grant)	Lawngtlai	308.71	10 ( <i>Construction of School Building</i> )	123.00
Chawngte (Chakma Backward Community Grant)	Lawngtlai	295.68	17 ( <i>Rice area Expansion</i> )	10
West Bunglei (Backward Block Grant)	Lunglei	299.00	11	299
Chawngte (Backward Block Grant)	Lawngtlai	299.00	14	299
Lawngtlai (Backward Community Grant)	Lawngtlai	481.97	10	192.00
Chawngte	Lawngtlai	<b>456.00</b>	25	-
Bunglei (Backward Block Grant)	Lunglei	492.00	24	-
Bunglei (Identified Village)	Lunglei	187	13	-
Bunglei (Backward Block Grant)	Lunglei	312.00	11	312.00
Tipa Block (Backward Community Grant)	Siaha	491.68	11	10
Total	-	3672.55	161	1681.39

The balance allocation is bifurcated in the two existing components viz., State Component which is 60 per cent and Central Component which is 40 per cent. The Guidelines 2020 also approved as per decision of the Union Cabinet, allowing of projects under State component, up to 25 per cent of each State's normative allocation for sectors outside the mandate of NEC but which are considered important as per local felt needs with recommendation of the State Government.

1. The major achievements of the ongoing NEC funded projects (under 60% Budget Component) for various sectors in the State during the financial year 2022-23 are as under:



Name of Sector	No of Ongoing Projects	Total Cost of the Project (Rs in lakh)
Agri & Allied	2	742
Banking, Industries & Tourism	6	3,302
IFC&WSM	1	662.1
Medical & Health	3	1,163
Power	1	5,459
Transport & Communication	-	-
Science & Technology	6	2,627
I&PR	1	1,000
HRD&E	6	3,137
Total	26	18,092

2. New Projects Sanctioned: For the Financial Year 2022-23, the following projects have been approved by the Sectoral Empower Committee of NEC:
- Construction of Auditorium at Bethel Veng, Champhai, Mizoram: Rs 14.5 CR (IPR Sector)
  - Construction of Central Medical Warehouse- Rs 13 Crore (Medical & Health Sector)
  - Fostering Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure and Livelihood Opportunities (SDG ) at Lungleng and Sialhawk- Rs 5 Cr (BIT Sector)
  - Construction of Aizawl Institute of Arts & Music for NER- Rs 7 Cr (IPR Sector)
  - Our Heritage, Our Treasure at Vangchhia Tourist Spot- Rs 2 Cr (IPR Sector)
  - Construction of Market Building at West Phaileng, Mamit District-Rs 3 Cr (BIT Sector)
  - Establishment of Veterinary Information & resource Centre- Rs 10.24 Cr (Agri & Allied Sector)

## 8. North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS):

The Scheme was launched by Ministry of DoNER in 2015-16 for restoring the orphan roads (roads mostly constructed by NEC & BRO which were not developed any further) and for upgradation of inter-state connectivity. The following projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme 2020-21:

- Upgradation and Improvement of Sangau – Saisihchhuah – Siallam – Hakka Road (Sangau Saisihchhuah in Mizoram) –Rs 6608 lakh

- b) Upgradation and Improvement of Saiha – Lungbun – Tluangram – Haka Road (Lungbun to R.Kolodyne Mizoram)- Rs 5021 lakh
- c) Upgradation and Improvement of Hnahlan – Hmunhlui – Tuimang – Singngei Road (Hnahlan to River Tiau in Mizoram)- Rs 4417 lakh
- d) Upgradation of Zote – Farthlang – Buanli – Tuipui – Tawnzang Road in Mizoram)- Rs 2926 lakh

## 9. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) is fully funded by Government of India to fill up gaps of infrastructure in certain identified sectors. The NESIDS focus on exploitation of the huge Tourism potential of the area by way of strengthening related infrastructure and also give emphasis to creation of infrastructure of social sector like Health & Education. The broad objective of NESIDS is to ensure Development of North East Region by providing Financial Assistance for projects of:

- a) Physical Infrastructure relating to Water Supply, Power, connectivity and specially the projects promoting Tourism and
- b) Social Sector for creation of infrastructure in the areas of Primary and Secondary Sectors of Education & Health.

A total of 17 projects are ongoing under NESIDS with a total approved cost of Rs. 366.14 cr., of which some of them are nearly in completion. Sector-wise number of ongoing projects is as follows:

- Health Sector – 8 nos.
- Power – 2 nos.
- Tourism – 2 nos.
- Water supply – 3 nos.
- Roads & Infra. – 2 nos.

## 10. Non-Lapseable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) :

NLCPR is a scheme implemented by the Ministry of DoNER for infrastructure development of Northeast States in various sectors such as Roads and bridges, Power Supply, Water Supply, Health, Education, and other social sectors Planning Department acts as the Nodal Department for all NLCPR Projects implemented by the State. All projects funded under NLCPR are prioritized and proposed for funding by the Planning Department, with due consultation with concerned Minister and approved by the Chief Minister. There are 3 ongoing projects under NLCPR in the state with a total approved cost of Rs. 125.12 cr.



## X. INNOVATION

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*“What is the calculus of innovation? The calculus of innovation is really quite simple: Knowledge drives innovation, innovation drives productivity, productivity drives economic growth.”*

*– William Brody (born 1944), Scientist*

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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 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 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.

There are 3 (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.

### ACTIVITIES

The Innovation Facility Centre under Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council provided various requirement of Innovators, businessmen, entrepreneurs and local citizens. From designing to manufacturing of various innovative works viz. Designing and 3D Printing of automatic water pump controller, Innovative Grill device locally called Repmawi, shaft making for innovators, various fastening parts for installation of distribution transformer etc. The Centre has been providing solutions to mechanical related societal needs and problems and also tries to promote innovators by creating collaborative works with other technical institutes, trusts, societies etc. It has also hosted the Catalyse Tech Mizoram 2022 in collaboration with AIC-SELCO Foundation in which various innovators from the state pitched their ideas and the winners were awarded for further promotion of their ideas.

Towards management of Intellectual Property Rights, the Patent Information Centre (PIC) at Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council has facilitated vari-

ous clients and processed their needs. Two Patents and two Trade Marks were granted which were facilitated and filed by the PIC. A total of 10 (ten) IPR Workshops/Awareness Programmes were held collaboratively with different institutions. Two patents, two industrial designs and five Trade Marks were also newly filed.

Towards climate change research and activities, the Mizoram State Climate Change Cell under Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council has conducted Climate Change Thematic 3D Model Exhibition as a part of awareness programme where in 21 high schools from different districts of Mizoram participated and exhibit their models on 5th July 2022. In research and development, the cell has carried out primary data collection at 70 villages for tier II Climate Vulnerability Assessment: Water Resources approach. Simultaneously, five publications has been made namely, two issues of tri-annual newsletter-Climate Action in Mizoram, booklet - Analysis of Hazard occurrences with respect to rainfall in Mizoram, International peer-review journal 2022. Assessment of District Level Climate Vulnerability of Mizoram, India: Water resources Approach, Journal of Climate Change, 8(3), pp. 21-29 and Mizoram State Climate Change Cell Brochure.

For promotion of science popularization programmes amongst the masses and for promoting researchers from Mizoram, the Mizoram Science Congress 2022 was successfully organised by Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council in collaboration with other seven science NGOs during November 2022.

## **SCHEMES / PROJECTS RELATING TO SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**Inter-Institutional Programme Support on the Development and sustainable Utilization of Bioresources of Mizoram:** It is a collaborative project funded by Department of Biotechnology BT, Govt. of India. Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC) teamed up with IHBT, Palampur, IBSD, Imphal, Mizoram University and College of Horticulture, Central Agriculture University (CAU) with a total cost of Rs. 377.00 lakh. There are four sub-projects under this such as - Technological innovations for controlled production and value addition of three main fermented foods of Mizoram, Captive production of Shiitake and Oyster mushroom and their processing for Vitamin D2 enrichment, Introduction of low chilling varieties of apple (*Malus domestica* L.) in Mizoram to improve the livelihood of tribal farmers and Introduction of low chilling varieties of apple (*Malus domestica* L.) in Mizoram to improve the livelihood of tribal farmers

**Enhancement of Livelihood Options for Rural Women in Aizawl, Mizoram:** This project is funded by SEED Division, Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India on 28.12.2018. The project is implemented in collaboration with Mizo Hmeichhe Insuihkhawm Pawl (MHIP), Zemabawk Branch. MHIP is the largest women NGO in the state. Trainings of rural women in piggery farming, poultry farming and food processing to enhance their livelihood options are taken up under the scheme viz., fermentation of soyabean, pickling and drying of food items etc with demonstrations at Zema-

bawk Training Centre (in batches). A total of 331 number of women beneficiaries completed their trainings.

**Demonstration and Induction of Solar Powered Cold Storage in Khawzawl District, Mizoram:** A 10 MT Solar Cold Storage was installed at KVK Campus, Khawzawl at the project cost of Rs. 22.00 lakh funded by North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) under Technology Outreach and Service Scheme (TOSS). The Cold storage is utilized by various vegetable growers and sellers from Khawzawl. Technology demonstration and hands-on training on handling and operation of the system was also conducted. The Solar Cold Storage, being the first of its kind in the State, has attracted a lot of attention. To further disseminate the technology to larger public, detailed description and working of the system is presented in video format and uploaded in YouTube channel and website for wider publicity.

*Solar Powered Cold Storage at Khawzawl*



*Source: Directorate of Science & Technology*

**Technology led organic cultivation of Mushroom for enhancing livelihood of tribal women in Saitual, Mizoram:** Centre for Mushroom Production is established at Young Mizo Association (YMA) Sub-Headquarters building, Saitual, Mizoram with assistance from the North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) under Technology outreach and service scheme (TOSS) with a total cost of Rs. 14.93 lakh wherein state of the art equipment and tools for mushroom production are installed. The Centre has four chambers/sections namely Office/Buffering room, Inoculation room, raw material processing room and Fruiting room. Training of Master Trainers and beneficiaries, preparation of spawn culture and commercial spawn have been taken up.

**Motif Design on Traditional Mizo Puan:** North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) under Technology Outreach and Service Scheme (TOSS) funded the project with a total approved cost of Rs 24 lakh on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2022. The objective of this projects is to provide the computational power provided by modern technology such as smart phones to the general mass and traditional weavers in particular in their daily work in terms of record keeping, retrieval, or design of new pattern / motif of the cloth they are weaving.

**Large Scale Mapping of Wet Rice Cultivation Potential Area in Mizoram:** The main objective of the project is to map the existing wet rice cultivation areas in Mizoram and to identify suitable areas for expansion of WRC using Remote Sensing & GIS technology. The project is being implemented by MIRSAC with of 100% funding by NEC at a total cost of Rs. 2,10,41,580/- . The satellite imagery and RS & GIS software have been procured.

**Establishment of Digital Planetarium at Lunglei, Mizoram:** With the fund received from NEC, Digital Planetarium is constructed at Zohnuai, Lunglei has been established with total approved cost of Rs 314 lakh. . The planetarium has 50 seater planetarium and space study centre. It is a hub of space study for people especially from Lunglei and the southern part of Mizoram.

**Infrastructure Development for Biotechnology Cell in Mizoram:** A new building for biotechnology cell in Mizoram for carrying out various research activities in biotechnology and allied sectors will be constructed with funding from the NEC at a total cost of Rs 323 lakh. The cell will have research laboratories to facilitate research activities in biotechnology and life sciences. The Civil works has been transferred to Mizoram PWD.

**Enhancement of Drone Capability with LiDAR Sensor:** The main objective of the project is to procure LiDAR Sensor for enhancement of the existing Drone currently in used by MIRSAC which can be used for taking aerial photography tagged with coordinates (latitudes and longitudes) and it can capture height and terrain information of the land for the purpose of planning and monitoring of various developmental activities. The Project with total cost of Rs 12.00 lakh is being implemented by MIRSAC at a fund sharing pattern of 100% under SASCE.

**Construction and Establishment of Training Rooms for MIRSAC:** The main objective of the project is provide capacity building avenues in space technology to state line departments for effective use of technology in their respective fields of development. Consequently, the project has also envisaged the establishment of training facility at MIRSAC for meeting the above objective. Construction of Training Room have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakh at a fund sharing pattern of 100% under SASCE.

**Establishment of Color Web Printing Press:** The project is implemented in collaboration with Mizoram Press Owners Association (MPOA). Construction of new 4-color

web-offset press building is completed at Phunchawng, Aizawl at a project cost of Rs. 4.00 crore. Purchase of machines/ equipment has been completed.

**Establishment of Science Centre at Lunglei:** Construction work was continuously carried out during the reporting year for establishing Lunglei Science Centre at Zohnuai, Lunglei. The construction work of the building and staff quarters has been completed. Joint inspection was held on by CSO, Senior Curator, EE (Building Division), SDO (Electric Sub-Division) PWD and members of Village Council, Zohnuai. The fabrication and installation of Exhibits items for Fun Science Gallery was completed by CMD, Kolkata during 22.3.22 – 30.3.22. All the park science exhibits items arrived at Lunglei Science Centre for installation. They will be installed by February 2023. Outdoor Pavilion and Water Tank was constructed with funding received under SEDP. Allocation of fund was received for 'Landscaping of Lunglei Science Centre and Digital Planetarium at Zohnuai' under Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure (SASCE) 2021-'22 and work has been executed by PWD, GoM.



### **Space Based Information Support for Decentralised Planning**

The main objective of the project is to map and update the previous cycle of Land use Land cover (2012) with the current cycle of images acquired in 2018 at 1:10,000 scale. The project is implemented by NRSC & MIRSAC with total cost of Rs. 20.87 lakh (100% funding) and has achieved 90% physical progress.



## 2. Startup & Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

The Government of Mizoram has set up Mizoram Startup Mission (MSUM), a Government Society under the aegis of Planning & Programme Implementation Department on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 vide Memo No.J.11011/1/2022-POL/VOL-II and the certification by the Registrar of Firms and Societies (Registration No. MSR 1547 of 20.10.2022), to subsume the function of both the Mizoram State Entrepreneurship Development Monitoring Committee (MEDMOC) and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (EDC) and take up the implementation of Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (EDS) with a greater focus on developing a Startup ecosystem in Mizoram. It has converged with different departments and partner agencies not only from Mizoram but from outside of the state to create network and linkages, share curricular, acquire more development strategies and caters to all the needs of startups and entrepreneurs of the State and facilitate mutual cooperation between Departments active in this sector.

The main mission is to create, nurture and coordinate the development of a vibrant & sustainable startup ecosystem and promulgate a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation in Mizoram. The mission has the following components.

**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 MSUM 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.

**Capacity Development Programmes:** As part of MSUM project, as an approach to capacity development programme on topics such as entrepreneurship, management, innovation, and so on is concerned with the human factor in development. It spurs people to respond positively to environmental incentives to entrepreneurship by developing appropriate knowledge and attitude. The main objectives are to identify, motivate and enlighten them on the importance of choosing an appropriate opportunity and also to strengthen entrepreneurial and professional management skills by providing inputs on existing economic scenario and other current issues. Stated simple, the capacity development programme aims to effect change on an individual and the community level. The components of change include knowledge, attitudes and skills relevant to the entre-



preneurship function. It also involves the values and orientations of the group with respect to entrepreneurship.

Diploma Courses related to startup, entrepreneurship, management and innovation under the approval of the MZU Academic Council be operated in parallel with the other MSUM programmes to cater the need of aspiring entrepreneurs in collaboration with MZU Incubation Centre.

**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.

**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 ₹ 7.5 lakh or half the estimate of the business plan, whichever is lower) or through bank loan. The overarching objective of this initiative, besides financial assistance to turn ideas into action, is to spread awareness on entrepreneurship among the masses in general and to promote it among the youth in particular through open Competition. The initiative goes further by putting in place a mechanism for monitoring the progress of the ventures funded under it, provide institutional and knowledge-based support and scrutinize whether the fund granted is being utilized properly.

**Business Plan Contest (Mizoram Kailawn):** "Mizoram Kailawn" is the branding for the business plan contest, a multi-stakeholder initiative with the objective of facilitating a state-wide societal culture that accepts and appreciates entrepreneurs, making it easier for promising potential entrepreneurs to gain institutional support, community recognition and encouragement from family in their journey towards entrepreneurial success. The highlight of the Contest will be outreach roadshow to all district and a four-day residential bootcamp programme which will hone the skills and ideas of the contestants.

The Contest will be conducted in collaboration with reputed national level management institutes.

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

**Startup & Entrepreneurial Events:** Events such as support the local expo, business summit etc. are conducted from time to time to bring together in an interactive manner with 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. Startup Hackathons and Grand Challenges, etc. will also be organized for identification of public problems and producing solutions that can be provided by the private sector.

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

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

**Master Trainer Programme:** Creation of a cadre of Entrepreneurship Master Trainers is envisaged for the purpose of spreading awareness on entrepreneurship within the State as well as mentoring and handholding potential entrepreneurs. The Master trainer (Trainer's Training) Programme is expected to produce Master Trainers in the field of entrepreneurship for percolating the ideas, importance and roadmap for entrepreneur-

ship 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.

**Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cell:** EKC's soon to be renamed as Startup Cells have been set up as satellite centres of EDC at partner institutes in every district. The cells will provide easier access of support, handholding and guidance with assignment of Master trainers and other experts in each cell. Currently, there are 20 EK Cells in Mizoram to facilitate the needs of local entrepreneurs and students by providing soft skill trainings, workshops, competition-based events and awareness programmes related to startups, entrepreneurship and innovation. The principal aim is to introduce and inspire students with the aspiration, capacity and inclination towards entrepreneurship.

**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 totalling ₹313.52 lakh has been granted to 69 startups that were selected through open competition mode. Of these, 35 are women led startups. 60 other promising entrepreneurs have been identified by winning business plan contests organized in collaboration with IIM Calcutta Innovation Park. Four incubation centres have sprung up viz. Mizoram University Incubation Centre, BioNEST Incubator, RAFTAAR Agri-business Incubator, Common Incubation Centre (under Mizoram Food Processing & Research Training Institute). 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 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. 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. It is, therefore, important to nurture the entrepreneurial tendencies of the youth at a younger age.

Mizoram's entrepreneurial landscape has evolved towards supporting multiple disruptive sectors. Areas such as public procurement, grassroot innovation with rural impact, incubation and capacity building could lead to exponential benefits. Stakeholders such as private businesses, incubators, accelerators managers, financial institutions etc could support the Government efforts as we look ahead to another year of exceptional growth in Mizoram's startup story.



## XI. SERVICE SECTOR

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*“Every business is a service business”*

*– Philip Kotler*

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### 1. Trade & Commerce

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM had taken a keen interest in development of Border Trade which is achieved by opening up of Gateway to South-East Asian countries through Indo- Myanmar under Act East policy (AEP) erstwhile Look East Policy. The objective of Act East Policy (AEP) is to promote economic cooperation, develop cultural ties and formulate strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region through continuous engagement at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels thereby providing enhanced connectivity to the States of North Eastern Region with other countries in the neighborhood. Various plans have been framed at bilateral and regional levels to develop and strengthen connectivity of Northeast with ASEAN region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc.)

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

#### **Trade Policies and trade facilitation:**

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

#### **Border Trade with Myanmar :**

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

gic point of Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project which is expected to be an important export point from Mizoram. Land has already been provided for this Project and approval accorded for development of Border Haat between Government of India and Government of Myanmar. Mode of Operation (MoO) is still under process. A fund amounting to Rs. 15.00 crore has been received from Special Assistance to States under Capital Expenditure (SASCE) for Infrastructure Development for Border Trade Facilitation at Zokhawthar during 2020-2021. Works has been going on vigorously for implementation of the project.

### **Border Trade with Bangladesh :**

Development of Integrated Check Post (Border Trade Point between India and Bangladesh along Mizoram Border) at Kawrpuichhuah near Tlabung is effectively taking place with immense effort and in line with Land Port Authority of India (LPAI). There is also proposal for setting up of Border Haat at Silsuri, Marpara, Tuipuibari and Nunsuri. NEC has approved Rs. 14.03 crore for construction of Lunglei Market and Trade Centre.

### **Problems and Future Prospects in Agricultural markets:**

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

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 neighboring states and countries which will have a great impact on economy of the State.

In order to have efficient and effective administration and management of Markets in Mizoram, the Mizoram Market (Regulation & Facilitation) Act, 2022 was passed in the Mizoram Legislative Assembly and Notified in the official Gazette on 31.03.2022.

Permits for movement of Agricultural produces beyond and into the state of Mizoram have been issued for Inter-state Trade as per provision of The Mizoram Agriculture Products (Prohibition of Movement) (Amendment) Order, 1999, and Checkgates were opened at Vairengte, Kanhmun and Bairabi. The revenue collected during 2021-2022 is **Rs. 135.81 lakh** from the target of **Rs. 150.00 lakh**. Implementation of Mizoram Market (Regulation & Facilitation) Act, 2022 is also expected to earn more revenue for the State in future.

## 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, as per the Minutes of the Meeting of State Broadband Committee held on 29.3.2022, 120 villages are still not covered by mobile connectivity. It is conservatively estimated that it will require the installation of at least another 116 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 tele-density (measured as telephone connections per 100 individuals). For a population of about 11 lakh (2011 population census) the total telephone subscription base (wireline+wireless) is 14 lakh, and the tele-density is 113.73 (the national average stands at 84.88) as per the Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators for January-March, 2022. It may be postulated that this apparent contradiction of low network coverage versus high tele-density 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.

### Tele-density (wireline+wireless) Internet Subscribers - 2021-2022

Year	Tele-density (%) (measured as telephone connections per 100 individuals)			Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total Subscribers (In lakh)	4.6	6.5	11.1
2020	112.09	97.31	124.51	Tele-density(%) (Internet subscribers per 100 population)	83.76	96.14	90.54
2021	116.63	117.30	116.08				
2022	113.73	111.95	115.20				

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 installing Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) system for offices in the capital, providing Inter District Wireless Network via Air Fiber and connecting all the district & block headquarters with the state capital through Mizoram State Wide Area Network (MSWAN). The Common Service Centre (CSC) Scheme envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to rural citizens of In-

dia, 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. Bharat Net project aims to connect all 763 Village Councils in Mizoram. Finally the Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India is implementing a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) in the NE Region for the installation of mobile telephone towers at identified uncovered villages and along National highways.

*Table 11.1 : District-wise Number of Mobile Connections (2020-2021)*

SN	District	AIR-TEL	BSNL	VODAFONE & IDEA	JIO	TOTAL
1	Mamit	44916	7080	1846	12325	66167
2	Kolasib	47236	17807	6270	28273	99586
3	Aizawl	316981	105681	73938	232924	729524
4	Champhai	85318	5958	6471	11497	109244
5	Serchhip	52480	18817	3364	21781	96442
6	Lunglei	92068	70203	8751	61400	232422
7	Lawngtlai	33353	30998	977	14055	79383
8	Siaha	32060	23187	956	12145	68348
9	Saitual	138	75	0	0	213
10	Khawzawl	1374	30	0	0	1404
11	Hnahthial	260	220	0	0	480
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>706184</b>	<b>280056</b>	<b>102573</b>	<b>394400</b>	<b>1483213</b>

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics*

### 3. Banking and Financial Services

The total bank branches functioning as on 31.03.2022 stood at 234, out of which 75 branches are located in rural areas, 72 in semi-urban area and 87 in urban areas. The total number of ATMs in the State is 194 of which 15 are in rural areas, 55 in semi-urban and 124 in urban areas.

Further, there are 335 nos. of Customer Service Point (CSP) in the State which is also called a Bank Mitra designed under PPP (Public Private Partnership) where the Bank Mitra or CSP works as a representative or agent of Bank and appointed to provide Banking service to citizens.

The population (as per 2011 Census) served per branch comes to 4689. 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.

#### District Wise Bank Branches and ATMs in Mizoram (As on 31.3.2022)

District Name	Number of Branches				Number of ATMs			
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total
Mamit	11	2	0	13	2	4	0	6
Kolasib	7	13	0	20	2	8	0	10
Aizawl	18	0	87	105	6	0	124	130
Champhai	5	13	0	18	0	10	0	10
Serchhip	9	7	0	16	1	4	0	5
Lunglei	6	15	0	21	1	15	0	16
Lawngtlai	5	7	0	12	1	4	0	5
Siaha	1	6	0	7	0	5	0	5
Saitual	6	4	0	10	1	2	0	3
Khawzawl	4	3	0	7	1	2	0	3
Hnahthial	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>194</b>

Source : Lead Bank

#### 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:

Name of Bank	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
Commercial Banks	8373.96	3165.11	37.30	9178.10	3550.90	38.69
Mizoram Rural Bank	4154.80	2052.88	49.41	4234.65	2511.33	59.30
MCAB Ltd.	1375.67	845.47	61.46	1384.24	977.81	70.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>13904.42</b>	<b>6063.46</b>	<b>43.61</b>	<b>14796.99</b>	<b>7040.04</b>	<b>47.58</b>

Source : Lead Bank

### Deposits & Advances

Deposits: The total deposits registered an absolute increase of Rs.892.57 crore from Rs. **13904.42** crore at the end of March 2021 to Rs. **14796.99** crore at the end of March 2022, showing a growth 6.42% during the period.

Advances: The total advances increased to Rs. **7040.04** crore at the end of March 2022 from Rs **6063.46** crore at March 2021 ending. The CD Ratio correspondingly increased to **47.58** from **43.61**.

#### *Credit Disbursement of Banks under Annual Credit Plan (Priority Sector)*

Sector	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Target Amount	Achieved Amount	Achievement %	Target Amount	Achieved Amount	Achievement %
Agriculture	559.98	303.39	54.18	748.67	310.80	41.51
Crop Loan	136.09	39.36	28.92	116.18	53.09	45.69
MSME	926.91	749.52	80.86	928.40	748.32	80.60
Other Priority	339.13	271.40	80.03	292.26	255.87	87.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1826.02</b>	<b>1324.31</b>	<b>72.52</b>	<b>1969.33</b>	<b>1314.15</b>	<b>66.77</b>

*\* Crop loan is included in agriculture*

### 4. Tourism Sector

The State of Mizoram is blessed with natural scenic beauty, virgin forests, rolling hills, pleasant climate throughout the year which offers tremendous scope for adventure tourism in the region. If developed and promoted well there is high potential for contributing to the economic growth and development for the State. Tourism Department which is the nodal agency in the State Government 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.

#### *Tourism Facilities – 2021-2022*

No. of State Owned Tourist Facilities		No. of Registered Private Hotels	No. of Travel Agencies	No. of Tour Operators
Departmentally Managed	Outsourced to Private Parties			
42	31	52	41	8

*Source : Tourism Department*

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 Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Several new products were recently introduced to diversify markets in the tourism sector such as Golf Tourism at Thenzawl Golf Resort; Eco- Adventure Tourism at Reiek, Muthi, Tuirial Airfield and Hmuifang; Wellness Tourism at Thenzawl and Aero-sports at Serchhip. Initiative are also being taken to develop niche products like Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Exhibition (MICE) Tourism at Chite in Aizawl , Religious and Pilgrimage Tourism at different religious sites in the State and Responsible Ecotourism at Khamrang.

There has been significant progress in tourist arrival during the year 2021-22 which declined in the previous year due to Covid-19 Pandemic. The number of tourist arrival has risen from 20564 in 2020-2021 to 132616 in 2021-2022. Revenue earned by the Department has also increased from Rs. Rs.38.39 Lakh in 2020-2021 to 148.55 Lakh in 2021-2022.

*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	16177
2020-2021	20564	3	20567
2021-2022	132522	94	132616

*Source : Tourism Department*

#### 4. Civil Supplies

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed in 2013. The main motive behind NFSA, 2013 is that no individual or families be denied their rightful quota of food (which in the case of Mizoram is rice). As such, the Department of Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs (FCS&CA) is striving to see that all eligible families are included in the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) framework.

As the nodal Department for implementation of the NFSA, 2013 FCS&CA is mandated with the vital responsibility of providing food security to all citizens residing within the State. As on November, 2022, the Department has distributed 1,11,457.52 qtls of foodgrains to 2,82,171 nos. of households under the Public Distribution System (PDS) at a subsidized rate. Further, advance stocking of 217953.75 qtls of rice for identified villages was carried out at 79 nos. of Supply Centres to avoid starvation on account of inaccessibility during the long monsoon season in the State.

As per the SDG Baseline Index 2021-22, Mizoram has achieved 99.88% under the Food Security Act, 2013. The Act aims to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable price. In order to achieve 100% coverage, the State Government has taken up many initiatives. Digitization of revised NFSA Ration Cards on Ration Card Management System is under process for which the complete compiled list of newly selected NFSA beneficiaries are being collected from all districts. Compiled list of Persons with Disabilities (PwD) has also been submitted to the line Ministry.

Construction of Concrete Intermediate Storage godown at 10 (ten) locations at a project cost of Rs. 19.22 crore under Central Sector (CS) Scheme was satisfactorily completed. Moreover, Construction of 21 Warehouses with related Infrastructure at a project cost of Rs. 39.61crore under NABARD Warehousing Loan was also satisfactorily completed.

##### *Category-wise Ration Card Holders*

State	SCHEMES						Total Cards	Total Units
	AAY		PHH		NON-NFSA			
	Cards	Unit	Cards	Unit	Cards	Unit		
Mizoram	25454	63480	142023	605835	114694	484889	282171	1154204

*Source : FCS&CA Department*

**Rates :**

Scheme	Entitlement	Price		
		Procurement	Ex-Godown	Retail
AAY	35 kgs per card	@ Rs. 3/kg	@ Rs. 1.57/kg	@ Rs. 2/kg
PHH	5 kgs per head	@ Rs. 3/kg	@ Rs. 1.57/kg	@ Rs. 2/kg
Non-NFSA	8 kgs per head	@ Rs. 27.50/kg	@ Rs. 14.50/kg	@ Rs. 15/kg
T.OVER	8 kgs per head	@ Rs. 8.30/kg	@ Rs. 14.50/kg	@ Rs. 15/kg
OMP	8 kgs per head	@ Rs. 27.50/kg	@ Rs. 14.50/kg	@ Rs. 15/kg
OMSS(D)	8 kgs per head	@ Rs. 20.00/kg	@ Rs. 14.50/kg	@ Rs. 15/kg
W.I	8 kgs per head	@ Rs. 5.65/kg	@ Rs. 6.00/kg	@ Rs. 6/kg

*Source : FCS&CA Department***Quantity of Food-Grains Procured and Price :**

Sl.No	Scheme	Quantity procured (in qtls.)	Amount
1	NFSA	6,02,781.3	27,29,77,854.00
2	OMP	3,18,837.90	97,82,06,160.00
3	OMSS(D)	44,444.43	10,00,00,000.00
4	W.I	7,463.70	42,16,991.00
5	NON-NFSA	81,378.60	17,90,32,920.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,54,905.93</b>	<b>1,53,44,33,925.00</b>

*Source : FCS&CA Department***Fair Price Shops, Distribution and Subsidy**

Fair Price Shops	Total distribution (Jan, 2022 – 11 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2022)	Subsidy borne by the state
1258 (automated)	760401.25	Rs.56,13,58,031.00

*Source : FCS&CA Department***Distribution of edible oil/kerosene/gas under TPDS/procurement of wheat and rice.**

**Kerosene Oil:** Kerosene Oil allocation is received quarterly from the Government of India and Allotment Order is prepared accordingly. The State allocation is 648KL. The dissemination of the commodity is done through carrying agents to all the Districts under the supervision of the concerned DCSCOs. There are 22 (twenty two) designated centres and 5 (five) carrying agents of Kerosene 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 3,35,716 active connections in the State. Home Delivery is currently implemented in 16 localities of Aizawl city.

**Verification of weights and measures:** Verification of weights and measures is taken up by the Department through the subordinate establishment i.e., Legal Metrology. As per section 24 of The Legal Metrology Act, various instruments/materials used for weights and measures like counter machine, beam-scales, weighbridge, water meter, carat weight, dispensing pump, electronic weighing machine, measuring tape etc. are inspected at an interval period of time. Such instruments and materials are adjusted, locked, sealed and set by the responsible and competent officials of the Department and issued certificate to the concerned persons as necessary.

The Department has recently installed 60 MT capacity of Electronic Digital Weighbridges at Government Muanna Godown (GMG) Zuangtui and Principal Distribution Centre (PDC), Lunglei. Besides this, Electronic-Point of Sale (E-POS) Machines are provided to all retailers for their use at their respective Fair Price Shop.

## 5. 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 prepare 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*

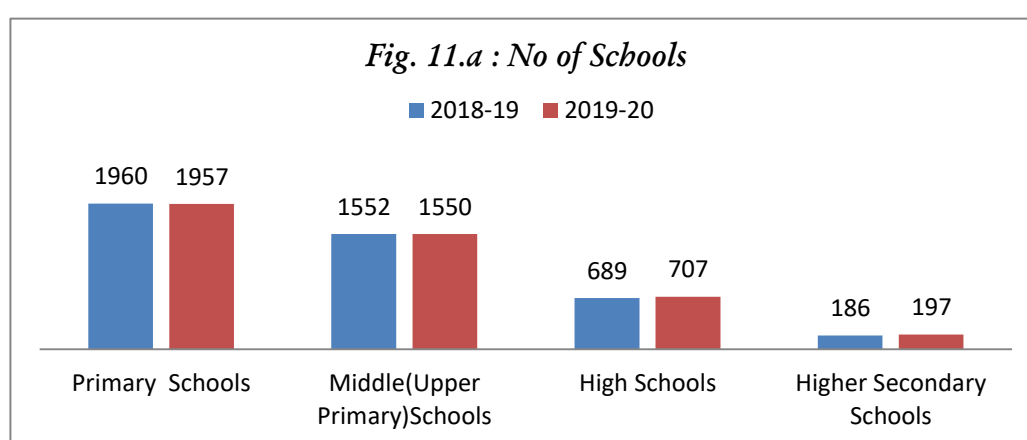
State	1991			2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mizoram	82.3	85.6	78.6	88.8	90.72	86.75	91.33	93.35	89.27
India	52.21	64.13	39.28	64.83	75.26	53.67	72.99	80.89	64.64

*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.

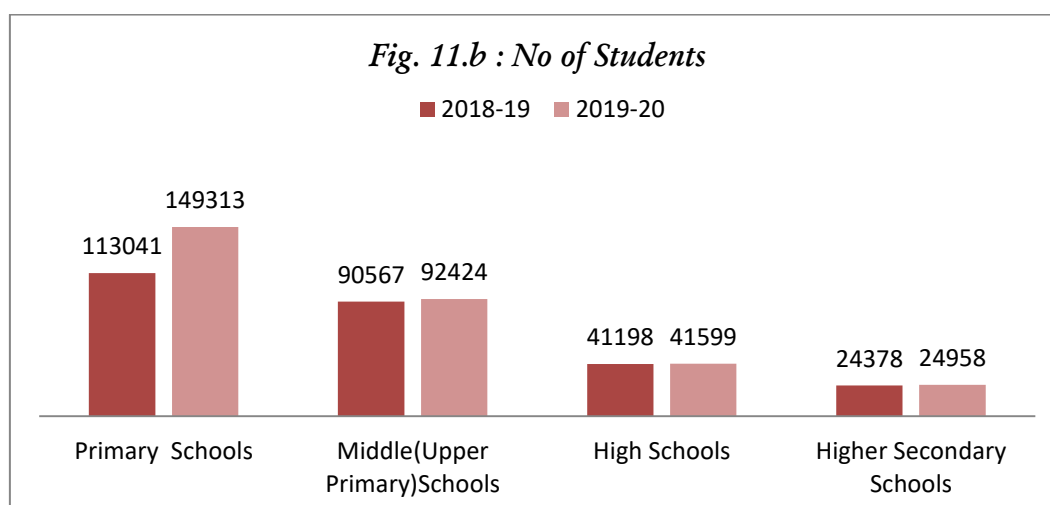
### School Education

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 concern. 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.

<i>Table 11.13</i>				
Stage of Education	2018-19		2019-20	
	Drop out Rate (avg)	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	Drop out Rate(avg)	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
<b>Primary Schools</b>	3.5	1:17	3.75	1:19
<b>Middle (Upper Primary) Schools</b>	4.69	1:10	4.53	1:10
<b>High Schools</b>	-0.09	1:09	7.83	1:10
<b>Higher Secondary Schools</b>	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 amount to 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

*Source: School Education Department*

### **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 Padhna-LikhnaAbhiyan (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 was formed on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2020.

### **Higher Education**

There are 3 universities in Mizoram namely Mizoram University, College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, Central Agricultural University, Mizoram and ICFAI University. There are 30 colleges of which 21 nos. are Government owned and the rest 9 (nine) colleges are privately owned. In addition, there are 5 (five) Government professional institutes under the Department.

The Intake capacity of the 21 Govt (State) college and 5 institutions (IASE, MHTC, Law College, Mizoram Polytechnic & Women's polytechnic) is 20,308 and the enrolment rate is 94.47%. The overall teacher student ratio is 1:23 while the dropout rate is 4.18%.

### **National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC)**

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) across the country have to meet stringent educational standards known as accreditation from National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC). NAAC was established by UGC in 1994 to evaluate the performance of HEIs. NAAC's mandate includes the task of performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation of universities and colleges. Currently, 70% of HEIs under Higher & Technical Education Department, Govt. of Mizoram have obtained accreditation from NAAC. 24 HEIs (21 Under Graduate Colleges and 3 Professional Institutions) have obtained recognition of University Grants Commission (UGC).

No. of accredited HEIs : 17 (Seventeen) Colleges/Institutions

Grade A	:	2
Grade B++	:	1
Grade B+	:	2
Grade B	:	8
Grade C	:	4

During the year 2021-22, **3445** students completed Under Graduate Course of which 2998 were in Arts, 249 Science, 180 in Commerce and 18 in Home Science. During the same period, **55** students completed Bachelor of Law (LLB) **4393** students completed DCA Course and **134** students completed Diploma course in various streams. **346** persons were allotted seats for various Professional Courses both within and outside Mizoram i.e., *SMATEE (121)*, *NEET (116)* and *JEE (109)*. Furthermore, **39** students completed D.El.Ed., **23** students completed Diploma course and **26** students completed B.Ed. from Mizoram Hindi Training College during the period. From the Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 122 students completed B.Ed. course and 37 students completed M.Ed. course. Finally, 8 colleges have been declared Single Use Plastic (SUP) free.

### **Rastriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA 2.0)**

The Scheme aims to improve access, equity and quality in higher educational Institutions. There are three components under RUSA 2.0:

- i) Infrastructure Grants to Colleges – 15 Colleges have received fund under this component and construction of 12 (twelve) Colleges buildings have been completed.
- ii) Upgradation of Existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree College – 4 colleges receives support under this component. Construction of new buildings and renovation of existing buildings/facilities have been completed in all the 4 colleges.
- iii) Faculty Recruitment Support Scheme – Out of 72 approved posts, 69 posts were filled under this component. Though discontinued by the Ministry, continued support is given by the State Government.

### **Issues to Address**

The imposition of nation-wide lockdown due to the Covid 19 pandemic situation, adversely affected the academic Programme in the state. Though the Govt. takes multidimensional measures to alleviate the problems faced, the Educational system/programme, on account of closedown of all classes including consultation system is restricted resulting in postponement of Examinations and conduct of classes and examination on online-mode.

Higher Education Institutions under Higher & Technical Department faced pressure for increase in the number of enrolment due to the prevailing pandemic and this urgently requires adequate finance for installation of necessary technical equipment to conduct/adopt online mode of Teaching/Learning etc. in all colleges/institutions. In consultation with the affiliating university, Higher & Technical Education department is going to adopt the Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate programme which is one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to instill innovation and flexibility in higher education. For effective and smooth implementations of NEP 2020 at higher education in the state, Task Force Committee and State Level Committee on implementation of Skill/Vocational Courses was formed under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister, Higher & Technical Education.

The issues/challenges faced by the state in Implementing NEP are that, State's financial resource is grossly inadequate for strengthening of infrastructure of colleges and for the transformation of HEIs into multidisciplinary institutions which is one of the top priorities of NEP 2020. The State govt. does not have enough financial resources for realizing the mandates and visions of NEP 2020. NEP 2020 could not be implemented successfully without handholding and provision of adequate funding from the Central Government.

**Way forward :** The Institutions under Higher & Technical Education have not fulfilled faculty requirements as per UGC norms which is crucial to impart quality education. One important step required to be taken by of Higher & Technical Department is to prepare teaching/learning material (Textbooks) in Mizo language. It would be beneficial for the state if more effort/strategy is given towards development human resources in Vocational skills in different sectors of economy.

## 6. Health Services

Despite huge challenges, Health & Family Welfare Department provides comprehensive health care albeit basic which is affordable and attainable in the state under its agencies Directorate of Health Services, Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education, Zoram Medical College, National Health Mission, Directorate of AYUSH, Mizoram State AIDS Control Society, Food & Drug Administration.

*Health Infrastructure in Mizoram as on 2021-22*

Sl. No.	Particulars	No of Medical Units
<b>A</b>	<b>Number of Medical Institutions/ Unit</b>	
1	<b>General Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	12
	(b) Private/Nursing home	19
	(c) Society / Church	7
2	<b>Cancer Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	1
	(b) Private	0
3	<b>TB Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	0
	(b) Private	0
4	<b>Referral Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	1
	(b) Private	0
5	<b>Ayush Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	1
	(b) Private	0
6	<b>Leprosy Hospital</b>	
	(a) Government	1
	(b) Private	0
7	<b>Sub-District Hospital</b>	2
8	<b>Community Health Center ( CHC )</b>	9
9	<b>Primary Health Center ( PHC )</b>	61
10	<b>Urban Primary Health Center (UPHC)</b>	9
11	<b>Health Sub Center (SC)</b>	370
12	<b>Health Sub Center Clinics</b>	175
13	<b>Ayush Dispensaries</b>	9
14	<b>Mobile Medical Unit</b>	9

*Source: H&FW Department*

*No. of Beds in Government Hospital (2021-22)*

<b>Name of Hospitals</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>
Civil Hospital, Aizawl	285
Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl	55
Civil Hospital, Lunglei	160
District Hospital, Champhai	91
District Hospital, Serchhip	60
District Hospital, Saiha	75
District Hospital, Kolasib	60
District Hospital, Mamit	30
District Hospital, Lawngtlai	35
District Hospital, Saitual	23
District Hospital, Hnahthial	30
District Hospital, Khawzawl	21
State Referral Hospital, Falkawn (including TB Hospital)	371
Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI), Zemabawk	55
Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1401</b>

*Source: H&FW Department**No of Beds in Non - Government (Private) Hospital (2021-22)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Hospitals</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>
<b>1</b>	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	285
<b>2</b>	Kulikawn Hospital, Aizawl	55
<b>3</b>	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	160
<b>4</b>	District Hospital, Champhai	91
<b>5</b>	District Hospital, Serchhip	60
<b>6</b>	District Hospital, Saiha	75
<b>7</b>	District Hospital, Kolasib	60
<b>8</b>	District Hospital, Mamit	30
<b>9</b>	District Hospital, Lawngtlai	35
<b>10</b>	District Hospital, Saitual	23
<b>11</b>	District Hospital, Hnahthial	30
<b>12</b>	District Hospital, Khawzawl	21
<b>13</b>	State Referral Hospital, Falkawn (including TB Hospital)	371
<b>14</b>	Mizoram State Cancer Institute (MSCI), Zema-bawk	55
<b>15</b>	Integrated Ayush Hospital, Thenzawl	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1401</b>

*Source: H&FW Department*

*Out – Patients and In-Patients during 2021-22*

Sl. No.	Hospitals	No. of Out-Patients	No. of In-Patients
1	Government Hospitals	518753	46570
2	Non- Government Hospitals	219399	42782

*Source: H&FW Department*

- ❖ No. of patients referred outside the state of Mizoram for investigation and treatment during 2021 - 2022 = 1246
- ❖ Name of Hospital where patients were referred most : Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore.

**Mizoram Health System Strengthening Project (MHSSP):** H&FW Department with financial and technical support from World Bank is implementing this project. The project aims to strengthen the management capacity and quality of health services in Mizoram.

*Achievements of MHSSP during 2021-22:***Component 1 - Strengthen Management & Accountability through Internal Performance Agreement (IPA)**

- Disbursed a sum of Rs.14.13 Crore to 75 healthcare facilities and administrative unit for the strengthening of management & accountability through IPA.
- Quarterly assessment of 75 IPA units and according to the performance funds are distributed to the 75 IPA units
- Rolled out of Management Information System for IPA which includes programmatic progress (other quality indicators)
- Out of 27 cases clinical vignette for 4 cases have been rolled out for skill building of Medical Officers and Nursing

**Component 2 – Design and Management of State Health Insurance Programs**

- Learning visit of two team of MSHCS officials to Telangana and Tamil Nadu
- Renovations of Mizoram State Healthcare Society office

*Community Intervention*

- Formative research focus on Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) has been in pilot district of Kolasib and Lawngtlai
- Stakeholder consultation meeting has been done with state functionaries to strengthen training program on SBCC
- Draft of SBCC Training Manual and facilitator guide is under discussion
- 1<sup>st</sup> batch of IEC Material prototype has been developed and in process of finalization

**Component 3 – Enhance Quality of Health Services and Support Innovations**

- Infrastructure upgradation assessment have been completed for 22 health facilities and nursing schools
- Floating of tender for renovations of 5 District Hospitals and Mizoram College of Nursing
- Construction of three CMOs building is under construction in the recently launched new district namely Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial.
- Completed BMW Characterization study in 17 healthcare facilities across the state and stakeholders' consultation with 22 have been completed with key officials of the state regarding management of waste.
- Revision of Essential Drugs list for the state is under process
- Based on Secondary data on Human Resource in Health dept. has been completed and employees under Health & family welfare is undergoing.
- Since the Project Inception 5 Consulting services have been procured.

**Zoram Medical College :** State Referral Hospital, Falkawn (SRHF) with land area of 84.5 acres was selected for establishment of a medical college in Mizoram under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, “Establishment of Medical College attached with existing district/referral hospitals” by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare along with 58 other states in the country in Phase-I . With the recommendation of Medical Council of India, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare issued a Letter of Permission on the 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 for an annual intake capacity of 100 students. The college was inaugurated on the 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 and classes for MBBS course commenced from the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2018. Allotment of seats is undertaken by the Higher & Technical Education Department, Govt. of Mizoram with 15% of the seats reserved as Central quota (AIQ), 15% as NRI quota, and the remaining 70% as State quota. Any unfilled AIQ is filled up as state quota as permissible.

*Academic Enrolment at Zoram Medical College (2018 to 2022):*

<b>Present No. of Students</b>						
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>STATE QUOTA</b>	<b>NRI</b>	<b>AIQ</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2018</b>	73	14	11	39	59	<b>98</b>
<b>2019</b>	74	15	8	43	54	<b>97</b>
<b>2020</b>	81	15	4	46	54	<b>100</b>
<b>2021</b>	69	14	15	46	54	<b>98</b>
<b>2022</b>	67	15	14	43	53	<b>96</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>489</b>



**National AYUSH Mission:** One of the core activities of NAM is co- location with District Hospital, Community Health Centre and Primary Health Centre throughout the state.

- ❖ Under Ayushman Bharat, 38 sub centres have been upgraded to AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres.
- ❖ AOGUSY (Ayush Oushadhi Gunvatta Evam Utpadan Samvardhan Yojana) scheme was implemented in 2021.
- This scheme aims to strengthen and upgrade Ayush Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories to achieve higher standards. Mizoram has Drug Testing Laboratory at Zemabawk, Aizawl, for Ayurveda Siddha Unani and Homoeopathy drugs.
- Pharmacovigilance of ASU & H Drugs including surveillance of misleading advertisements. AYUSH OPD, Civil Hospital Aizawl functions as Pharmacovigilance Centre for ASU & H Drugs.

**National Health Mission:** Programme wise achievements during 2021-22 are as under:

i) **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE):**

1	No. of Elderly Person attended OPD	8755
2	No. of Elderly admitted in wards	1537
3	No. of Elderly provided rehabilitation services	1088
4	No. of Lab test undertaken on Elderly patients	5533
5	No. of Elderly Died in Hospitals	173

*Source: H&FW Department*

- ii) **National Programme For Palliative Care (NPPC):** Renewal of Registered Medical Institute License (RMI) for procurement, storage and dissemination of Morphine for 9 district Hospitals. World Hospice and Palliative Care Day was observed on 10th October, 2020. OPD Services is available at District Palliative Care Unit. Hospital available. 10 Bedded Palliative Ward at MSCI, Zemabawk and 4 Bedded Palliative Ward at Lunglei District. A total of 2090 OPD cases were seen, 209 IPD cases and 532 New cases. 60 Palliative patients died in the Hospital whereas 87 patients died at home.
- iii) **National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD):** A total of 13269 patients were examined, 7314 patients with Ear Diseases were detected and 1828 with Hearing Loss. 59 patients underwent Ear surgeries, 2658 patients under went Investigations and 689 patients with Hearing Loss were Referred for Hearing Aid/ Rehabilitation. World Hearing

Day was observed on the theme “To Hear For Life, Listen With Care” in Mizoram on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2022. Awareness campaign followed by Free clinic was organized by Champhai, Kolasib & Serchhip.

- iv) **National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP):** Dog bite and other animal bite data is collected from Health Institutions by District Headquarters. Monthly report of this data is sent to State Headquarters from all districts. The district reports are compiled at State Headquarters and sent to Central NRCP each month.

- v) **National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP):**

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	No of Activity	No of participants
1.	Training and Sensitization Workshop	43	1328
2.	Anti-Tobacco Awareness Campaigns and programmes at Churches/Community	58	2631
3.	Anti-Tobacco Awareness programmes at Educational Institutions	47	2548
4.	Others (Important Meetings, Talk show etc.)	30	169
<b>Total</b>		<b>178</b>	<b>6676</b>
5.	Total No. of Clients at Tobacco Cessation Clinics (TCC)	2434	
6.	Quit Rate	20.16	
7.	Total No. Of Anti-Tobacco Squad drives conducted	316	
8.	Total No. of Offenders for violation of COTPA	133	

*Source: H&FW Department*

- vi) **National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP):**  
vii) **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)**

Sl. No.	INDICATOR	2021
1.	Total number of patients examined for TB (Target = 2% of OPD attendance)	4084
2.	Total TB cases notified (Target = 100%)	1749
3.	TB cases notified (Public vs Private)	1480/269
4.	Success Rate (Target = 90%)	90%
5.	Percentage of TB patients tested for HIV (No target applicable. The higher the better)	99%
6.	Total TB patients positive for HIV (Target not applicable. The lower the better)	16%
7.	No. of MDR TB tested (Target not applicable)	3378
8.	No. of MDR TB put on treatment (Target = 100%)	114
9.	Success Rate of MDR TB patients (The higher the better)	69%
10.	No. of TB deaths (The lower the better)	72
11.	Projected population	12.80 lakhs

Sl. No	UPHC	OPD	IPD	Emergency	Lab test
1	ITI	3323	7	648	1906
2	Zemabawk	3969	10	252	2736
3	Sihphir	5406	181	105	4452
4	Chawlhmun	2374	47	415	1635
5	Hlimen	2965	23	565	1496
6	Lawipu	1724	8	102	1315
7	Sazaikawn	1230	58	0	0
8	Hrangchalkawn	1203	28	280	555
9	Champhai	1470	0	13	1065
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23664</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>15160</b>

*Source: H&FW Department*

Number of outreach camp conducted - 32

Number of UHND conducted - 1153

15 newly MAS group formed during 21-22

Champhai UPHC is newly approved in 20-21 ROP and functioning on 21st April 2021.

viii) **National Vector-Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDGP)**

Name of District	ABER	API	TPR	TFR	Pf %	SPR	SFR
Aizawl East	22.29	0.11	0.05	0.03	62.07	0.06	0.04
Aizawl West	22.72	0.23	0.10	0.07	74.42	0.22	0.17
Lunglei	18.06	10.87	6.02	5.30	87.95	2.75	2.45
Saiha	18.94	6.46	3.41	1.38	40.47	1.54	0.31
Kolasib	21.94	0.37	0.17	0.05	32.35	0.60	0.08
Mamit	21.55	10.03	4.66	3.87	83.06	1.78	1.63
Champhai	19.58	0.18	0.09	0.06	69.23	0.21	0.16
Lawngtlai	24.28	15.97	6.58	5.51	83.85	5.49	4.75
Serchhip	45.65	0.63	0.14	0.08	58.14	0.63	0.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.71</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>80.97</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.54</b>

ix) **National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP) :**

Sl. No.	Activity	
1.	No. of patients tested for Hepatitis C	24677
2.	No. of patients tested positive for Hepatitis C	1510
3.	No. of Hepatitis C positive patients tested for Viral load	1249
4.	No. of patients found eligible for treatment of Hepatitis C	543
5.	No. of patients put on treatment for Hepatitis C	674
6.	No. of Hepatitis C patients completed treatment	707
7.	No. of patients tested for Hepatitis B	25070
8.	No. of patients tested positive for Hepatitis B	642
9.	No. of Hepatitis B positive patients tested for Viral load	155
10.	No. of patients found eligible for treatment of Hepatitis B	65
11.	No. of patients put on treatment for Hepatitis B	62

x) **PC & PNDT Act Achievements 2021-2022 (Inspection of Ultrasound centres):**

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Ultrasound Centre Inspected during 2021-2022
1	Aizawl	31
2	Siaha	2
3	Lawngtlai	3
4	Serchhip	2
5	Kolasib	3
6	Mamit	2
7.	Lunglei	7
8.	Champhai	4
9.	Hnahthial	1
10.	Saitual	1
11.	Khawzawl	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>

- xi) **Quality Assurance: LaQshya** - Mamit DH Labour room faced Virtual National Level assessment and scored weightage - 89.7% and overall- 93% and was awarded **National Certification. NQAS** - The following Facilities were awarded **State NQAS Certification**-

Civil Hospital Aizawl (Aizawl East District)  
 Civil Hospital Lunglei (Lunglei District) and  
 District Hospital Champhai (Champhai District)  
 Aibawk PHC (Aizawl West District).

- xii) **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):**

Number of children screened during 2021-22:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
6 weeks to 3 years	3532	3761	7293
3 years to 6 years	3015	3348	6363
6 years to 18 years	13882	11806	25688
Total	<b>20429</b>	<b>18915</b>	<b>39344</b>

Under this programme, 193 Anganwadi Centres and 386 Schools were visited.

- xiii) **State Blood Cell (SBC):**

Blood Collection and utilization during 2021-2022:

Sl. No.	Blood Collection	Units
1	Total Blood Collection	<b>28176</b>
2	Total Voluntary Blood Collection	<b>24824</b>
3	Total % VBD	<b>88.10%</b>
	<b>Blood Utilization</b>	
1	No of units of whole blood supplied	<b>9521</b>
2	No of units of components supplied	<b>34699</b>

- xiv) **National Programme For Control of Blindness (NPCB):**

- No. of Cataract Operation :1822
- No. of school Teachers Trained :267
- No. of School Children Screened :10690
- No. of Refractive Error Detected :2958
- No. of Free spectacles to School Children : 2411
- No. of Free spectacles to old age : 2349
- No. of Cornea collected : 66
- No. of Corneal transplant :10

**National Oral Health Programme:**

S/No	Particulars/ Cases registered	Total
1.	Dental caries	110
2.	Periodontal Diseases	9
3.	Molocclusion	4
4.	Cleft lip and Palate	Nil
5.	Oral Cancer	Nil
6.	Oral submucous fibrosis	Nil
7.	Dental fluorosis	1
8.	Edentulousness (tooth loss)	9
9.	Oral lesions due to HIV AIDS	Nil
10.	Extraction	420
11.	Restoration	85
12.	Oral Prophylaxis	Nil
13.	Cyst/oral ulcer	4
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>642</b>

**xv) National Mental Health Programme (NMHP):**

- Cases seen in OPD/IPD - 15841nos.
- No. of free clinic conducted - 30 nos.
- No. of awareness conducted - 98 nos.
- No. of Home Visits - 95 nos.
- No. of referrals - 25 nos.
- Phone calls received - 699 nos.
- Trainings conducted - 2 nos.

**xvi) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):** No new case was detected in Mizoram during 2021-22.

xvii) **Mobile medical Unit (MMU):**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Clinic	No. of Patient
1	Aizawl West District	2	302
2	Aizawl East District	6	446
3	Mamit District	6	314
4	Kolasib District	17	455
5	Serchhip District	9	413
6	Champhai District	15	585
7	Lunglei District	3	225
8	Lawngtlai District	1	114
9	Siaha District	8	564
	TOTAL	67	3418

xviii) **Health and Wellness Centre (HWC):** The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under Ayushman Bharat aim to convert 1.5 lakh sub health centers into Health and Wellness Center before 2022. During FY 2021-2022 under Comprehensive Primary Health Care, the MoHFW has given a target for the state of Mizoram to operationalize **280 Health and Wellness Center (HWCs) out of which 292(8 UPHCs + 55 PHCs + 229 SCs)HWCs were made operational and converted into Health and Wellness Center.** These Health and Wellness Centers are the upgraded existing public health facilities such as Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHC), Primary Health Centers (PHC) and Sub-Health Centers (SHCs). Upgradation of existing facilities are done under certain criteria by MOHFW.

xix) **Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme –** There are 3 Dialysis centres at Civil Hospital Aizawl, Civil Hospital Lunglei, District Hospital, Champhai. There are 792 patients registered for dialysis and 5979 dialysis sessions during this financial year.

xx) **Community Process:**

- Monitoring visit and evaluation done for all districts.
- Home Based New born Care (HBNC) coverage 68%
- Online training was conducted on “Guidelines for JAS” for all ASHA and Health & Wellness Officers.

xxi) **Sectoral Statistics:**

1. Public Health selected health Indicators (Source : State HMIS reports 2021-22, NHM)
  - a. MMR = 131
  - b. IMP = 24
  - c. BR = 14.98
  - d. DR = 4.8
  - e. Life Expectancy = Not Available

**Pradhan Mantri -Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM\_ABHIM):** PM-ABHIM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with some Central Sector Components which is announced in Budget 21-22 on 1st February 2021. The objective of the scheme is to fill critical gaps in health infrastructure, surveillance and health research – spanning both the urban and rural areas so that the communities are self-reliant in managing pandemic/ health crisis. It is the largest Pan-India scheme for public health infrastructure since 2005.

There are 5 components under PM-ABHIM :-

1. Rural Health & Wellness Centres
2. Urban Health & Wellness Centres
3. Block Public Health Unit (BPHU)
4. Integrated Public Health Laboratory (IPHL)
5. Critical Care Block (CCB)

However, during FY 2021 – 2022, approval is given for 1 Integrated Public Health Laboratory (IPHL) only.

1. Status of IPHL under PM-ABHIM (Pradhan Mantri -Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission)

Component	FY 21-22		
	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Total
No. of District IPHL established newly - Support for Non-recurring expenditure	1	125	125

2. Facility selected:

- FY 21-22 – Hnahthial DH
- Non-Recurring expenditure : Rs. 125 lakhs per district approved under this head. It is to be utilized for Infrastructure (Civil Works) & Procurement of Equipment. Procurement & civil works is ongoing.



## 3. Key Functions of IPHL:-

## KEY FUNCTIONS OF IPHL



**Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY):** Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is a free Health Insurance Scheme targeted at the lower class of the society. Selected deprived families under SECC (2011) and RSBY (2018) are eligible to the scheme in the state of Mizoram. All public hospitals and 7 private hospitals are empaneled under AB PM-JAY where beneficiaries can get cashless treatment. A total of 1,94,589 families are eligible under the scheme and the premium is 1,052 per family with a total of Rs. 20,28,87,668 in the ratio 90:10 shared by central and state government for the premium which is used for claim payment.

A total of approximately twelve thousand beneficiaries have availed the scheme during the year 2021-2022 and have successfully received cashless treatment. The funds received as well as claim pay-out may be as shown under

Year	Funds Received			Claim Paid Amount
	Central	State	Total	
2021-2022	₹ 13,95,26,317	₹ 2,04,99,166	₹ 16,00,25,483	₹ 16,63,98,956

Due to the delayed receipt of central share, claims were not paid to hospitals within Turn Around Time as per guidelines. This is also one of the demoralizing factors which prevents public as well as private hospitals from active engagement to the scheme. In the year 2021-2022, a loan was taken from MSHCS Account for payment of claims to ensure claim payment within the Turn Around Time and was later repaid.

**Mizoram State Health Care Scheme:** Mizoram State Health Care Scheme is imbursement-based health insurance scheme fully managed by the state. Any bona fide cit-

izen of Mizoram except Govt. Servants and their dependents eligible for Government's Medical Reimbursement can avail the scheme. The scheme can be availed in all public and private hospitals within the state of Mizoram, however, referrals outside the state is to be screened by the Medical Referral Board, Aizawl or Lunglei. In case of emergency whilst outside the state, beneficiaries may also avail treatment based on requirement.

Enrolment fee is collected which is utilized for administrative funds currently and change is subjected to decision of the Government. The current enrolment strata are as given below:

AAY	: ₹200
PHH	: ₹1000
Non-NFSA	: ₹2000
Beneficiaries without Ration Card	: ₹2000

*The financial details may be as given below:*

Year	Total Funds Received for claim Payment	Total Claims		
		Approved	Paid	Pending
2021-2022	₹29,60,38,169	₹70,63,04,922	₹30,09,03,705	₹40,54,01,217

Close to 27,000 claims were received during the year 2021-2022. With the funds received during the financial year and balanced carried out from previous year, a total of approx. 30 crore rupees claims were paid.

## 7. Welfare Services

### Water & Sanitation:

Ensuring safe drinking water and improved sanitation for all, at all times are the basic needs of human. The main objective of Public Health Engineering Department is therefore to ensure all rural and urban households have access to and use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities on a sustainable basis so as to bring about a healthy environment, prosperity and better quality of life.

During 2021 – 2022, 164 nos. of villages were fully covered providing functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every household under Jal Jeevan Mission. There are 11 (eleven) WSS ongoing projects under NABARD (RIDF XXIV & XXV), AMRUT, 3(three) WSS under NESIDS and one project under NLCPR Scheme.

**Water Supply :** The number of house connection during the financial year 2021 – 22 is 7795 Urban and 85231 Rural connections. Water demand for rural and urban area is 55 lpcd and 70 lpcd respectively and within Aizawl City, consumption of water supply is 22 mld (approx) while the demand of water supply is 37 mld (approx). So there is a gap

of 15 mld (approx) water supply demand. In rural area 164 nos. of villages are fully covered providing 55 lpcd.

*Table : District-wise Water Supply*

Sl. No	District	Total Habitations	Population Coverage as per 55LPCD					
			Partially Covered					Fully Covered
			0-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	Total	
1	Aizawl	95	23	19	13	06	61	34
2	Champhai	83	29	19	15	05	68	15
3	Kolasib	48	17	05	14	04	40	08
4	Lawngtlai	175	57	29	44	22	152	23
5	Lunglei	162	26	30	55	28	139	23
6	Mamit	91	09	14	29	08	60	31
7	Siaha	52	02	09	20	03	34	18
8	Serchhip	36	04	11	09	04	28	08
<b>Total</b>		<b>742</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>160</b>

**Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) :** On 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a reformed approach to the water supply sector was launched, it has been designed to incorporate an integrated approach with end-to-end measures: from supply to reuse and recharge. Every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.

Under JJM, a number of 31,963 FHTC have been target during financial year 2021-2022 covering 531 villages out of which 20,633 FHTC had been provided upto March, 2022.

**AMRUT:** The following projects are implemented under AMRUT :

- Setting up of Septage management Unit including Anaerobic Microbial Inoculums (AMI) & Bio-digester manufacturing facility at Aizawl amounting to Rs.1372.60 lakhs with 36.73% physical achievement and Rs. 359.10 lakhs financial achievement.
- Improvement of AWSS (Dist. System, feeding main, Zonal tank, Pump & Machineries, Treatment Plant) under AMRUT (2017 – 19) Volume ‘C’: Renovation of chemical house, diesel engine, transmission line etc. under AWT Division of 3212/ Vol ‘C’ 821.25 lakhs with 99% physical achievement and Rs. 762.58 lakhs financial achievement.

**Revenue Collected:** The Department has collected a sum of Rs. 5578.979 lakh from House Water Connection during 2021 – 2022.

**Challenges and Action Taken :** In Mizoram, a source of water supply becomes lesser day by day and even dries up in various places on account of deforestation of catchment areas and other factors. Many schemes have slipped back due to those reasons. Method 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.

## 8. Sports & Youth Services

### Sectoral Overview

Sports & Youth Services under the Gov't of Mizoram promotes sports and youth activities which includes Youth Adventure, Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), etc. Youths constitute the most creative segment of a society. Provision and construction of Sport infrastructures, budgetary support to Sport Associations including distribution of Sports goods, provision of Cash Incentive Awards to deserving Sports persons and imparting systematic coaching and training are the major subjects of this sector.

The main thrust area identified under this sector are as follow:

- i) Creation of world class sports infrastructures.
- ii) Development of basic infrastructures at rural area.
- iii) Talent identification through competitions from Village, Block, District and State levels.
- iv) Coaching, training and participation in National level competitions.
- v) Promoting excellence at international level competitions.
- vi) Development of officials and encouraging the spirit of fair play, etc.

### Activities

Major activities to achieve the goal of gainful engagement of Youths and related services are executed through National Cadet Corp (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Scouts & Guides, and Youth Adventure. With the advent of professionalism in Sports, Games and Sports is not confined to health and physical well being only, but has now become important avenue for employment and income.

To achieve this end, construction of a stadiums and other sports infrastructures are major thrust areas. Various training programmes imparted through NCC are designed so as to generate amongst youths a sense of patriotism, discipline, self confidence and to promote interest in national safeguard through the three lines of Defence. Furthermore, a number of volunteers of National Service Schemes continually carry out community services like awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS, drugs abuse, blood donation, disaster management, fire prevention, watershed management, legal awareness, human trafficking and many more both in urban and rural areas.

*Nos. of Youths enrolled various NCC/NSS/S&G etc*

Unit	Number of enrollment	Main Activities
20 Mizoram Ind Coy, NCC	2970	Military Related Trainings
1 Mizo Bn NCC	2470	Military Related Trainings
1 Mizo Air Sqn NCC	1800	Military Related Trainings
National Service Schemes	3010	Cleanliness drive, skills and vocational training, blood donation among college students.
Cubs & Bulbul	612	Progressive Self Education Trainings
Scouts & Guides	4127	Progressive Self Education Trainings
Rovers & Rangers	186	Progressive Self Education Trainings
Adventure	3500	Adventure training camps viz; mountain climbing, rapelling, rafting, basic life saving skills, etc.
<b>Total</b>	<b>45765</b>	

*Awareness Campaigns conducted by NSS Units of Colleges and Secondary Schools*

SN	Topic	Nos. conducted
1	HIV/AIDS	52
2	Consumer Rights	24
3	Disaster Management	12
4	Career guidance	65
5	Motivation for blood donation	61
6	Anti tobacco	41
7	Human trafficking	15
8	Fire prevention	77
9	Water conservation	26
10	Environment	15
11	Drug abuse	63

**Schemes and Projects for Promotion of Sports and Related Infrastructure**

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):** Implementation of projects in Minority Concentration Areas. Construction of Community Service Centres, laying of Astro Football Turf and Synthetic Hockey Turf, establishing District Sports Complex,

Girls' Hostels, and, construction of Volleyball Courts, Basketball Courts, Futsal Grounds are taken up under the scheme.

**Khelo India State Centre of Excellence:** Mizoram is among the first eight States approved by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, Gov't of India as Khelo India State Centre of Excellence launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 2020 by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports, Gov't of India. The three disciplines taken up under this programme are Boxing, Judo and Wightlifting.

**Grassroot Football Academies:** Grassroot Football Academies was set up in collaboration with Tata Trusts. A total of 60 Centres has been set up with 1,800 young players in the age group of 6-13 years.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Mixed Batallion National Cadet Corps (NCC) at Lunglei:** A new National Cadet Corps Batallion – 2<sup>nd</sup> Mixed Batallion National Cadet Corps (NCC) was set up at Lunglei following the approval of the Council of Ministers held on 12<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2019. The Unit has been made functional in the Office of the District Sports & Youth Officer, Lunglei.

**Promotion of Sports:** Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 212.60 lakh has been provided in the 2022-2023 budget to assist 32 State level Sports Associations and Rs. 25.35 lakh to 11 districts Sports Committees to successfully carry out activities and other Sports promotional fund and Sports Medicine. Though these sports governing bodies coaching, training, talent identification, organizing competitions, national and international participation is being conducted year round. Four Sports Academies have been successfully run and maintained by the Department.

**Incentive Cash Award:** The Mizoram Sports Incentive Cash Award Scheme, 2022 came into being on 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2022. Mr. Jeremy Lalrinnunga representing India who won Gold Medal in the XII Commonwealth Games, 2022, Birmingham, England held during 28<sup>th</sup> July – 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 in Weightlifting 67Kg Category was awarded Incentive Cash Award of Rs. 25,00,000 and, Ms. Lalremsiami representing India who won Bronze Medal in Women's Hockey Team in the XII Commonwealth Games, Birmingham, England was awarded Rs. 7,50,000 under this Scheme.

It is worth repeatedly mentioning that Jeremy Lalrinnunga created a historic moment for the State of Mizoram by winning a Gold Medal in Men's 67Kg category Wightlifting in the Commonwealth Games held during 28<sup>th</sup> July – 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 in Birmingham, England. In the meantime, Ms Lalremsiami who won a Bronze Medal in India's Women's Hockey Team in the said Commonwealth Games is also on record.

## 9. Employment & Skill Development

A total of 19290 beneficiaries under the above schemes have been given cash benefits. During the Financial Year, 2021-2022, as many as 860 No. of job seekers were placed at different employers through the Sector while 31,589 were referred to employers

for placement. Besides, 213 nos. of Shops and Establishments were registered during 2021-2022.

*Registration of Job Seekers through Employment Exchanges During 2021-22*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Aizawl	Champhai	Lunglei	Siaha
1	Job Seekers Placed through Employment Exchange	860	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Job Seekers referred to Potential Employers	19718	NIL	5575	6296
3	New Registration of Shops & Establishments	24	189	NA	NA

Source : LESDE

*Beneficiaries (Financial) under various Welfare Schemes*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Nos of Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs)
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	Death Benefit	59	59,00,000
6	Funeral Assistance	34	1,70,000
7	Marriage Assistance	1	15,000
8	Maternity Benefit	114	5,70,000
9	Old Age/Disability Pension (BDT through LIC)	171	-
10	Welfare Measures (COVID Packages)	649	19,47,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>192,90</b>	<b>6,81,50,000</b>

Source : LESDE

There are 3 (three) major ongoing Vocational Training Schemes viz., Craftsman Training Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Apprenticeship Training Scheme. There are substantial nos of students who have passed out successfully every year.



*Nos. of Students Trained under Craftsmanship during 2021-2022*

<b>it is</b>	<b>Nos. of Students Successfully En- rolled</b>
<b>Aizawl</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Lunglei</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Siaha</b>	<b>37</b>

*Source : LESDE*

Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure on North East and Sikkim (ESDI in NE&SIKKIM), Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) and Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) are other important schemes for infrastructure and skill eco-system development.



## XII. ANNEXURES

Annexure	TITLE	Page No.
I	Population of Mizoram through Decadal Census	166
II	District-Wise Population of Mizoram	167
III	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin ( <i>Current Price</i> )	168
IV	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin ( <i>Constant Price</i> )	169
V	Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity ( <i>Current Prices</i> )	170-171
VI	Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity ( <i>Constant Prices</i> )	172-173
VII	Net State Value Added by Economic Activity ( <i>Current Prices</i> )	174-175
VIII	Net State Value Added by Economic Activity ( <i>Constant Prices</i> )	176-177
IX	Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Agricultural Crops	178
X	Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Horticulture Crops	179
XI	Average Price of Essential Commodities	180-183
XII	Retail Price of Selected Commodities	184
XIII	Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers & Main workers by broad industrial	185
XIV	Average Wholesale of selected Essential Commodities	186
XV	Number of Primary, Middle, High & Higher Secondary and Enrolment therein Mizoram	187-188
XVI	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	189
XVII	Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio ( <i>C:D Ratio</i> )	190-191
XVIII	Taxes by Type	192-193
XIX	Registration of Mizoram Vehicles	194-195
XX	Natural calamities and relief measures of Mizoram	196
XXI	Annual average of air quality	197
XXII	Water quality index of rivers	198

**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

## Annexure-II

## 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

## Annexure-III

## 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
	<b>Agri. and Allied</b>	34910	35037	41469	42817	44324	63025	64787	68565	80109	<b>94065</b>	<b>107836</b>	<b>128206</b>
4	Mining & quarrying	776	244	477	234	927	802	610	1084	1683	2425	1674	1796
<b>a</b>	<b>Sub Total of Primary</b>	<b>35686</b>	<b>35281</b>	<b>41946</b>	<b>43051</b>	<b>45251</b>	<b>63827</b>	<b>65397</b>	<b>69649</b>	<b>81792</b>	<b>96490</b>	<b>109510</b>	<b>130002</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2447</b>	<b>2617</b>	<b>2667</b>	<b>2745</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>4783</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>6040</b>	<b>6946</b>
5.1	Manu-Registered	536	597	688	695	702	571	824	582	676	548	672	1145
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	1911	2020	1979	2050	2371	3196	3080	4201	5311	5454	5368	5801
6	Construction	15205	15945	19731	22635	26940	28901	42655	45021	52065	73610	78957	80651
7	Electricity, gas and Water supply	6567	8400	7463	9738	8110	11059	12614	13320	16610	13164	16058	21038
<b>b</b>	<b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>	<b>24219</b>	<b>26962</b>	<b>29861</b>	<b>35118</b>	<b>38123</b>	<b>43727</b>	<b>59173</b>	<b>63124</b>	<b>74662</b>	<b>92776</b>	<b>101055</b>	<b>108635</b>
	<b>Industry</b>	<b>24995</b>	<b>27206</b>	<b>30338</b>	<b>35352</b>	<b>39050</b>	<b>44529</b>	<b>59783</b>	<b>64208</b>	<b>76345</b>	<b>95201</b>	<b>102729</b>	<b>110431</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>3147</b>	<b>3532</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>4437</b>	<b>4915</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>7806</b>	<b>8836</b>	<b>10073</b>	<b>11142</b>	<b>11632</b>	<b>12735</b>
8.1	Railways	16	15	17	30	33	25	26	35	47	32	38	40
8.2	Transport by other means	2093	2526	2861	3036	3625	5592	5917	6717	7812	8674	8764	9779
8.3	Storage	56	59	61	57	59	54	57	68	83	100	120	147
8.4	Communication	982	932	1038	1314	1198	1516	1806	2016	2131	2336	2710	2769
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	15020	14431	16852	16855	18263	25717	28852	32957	39102	45517	51723	58489
10	Banking & Insurance	3873	4524	4530	7237	8086	7297	7714	8967	10131	11723	13544	15072
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	22768	28204	31762	35835	42154	36517	42599	49681	58174	65676	74595	93731
12	Public administration	27469	35433	39948	48598	48623	49498	49681	54875	60227	76669	97390	133127
13	Other services	22824	25375	25777	25448	27083	34427	35893	40909	47390	57718	66536	86997
<b>c.</b>	<b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>	<b>95101</b>	<b>111499</b>	<b>122846</b>	<b>138410</b>	<b>149124</b>	<b>160643</b>	<b>172545</b>	<b>196225</b>	<b>225097</b>	<b>268445</b>	<b>315420</b>	<b>400151</b>
14	State domestic product (₹ lacs)	155006	173742	194653	216579	232498	268197	297115	328998	381551	457711	525985	638788
<b>15</b>	<b>Calculated State domestic product (₹ lacs)</b>	<b>155006</b>	<b>173742</b>	<b>194653</b>	<b>216579</b>	<b>232498</b>	<b>268197</b>	<b>297115</b>	<b>328998</b>	<b>381551</b>	<b>457711</b>	<b>525985</b>	<b>638788</b>
16	Population	857200	879200	901700	924900	948600	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
<b>17</b>	<b>State Per Capita Income (₹)</b>	<b>18083</b>	<b>19761</b>	<b>21587</b>	<b>23416</b>	<b>24510</b>	<b>27564</b>	<b>29773</b>	<b>32143</b>	<b>36345</b>	<b>42510</b>	<b>47629</b>	<b>56397</b>

## Annexure-IV

## 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
	<i>Agr and Allied</i>	34910	32368	32607	33923	33470	63025	64053	64227	73258	<b>82198</b>	<b>89737</b>	<b>104474</b>
4	Mining & quarrying	776	237	467	179	685	802	551	1046	1355	2028	1241	1287
<b>a</b>	<b>Sub Total of Primary</b>	<b>35686</b>	<b>32605</b>	<b>33074</b>	<b>34102</b>	<b>34155</b>	<b>63827</b>	<b>64604</b>	<b>65273</b>	<b>74613</b>	<b>84226</b>	<b>90978</b>	<b>105761</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2447</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>2635</b>	<b>2902</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>3844</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>5361</b>	<b>5194</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>5381</b>
5.1	Manu-Registered	536	578	654	644	616	571	789	522	578	434	512	850
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	1911	1982	1978	1991	2286	3196	3055	3958	4783	4760	4535	4531
6	Construction	15205	15769	19590	22146	25222	28901	40790	40361	44492	57771	60171	59567
7	Electricity,gas and Water supply	6567	8318	7348	9485	7629	11059	12012	11939	14119	11296	12358	15632
<b>b</b>	<b>Sub Total of Secondary</b>	<b>24219</b>	<b>26647</b>	<b>29570</b>	<b>34266</b>	<b>35753</b>	<b>43727</b>	<b>56646</b>	<b>56780</b>	<b>63972</b>	<b>74261</b>	<b>77576</b>	<b>80580</b>
	<i>Industry</i>	<b>24995</b>	<b>26884</b>	<b>30037</b>	<b>34445</b>	<b>36438</b>	<b>44529</b>	<b>57197</b>	<b>57826</b>	<b>65327</b>	<b>76289</b>	<b>78817</b>	<b>81867</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport,storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>3147</b>	<b>3485</b>	<b>3882</b>	<b>4291</b>	<b>4562</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>7804</b>	<b>8850</b>	<b>9965</b>	<b>10616</b>	<b>10595</b>	<b>11232</b>
8.1	Railways	16	15	17	28	30	25	26	33	41	27	29	33
8.2	Transport by other means	2093	2489	2783	2928	3351	5592	5725	6103	6676	6919	6443	6643
8.3	Storage	56	58	60	55	55	54	55	61	71	79	92	109
8.4	Communication	982	923	1022	1280	1126	1516	1998	2653	3177	3591	4031	4447
9	Trade,hotels and restaurants	15020	13429	13929	13818	14476	25717	27950	30126	34254	37624	41700	45324
10	Banking & Insurance	3873	4432	4096	6290	6469	7297	8309	9913	11314	12472	14451	14932
11	Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	22768	24830	27076	29529	32234	36517	39656	43019	46837	50986	56209	62290
12	Public administration	27469	32162	36260	44112	44135	49498	47541	49840	52254	62274	74286	98221
13	Other services	22824	25128	25441	24855	25645	34427	34432	36786	40412	45678	59101	79592
<b>c.</b>	<b>Sub Total of Tertiary</b>	<b>95101</b>	<b>103466</b>	<b>110684</b>	<b>122895</b>	<b>127521</b>	<b>160643</b>	<b>165692</b>	<b>178534</b>	<b>195036</b>	<b>219650</b>	<b>256342</b>	<b>311591</b>
14	State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	155006	162718	173328	191263	197429	268197	286942	300587	333621	378137	424896	497932
<b>15</b>	<b>Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)</b>	<b>155006</b>	<b>162718</b>	<b>173328</b>	<b>191263</b>	<b>197429</b>	<b>268197</b>	<b>286942</b>	<b>300587</b>	<b>333621</b>	<b>378137</b>	<b>424896</b>	<b>497932</b>
16	Population	857200	879200	901700	924900	948600	972986	997943	1023540	1049794	1076721	1104338	1132665
17	State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	18083	18508	19222	20679	20813	<b>27564</b>	<b>28753</b>	<b>29367</b>	<b>31780</b>	<b>35119</b>	<b>38475</b>	<b>43961</b>

## Annexure-V

**Gross State Value added by Economic Activity at Current Prices**  
**2012-2013 series (₹ in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	161353	189886	420218	465297	515112	498538	572959	649543	738129	688834
1.1	Crops	83792	101131	116034	129484	147435	167729	177016	187084	197724	197845
1.2	Livestock	30843	36832	45847	53661	66166	86688	123832	148342	177702	134611
1.3	Forestry & Logging	40972	45742	251289	274342	292438	234573	262044	303447	351392	349278
1.4	Fishing	5746	6181	7048	7811	9073	9548	10066	10671	11312	7100
2.	Mining & Quarrying	4009	12491	8718	8247	4983	10479	16949	20847	25640	10984
	Primary	165362	202376	428936	473544	520094	509018	589908	670390	763770	699818
3.	Manufacturing	7358	8329	8111	10460	11155	11185	12312	11925	11549	18441
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	61109	101365	136540	147465	194817	261127	331948	377334	428925	509687
5.	Construction	88507	113326	125175	141137	151505	218340	199275	233703	274079	157068
	Secondary	156974	223020	269826	299062	357476	490651	543536	622962	714553	685195
	Industry	160983	235511	278544	307308	362459	501130	560485	643808	740194	696180
6.	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	96173	103080	119745	141838	179518	215722	254645	289122	328268	275576
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	93698	100399	116944	138796	176188	212042	250442	284281	322693	273213
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	2475	2681	2801	3042	3330	3680	4203	4841	5575	2363
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	38990	46410	49714	56146	59821	63222	66944	71323	76117	71065
7.1	Railways	35	33	34	39	33	37	41	41	41	1
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	26880	31101.59	31567	34430	38055	40626	43051	44614	46259	37438

Continue Next Page

*Continue from Previous Page*

Sl. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
7.2.1	Road Transport	25853	30356	31180	32588	34847	37261	39922	41483	43104	35585
7.2.2	Water Transport	836	580	122	250	403	332	566	662	775	736
7.2.3	Air Transport	191	166	265	1591	1977	2162	1323	1301	1280	731
7.2.4	Services incidental to Transport	0	0	0	0	829	871	1240	1168	1099	386
7.3	Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12075	15275	18113	21678	21733	22559	23852	26668	29817	33627
8.	Financial Services	19581	21502	23671	33935	28747	30595	35311	35311	35311	52924
9.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	46544	51036	52747	54137	56627	58865	61893	66285	70989	75209
10.	Public Administration	170816	189585	197043	211167	227334	238017	261114	323430	400618	454495
11.	Other Services	156875	176398	192708	211593	239262	274712	289311	363542	456818	459986
	Tertiary	528979	588011	635628	708816	791309	881133	969219	1149013	1368121	1389255
12.	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	851315	1013407	1334390	1481422	1668880	1880802	2102662	2442365	2846443	2774269
13	Taxes on Products	27434	35819	36560	52268	64184	69298	98678	86588	75979	93903
14	Subsidies on Products	42556	19889	20010	19804	13873	11567	13443	14096	14781	20162
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	836193	1029337	1350940	1513886	1719191	1938533	2187897	2514857	2907642	2848010
16.	Population ('00)	11345	11586	11710	11920	12140	11750	11860	11980	12094	12215
17.	Per Capita (₹)	73708	88843	115366	127004	141614	164982	184477	209921	240426	233159
	(P): Provisional Estimates, (Adv.): Advance Figures										



## Annexure-VI

**Gross State Value added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices**  
**2012-2013 series (₹ in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	145937	157013	329058	335566	351946	319915	335764	346863	327904	337517
1.1	Crops	72965	82864	86943	83695	86893	88582	95978	96695	100073	100820
1.2	Livestock	29562	30774	34018	37978	44296	52962	75187	86341	65035	74684
1.3	Forestry & Logging	38111	37987	202275	207761	213970	171552	157767	156977	158609	157814
1.4	Fishing	5299	5387	5822	6132	6787	6820	6831	6850	4187	4198
2.	Mining & Quarrying	3815	11745	7661	6822	3940	8462	13479	15752	6396	7474
	Primary	149752	168758	336719	342388	355886	328377	349242	362615	334299	344991
3.	Manufacturing	6609	7007	7133	9892	10578	9890	10497	13004	12418	15385
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	57066	88657	109787	115450	145337	187262	241263	264090	280100	306601
5.	Construction	81645	99986	106858	121596	133065	180328	161692	142636	148410	130919
	Secondary	145320	195650	223778	246938	288980	377480	413452	419730	440928	452905
	Industry	149135	207395	231439	253760	292920	385942	426931	435482	447324	460380
6.	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	91962	95240	104821	129144	160617	187625	218660	247947	211180	239449
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	89595	92764	102373	126376	157640	184425	215004	243767	209328	237332
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	2367	2476	2448	2768	2977	3200	3656	4180	1852	2117
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	36135	41073	43982	48802	50742	51169	53083	56855	59005	62221
7.1	Railways	33	31	29	33	26	28	30	3	3	0
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	24872	27759	28468	30618	32871	33086	35017	37040	39190	40081

Continue Next Page

Economic Survey of Mizoram (2022-2023)

Sl. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
7.2.1	Road Transport	23956	27085	28136	29083	30925	31097	33947	34762	37967	38878
7.2.2	Water Transport	739	530	105	209	329	265	432	415	486	467
7.2.3	Air Transport	177	144	227	1326	1616	1725	637	1004	467	736
7.2.4	Services incidental to Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	859	270	0
7.3	Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	11230	13283	15485	18151	17846	18055	18037	19812	19812	22139
8	Financial Services	19192	19683	25607	31451	26711	26438	28313	33315	33315	35446
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	42396	43829	44658	45348	46554	47592	49241	50661	52151	53655
10	Public Administration	163517	175239	174368	192495	203704	207151	217958	300974	274737	379378
11	Other Services	143738	149694	156265	163330	176229	192538	192156	230622	218214	261896
	Tertiary	496940	524757	549701	610570	664558	712513	759411	920374	848602	1032045
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	792012	889165	1110198	1199895	1309424	1418370	1522105	1702719	1623830	1829941
13	Taxes on Products	25262	32999	35137	52268	63937	69298	98678	98911	93682	93903
14	Subsidies on Products	39477	18323	19231	19804	13840	11567	13443	13204	20527	20162
15	Gross State Domestic Product	777797	903841	1126104	1232359	1359521	1476101	1607340	1788426	1696985	1903683

## Annexure-VII

**Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices**  
**2012-2013 series (₹ in lakh)**

SN	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	154726	182166	410661	454203	504237	486189	560083	607588	623195	655702
1.1	<i>Crops</i>	78678	95065	110370	122326	139764	159623	168554	173464	181216	189314
1.2	<i>Livestock</i>	30433	36345	45276	53080	65188	85480	122622	146140	112403	86454
1.3	<i>Forestry &amp; Logging</i>	40514	45226	248669	271698	290952	232235	259542	278074	323372	376049
1.4	<i>Fishing</i>	5101	5530	6346	7100	8333	8851	9364	9910	6204	3884
2	Mining & Quarrying	3256	7003	3458	5148	3823	9045	14294	16383	7415	3356
	Primary	157982	189169	414119	459351	508059	495235	574377	623971	630610	659058
3	Manufacturing	5930	6760	6512	8935	9592	9524	10490	12889	11866	10924
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	39967	67081	92080	97542	127656	261127	222415	267474	289357	313030
5	Construction	83832	106712	118485	133110	142593	209606	190077	162368	168740	175362
	Secondary	129729	180553	217077	239586	279841	480256	422983	442731	469962	499316
	Industry	132985	187556	220535	244734	283663	489301	437277	459114	477377	502671
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	93778	100249	116589	136495	173261	210788	245825	278855	232382	194597
6.1	<i>Trade &amp; Repair Services</i>	91399	97672	113899	133694	170196	207269	241961	274451	230734	193981
6.2	<i>Hotels &amp; Restaurants</i>	2379	2577	2690	2801	3065	3519	3863	4404	1648	617
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	32596	37549	40841	45896	47842	48805	49475	49675	44942	42534
7.1	<i>Railways</i>	16	19	18	19	11	10	8	3	5	8
7.2	<i>Transport by means other than Railways</i>	22631	26023	26544	28998	31445	33040	33727	43268	37242	20998
7.2.1	<i>Road Transport</i>	22025	25619	26291	27535	28780	30237	31163	30024	24634	20212

Continue Next Page

Continue from Previous Page

SN	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
7.2.2	Water Transport	499	323	77	152	279	236	439	440	543	669
7.2.3	Air Transport	107	81	176	1311	1666	1816	1078	831	77	7
7.2.4	Services incidental to Transport	0	0	0	0	721	751	1047	970	325	109
7.3	Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9949	11507	14279	16879	16386	15755	15740	17407	19358	21528
8	Financial Services	19248	21143	23249	33241	28113	29934	34443	42625	46050	49750
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	37497	40721	41691	43251	45245	46608	48546	52520	55783	59249
10	Public Administration	135009	148275	155643	169279	183981	195716	215670	307854	273000	242092
11	Other Services	146832	165301	180946	199968	226429	258789	273580	345941	346096	346251
	Tertiary	464960	513238	558959	628130	704871	790640	867539	1077470	998253	934473
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	752671	882960	1190155	1327067	1492771	1766131	1864898	2144172	2098826	2092846
13	Taxes on Products	27434	35819	36560	52268	64184	69298	98678	98911	93682	88729
14	Subsidies on Products	42556	19889	20010	19804	13873	11567	13443	13204	20527	31911
15	Gross State Domestic Product	737549	898890	1206705	1359531	1543082	1823862	1950133	2229879	2171981	2149664
16	Population ('00)	11345	11586	11710	11920	12140	11750	11860	11980	12100	12221
17	Per Capita (₹)	65013	77584	103049	114055	127107	155222	164429	186133	179503	175896

## Annexure-VIII

**Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices**  
**2012-2013 series (₹ in lakh)**

SN	Item	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,39,809	1,50,416	3,21,170	3,26,590	3,43,479	3,10,553	3,26,359	337443	318137	305158
1.1	<i>Crops</i>	68,250	77,727	82,384	78,197	81,225	82,746	90,048	90554	93563	96672
1.2	<i>Livestock</i>	29,182	30,343	33,526	37,457	43,439	51,966	74,250	85591	64363	48400
1.3	<i>Forestry &amp; Logging</i>	37,686	37,530	2,00,026	2,05,425	2,12,687	1,69,644	1,55,840	155089	156431	157785
1.4	<i>Fishing</i>	4,691	4,815	5,234	5,511	6,128	6,198	6,220	6209	3780	2301
2	Mining & Quarrying	3,098	6,720	3,019	4,228	2,985	7,311	11,416	13116	4973	1886
	<b>Primary</b>	1,42,907	1,57,136	3,24,189	3,30,818	3,46,464	3,17,864	3,37,774	350559	323110	307043
3	Manufacturing	5,253	5,570	5,702	8,510	9,172	8,453	8,987	10833	10180	9567
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	36,689	56,500	68,938	70,729	85,161	1,87,262	1,48,512	160934	161356	161779
5	Construction	77,185	93,763	1,00,755	1,14,111	1,24,562	1,72,035	1,53,204	132246	137628	143229
	<b>Secondary</b>	1,19,127	1,55,833	1,75,395	1,93,350	2,18,895	3,67,750	3,10,703	304013	309164	314575
	Industry	1,22,225	1,62,553	1,78,414	1,97,578	2,21,880	3,75,061	3,22,119	317129	314137	316461
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	89,706	92,663	1,02,023	1,24,365	1,55,073	1,83,438	2,11,511	240023	202687	171954
6.1	<i>Trade &amp; Repair Services</i>	87,430	90,283	99,674	1,21,812	1,52,330	1,80,374	2,08,129	236161	201164	171353
6.2	<i>Hotels &amp; Restaurants</i>	2,276	2,380	2,349	2,553	2,743	3,064	3,382	3862	1523	600

Continue Next Page

Continue from previous page

SN	Item	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21 (Prov.)	2021-22 (Advance)
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	29973	32678	35753	39654	40104	38613	38212	40292	41515	44189
7.1	<i>Railways</i>	15	18	15	16	7	6	4	1	3	9
7.2	<i>Transport by means other than Railways</i>	20804	23057	23885	25553	26817	26303	26829	27833	30008	33557
7.2.1	<i>Road Transport</i>	20291	22701	23677	24369	25362	24809	26240	26263	29501	33138
7.2.2	<i>Water Transport</i>	416	291	63	117	215	179	321	311	334	359
7.2.3	<i>Air Transport</i>	97	65	145	1067	1333	1418	425	559	-30	2
7.2.4	<i>Services incidental to Transport</i>	0	0	0	0	-94	-102	-158	700	203	59
7.3	<i>Storage</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	<i>Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</i>	9154	9603	11853	14085	13281	12304	11380	12458	11504	10623
8	Financial Services	18870	19341	25215	30849	26156	25875	27601	32514	32406	32298
9	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services	34018	34723	35227	35923	36962	37864	39238	40434	41691	42987
10	Public Administration	129109	136710	136649	154353	164321	169827	179304	256905	228788	203748
11	Other Services	134149	139386	145645	153015	164864	178979	179328	215827	202927	190798
	Tertiary	435825	455500	480512	538159	587481	634596	675194	825995	750014	685974
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	697859	768469	980096	1062326	1152840	1320210	1323671	1480567	1382288	1307593
13	Taxes on Products	25262	32999	35137	52268	63937	69298	98678	98911	93682	88729
14	Subsidies on Products	39477	18323	19231	19804	13840	11567	13443	13204	20527	31911
15	Gross State Domestic Product	683644	783145	996002	1094790	1202937	1377941	1408906	1566274	1455443	1364411
16	Population ('00)	11345	11586	11710	11920	12140	11750	11860	11980	12100	12221
17	Per Capita (Rs.)	60261	67594	85056	91845	99089	117272	118795	130741	120285	111643

**Annexure-IX****Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Agriculture Crops**

<b>Name of Crops</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>			<b>2018-2019</b>			<b>2019-2020</b>			<b>2020-2021</b>			<b>2021-2022</b>		
	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>	<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>	<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>	<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>	<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>	<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>
Rice	3611 <sub>4</sub>	59606	1.6505	3509 <sub>0</sub>	59050	1.6828	3521 <sub>0</sub>	60239	1.7108	3524 <sub>6</sub>	62182	1.7642	3490 <sub>7</sub>	60881	1.7441
Maize	5978	9470	1.5841	6163	10970	1.7800	6353	11668	1.8366	6539	11788	1.8027	6645	11136	1.6758
Pulses	3922	6682	1.7037	3769	5889	1.5625	4052	5507	1.3590	4059	5595	1.3784	4040	5717	1.4151
Oilseeds	2489	2437	0.9791	2311	2757	1.1930	2460	3488	1.4178	3047	2795	0.9173	3024	3158	1.0443
Sugar-cane	1559	44835	28.7588	1462	44260	30.2736	1468	46842	31.908 <sub>7</sub>	1355	42279	31.2022	1287	36949	28.709 <sub>4</sub>
Potato	215	1311	6.0977	134	509	3.7985	144	534	3.7083	169	651	3.8521	304	637	2.0954

**Annexure-X****Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Horticulture crops**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>2017-18</b>			<b>2018-19</b>			<b>2019-20</b>			<b>2020-21</b>			<b>2021-22</b>		
	Area (000 Ha)	Pro- duction (000 MT)	Yield Rate(000 MT/000 Ha)	Area (000 Ha)	Produc- tion (000 MT)	Yield Rate(000 MT/000 Ha)	Area (000 Ha)	Produc- tion (000 MT)	Yield Rate(000 MT/000 Ha)	Area (000 Ha)	Produc- tion (000 MT)	Yield Rate(000 MT/000 Ha)	Area (000 Ha)	Produc- tion (000 MT)	Yield Rate(000 MT/000 Ha)
Banana	11.21	138.37	12.34	11.21	143.84	12.83	11.43	140.50	12.29	11.90	145.97	12.27	11.68	140.50	12.03
Mandarin Orange	16.07	41.42	2.58	16.37	53.99	3.30	16.57	54.17	3.27	16.55	54.49	3.29	16.57	54.17	3.27
Pineapple	5.03	30.28	6.02	5.03	29.02	5.77	5.03	29.02	5.77	5.04	28.88	5.73	5.03	29.02	5.77
Lime /Lemon	8.10	24.71	3.05	8.10	25.90	3.20	8.12	25.90	3.19	8.26	26.33	3.19	8.12	25.90	3.19
Grapes	2.45	8.19	3.34	2.30	16.50	7.17	2.33	17.30	7.41	2.38	17.10	7.18	2.34	17.30	7.40
Cabbage	3.71	49.72	13.40	2.39	19.33	8.09	3.69	58.29	15.80	3.87	88.53	22.87	3.87	88.53	22.87
Tomato	1.34	13.23	9.90	1.69	18.60	11.02	1.39	18.60	11.02	2.72	26.67	9.81	2.80	27.10	9.68
Okra (Lady's finger)	3.63	22.02	6.06	3.63	25.02	6.89	3.63	25.02	6.88	3.63	25.02	6.88	3.62	25.02	6.90
Ginger (Green)	8.55	62.74	7.34	8.55	60.13	7.03	8.55	60.13	7.03	8.55	60.13	7.03	8.55	60.13	7.03
Turmeric (Green)	7.74	29.82	3.85	7.74	29.82	3.85	7.74	29.82	3.85	7.74	29.82	3.85	8.04	29.82	3.71
Bird Eye Chillies (Dried)	11.20	10.92	0.98	11.20	10.92	0.98	11.20	10.92	0.98	11.20	10.92	0.98	11.20	10.92	0.98
Anthurium	0.01	95.82	8704.94	0.01	95.82	8704.94	0.01	95.82	8704.94	0.01	109.79	9980.91	0.01	0.15	13.76
Rose	0.02	34.03	1406.20	0.02	34.03	1406.20	0.02	34.03	1406.20	0.02	81.62	3400.83	0.02	0.09	3.72



## Annexure-XI

## Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	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	2021-2022
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>I</b>	<b>CEREALS</b>																
1	Rice ( <i>Local</i> )	Kg	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	34
2	Atta	Kg	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	44
3	Maida	Kg	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	42
4	Suji	Kg	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	76
5	Bread (400g)	No.	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	39
6	Biscuit ( <i>Good Day</i> ) 100g	No.	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	12.14
<b>II</b>	<b>PULSES</b>																
7	Masur dal ( <i>small</i> )	Kg	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	113.13
8	Black Gram	Kg	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	95.71
9	Local Pulse ( <i>Bete</i> )	Kg	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	154.29
10	Motor Chana ( <i>Dry peas</i> )	Kg	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	85.63
11	Soyabean	Kg	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	141
<b>III</b>	<b>OILS &amp; FATS</b>																
12	Mastard Oil ( <i>refined veg. oil</i> )	Litr.	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	202
13	Vanaspati ( <i>Dalda / Ra-soy</i> )	Kg	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	148.38

Continue Next Page

## Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

Continue to Previous Page

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
<b>IV</b>	<b>MEAT, FISH, EGG</b>																
14	Pork	Kg.	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	400.00
15	Beef	Kg.	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	512.5
16	Mutton	Kg.	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	600
17	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg.	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	346.25
18	Fish	Kg.	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	295
19	Egg (Farm)	Dozen	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	185.5
<b>V</b>	<b>MILK &amp; ITS PRODUCTION</b>																
20	Milk (Private)	Lit.	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	76.25
21	Everyday (milk powder)	Kg	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	206.25
22	Amul Butter (100g.)	No.	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	50.63
<b>VI</b>	<b>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b>																
23	Salt (Tata)	Kg	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	25.00
24	Turmeric (100g)	Gram	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	34.00
25	Garlic	Kg	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	185.00
26	Ginger	Kg	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	77.50
27	Chilly Powder (100g.)	Gram	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	NA
<b>VII</b>	<b>VEGETABLES</b>																
28	Potato	Kg	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	41.88
29	Onion	Kg	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	68.75

Continue Next Page

## Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

Continue to Previous Page

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
30	Brinjal	Kg	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	62
31	Tomato	Kg	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	105
32	French Bean	Kg	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	105
33	Bitter Guard	Kg	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	107.5
34	Chilly Green	Kg	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	221
35	Squash	Kg	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	47.86
36	Mustard Leaf	Kg	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	83.75
37	Pumpkin Leaf	Kg	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	80
38	Cowpea Leaf (Behlawi)	Kg	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	78.33
<b>VIII</b>			<b>FRUITS</b>														
39	Banana	Dozen	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	71.25
40	Pineapple	Kg	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	58.33
<b>IX</b>			<b>BEVERAGE</b>														
41	Sugar	Kg	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	50.00
42	Tea Leaf (Upbaar Red) 250g.	Gram	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	129.00
43	Gur	Kg	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	130
<b>X</b>			<b>INTOXICATES</b>														
44	Finished Pan	No.	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	13.00
45	Tobacco Leaf	Kg	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	506.25
46	Mizo zial (10 Sticks)	No.	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	10.00
47	Wills Navy Cut (10 Sticks)	No.	28.60	35.38	36.00	42.00	43.00	47.00	53.00	67.00	80.00	80.00	84.00	84.00	-	-	79.38

Continue to Next Page

## Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

Continue to Previous Page

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
<b>XI</b>	<b>FUEL &amp; LIGHTING</b>																
48	L.P.G. Gas (14.20 Kg)	Cylinder	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	946.25
49	Electricity (Below 50w)	Unit	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	4.80
<b>XII</b>	<b>SOAP</b>																
50	Washing Soap (Ball)	Per-Ball	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	34.00
51	Cinhol (Bathing Soap)	No.	20.00	23.10	24.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	34.00	35.00	39.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	-	-	37.00
<b>XIII</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>																
52	School Uniform Shoe (Intac)	Pair	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	818.00
53	School Tution Fee (Pvt.)	Month	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	1285.0
<b>XIV</b>	<b>MEDICAL CARE</b>																
54	Doctor Consultation Fee	Per Visit	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	268.75
55	Paracetamol	Per Strip	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	11.25
<b>XV</b>	<b>BEDDING &amp; CLOTHING</b>																
56	Secondhand Shirt	No.	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	512.00
57	Secondhand Pant	No.	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	550.00
58	Mattress – 3 Kgs Cotton	No.	407.14	457.50	486.00	584.00	631.00	644.00	720.00	830.00	972.00	987.00	1013.00	1031.00	-	-	2075.00
59	Rizai – 2Kgs Cotton	No.	347.14	387.50	408.00	500.00	529.00	507.00	655.00	725.00	838.00	851.00	816.00	819.00	-	-	935.71
60	Mosquito Net (Double)	No.	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	1218.75
61	Mosquito Net (Single)	No.	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	612.50

## Annexure-XII

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

(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	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice(Local)	Kg	24	29	30	32	38	43	42.25	41.17	46	46.00	57.00	34
Atta	Kg	24	24	24	27	28	34	34.75	35.00	35	40.00	45.63	44
Masur Dal	Kg	73	71	79	82	87	107	118.00	107.25	109	94.00	103.13	113
Matar Chana	Kg	33	35	43	50	49	54	54.00	50.25	51	64.00	78.75	85
Mustard Oil	Lit	82	84	105	120	118	128	127.81	128.50	128	118.00	145.71	202
Pork	Kg	162.1	174	189	210	244	251	250.50	225.25	265	331.00	393.75	400
Beef	Kg	180	192	209	237	263	307	314.25	325.25	325	406.00	487.00	512
Mutton	Kg	223	233	267	286	338	342	342.25	370.00	400	444.00	550.00	600
Fish(Non Local)	Kg	149	170	238	266	296	331	338.59	337.42	293	250.00	291.25	295
Milk (Fresh)(Private)	Lit	37	41	43	47	51	58	59.00	56.25	61	70.00	73.75	76
Ginger	Kg	30	28	30	41	75	51	49.75	47.00	49	65.00	72.50	77
Potato	Kg	18	19	25	27	33	31	32.50	28.50	29	34.00	36.88	41
Sugar	Kg	43	39	46	50	48	48	48.50	50.00	50	51.00	50.00	50
LPG Gas (14.20 kg)(Subsidized)	Cylinder	361	395	432	431	411	435	447.25	468.25	488	464.00	737.16	946

## Annexure-XIII

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

Sl No.	Year / District		Total wor- kers (% to total popu- lation)	Marginal workers (% to total population)	Main wor- kers (% to to- tal popula- tion)	% to total main workers			
						Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household (Indus- try 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-XIV

## 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	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice(Local)	Qtls	3050	3035	3102	3444	4199	4461	4314	4114	4471	4550	5716.67	5633.33
Atta	Qtls	1490	1574	1837	2374	2545	2700	2703	2770	2786	3504	34.00	3550
Masur Dal (small)	Qtls	6517	5982	6312	7214	7604	9986	10152	9538	9475	8048	9412.50	10662.50
Sugar	Qtls	3671	3608	3949	4531	4294	3817	3782	4475	4475	4263	4462.50	4581.25
Salt	50 Kgs	388	425	391	444	539	718	772	870	927	967	-	2212.50
Ginger	Qtls	2376	2889	2032	2732	5654	2793	2611	3621	3621	5314	5714.29	5142.86
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	2400.00
Onion	Qtls	3486	2210	2262	4709	2761	3531	3280	3338	3338	9475	4757.50	5212.50
Brinjal	Qtls	804	1600	1170	1775	3785	3984	3119	4113	4050	3863	4762.50	3662.50

## Annexure-XV

## Number of Primary, Middle, High &amp; 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 to Next Page



*Continue to 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
2022	1935	113645	55119	1549	94949	46816	715	40605	20814	205	28134	14774

## Annexure-XVI

## Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Sl. No.	Year / District	Primary School			Middle School			High School			Higher Secondary School		
		Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio	Teacher	Pupil	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2000-2001	4505	103269	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
21	2021-2022	7852	113645	1:12	9176	94949	1:8	4303	40605	1:8	1320	28134	1:15

## Annexure-XVII

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

SN	Name of Bank	Year											
		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20			2018-19		
		Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio
1	BOB	33976	13545.84	39.87	37772.40	17758.74	47.02	30180	11011	36.48	5089.67	1739.37	34.17
2	BOI	4028	4154	103.13	4993.00	3371.00	67.51	3901	2925	74.98	8589	2285	26.6
3	BOM	760.4	1077.12	141.65	870.38	1080.14	124.10	664.66	950.1	142.95	588.43	864.32	146.89
4	CAN	9316.82	7882.65	84.61	6012.54	8094.44	134.63	3741.24	5752.2	165.02	2640	5377	203.67
5	CBI	10285.76	2258.96	21.96	3644.65	2341.50	64.24	7724.46	2344.66	30.35	6809.06	2641.25	38.79
6	IDBI										17124	4990.46	29.14
7	IND	410	976.11	238.08	195.76	403.68	206.21	192.77	338.46	175.5	227.28	335.29	147.52
8	IOB	1539	989	64.26	1383.00	1200.00	86.77	1480	1040	70.27	1077.34	1182.49	109.76
9	PNB	27778.92	13989.83	50.54	33005.00	14743.00	44.67	2766	5161	186.59	3129.71	5602.93	179.02
10	PSB	1182.02	769.84	65.13	665.62	583.39	87.65	1611.24	552.18	34.27	534.1	386.78	72.42
11	SBI	595387.99	238568.67	40.07	551479.00	197239.18	35.77	520265.7	162435.2	26.48	478888	140853	29.41
12	SYN							12986.75	1308.18	5.98	1581.74	1325.05	83.77
13	UBI							21556	9006	37.15	18685.16	7703.5	41.23
14	UCO	15438.99	10971.27	71.06	16348.72	10818.23	66.17	24649.14	8595.2	34.58	19170	6709	35
15	UNI	2028.75	656.93	32.38	1570.87	585.42	37.27	1157.28	535.98	46.31	953.52	530.41	55.63

Continue to Next Page

*Continue from Previous Page*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Year											
		2021-2022			2020-21			2019-20			2018-19		
		Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio
16	VJB										20143	7877	39.11
17	HDFC	56180.09	17710.97	31.53	46782.11	15722.77	33.61	37180	14552.52	38.11	29684.76	10943.74	36.87
18	FED	4222.98	588.15	13.93	3234.09	446.89	13.82	2885.93	340.97	11.81	4215.56	491.84	11.67
19	ICICI	22265.45	4828.08	21.68	18089.58	2443.93	13.51	13552.14	1695.21	11.3	8049.78	654.34	8.13
20	IN-DUS	5275.53	12782.97	242.31	5772.54	14310.74	247.91	14712.47	13956.18	94.86	1699	11730	690.41
21	AXIS	53548.41	6342.41	11.84	37661.77	9440.31	25.07	37012.09	7015.63	19.08	32762.2	6577.32	20.08
22	YES	17955	1898	10.57	15865.00	1224.00	7.72	1318.7	77	5.84	9460	545.79	5.77
23	SIB	10517.39	1550.83	14.75	2558.85	1600.26	62.54	4474.44	1531.43	34.23	9713.39	571.7	5.89
24	BAND	16535.31	5213.62	31.53	15380.42	5519.98	35.89	12807.65	3858.65	27.69	10000.47	3314.57	33.14
25	IPPB												
26	MZRB	423465.1	251133.31	59.3	415479.70	205287.56	49.41	347812.5	153578	32.82	259504.9	123140.4	47.45
27	MCAB	138423.7	97780.7	70.64	137566.71	84547.12	61.46	124088.7	79292.84	67.2	96477.12	56754.89	58.83
28	MU-CO										6380.14	3298.34	51.7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1479698.68</b>	<b>704004.4</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>1390442.16</b>	<b>606345.57</b>	<b>43.61</b>	<b>1228721</b>	<b>487853.6</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>1053217</b>	<b>408426</b>	<b>38.78</b>

## Annexure-XVIII

## Taxes by Type

	Type of Tax	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)	2022-23 (BE)
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
<b>A.</b>	<b>STATE TAXES</b>													
1	State Goods & Service Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16976.2	45473.15	53222.28	45791.42	58500.00	59800.00
2	Taxes on Income & Expdr.	839.47	1186	1368.2	1473.52	1404.46	1539.67	1542.13	1578.03	1448.56	1537.44	1562.78	1700.48	1700.52
3	Land Revenue	433.36	251.9	304.31	454.43	1106.15	887.82	858.21	828.84	864.47	905.20	2073.94	1800.00	1900.00
4	Stamps & Registration	34.32	69.09	64.29	152.16	372.3	356.76	326.05	230.2	443.35	584.82	473.10	1116.34	1127.97
5	State Excise	239.32	230.8	283.17	310.93	490.94	6060.48	7226.22	6582.6	6534.34	272.66	95.93	100.00	100.00
6	Sales Tax	10470	14216	17587	18333.59	21194.81	24703.99	30781.03	24284.8	13592.57	11761.39	11366.05	11502.00	11502.00
7	Tax on Vehicle	971.98	1671	2283.3	1941.77	1702.64	1944.01	2575.47	3158	3836.39	4065.69	2901.29	3435.84	3494.72
8	Taxes on Good & Passenger	172.12	205	377.37	263.31	255.53	270.73	790.01	783.23	471.26	743.78	485.12	503.00	503.00
9	Taxes & Duties on Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other Taxes on Commodities & Services	47.19	36.91	46.65	48.25	126.26	77.14	-	78.90	5.88	4.92	6.17	1.51	1.51

Continue to 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	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
<b>B</b>	<b>CENTRAL TAXES &amp; DUTIES (Devolution)</b>	38339	39453	59078	82778	78596	85808	91066.33	234811.00	309705.00	350296.00	301780.00	301055.00	372195.00	408324.00
1	Corporation tax	12568	16235	23094	31868	28236	28862	31805.00	74421.00	94882.00	121827.00	102894.00	90603.00	117673.00	127494.00
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	92854.00	113172.00	123133.00
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	-5
5	Customs	7330	5521	10331	14706	13062	14003	14730.00	37423.00	31270.00	24831.00	19129.00	16209.00	18399.00	17704.00
6	Union Excise Duties	6399	4447	7516	9383	8877	9890	8318.00	30657.00	32690.00	16503.00	13300.00	10151.00	5356.00	5514.00
7	Service Tax	1140	4163	5886	9497	11469	13969	13415.00	39966.00	35050.00	3192.00	-	1242.00	205.00	410.00
8	Other taxes on Commodities & Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.00	-	180.00	191.00	205.00	-	-
9	Taxes of GST										93363.00	85636.00	89791.00	117394.00	134074.00
	Total of Tax Revenue	47800.6	50211	72085	100645	00910.6	112461.09	126906.93	270651.60	35696.00	422965.97	374878.18	365810.80	450854.17	488453.72

**Annexure-XIX****REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

SN	PARTICULARS	UNIT	PRIVATE			GOVERNMENT			G. TOTAL 2021-22 (PRIVATE + GOVT.)
			2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	
1	Adapted Vehicle	No.	10	10	12	1	1	1	<b>13</b>
2	Agricultural Tractor	No.	81	84	87	12	12	12	<b>99</b>
3	Ambulance	No.	56	82	109	84	87	107	<b>216</b>
4	Articulated Vehicle	No.	2	2	2	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
5	Bus	No.	1058	1058	1066	348	348	349	<b>1415</b>
6	Camper Van / Trailer (Private Use)	No.	11	11	11	3	3	3	<b>14</b>
7	Construction Equipment Vehicle	No.	394	560	713	1	1	1	<b>714</b>
8	Crane Mounted Vehicle	No.	30	36	46	10	10	10	<b>56</b>
9	Dumper	No.	171	211	313	0	0	0	<b>313</b>
10	Earth Moving Equipment	No.	115	126	153	5	5	5	<b>158</b>
11	Educational Institution Bus	No.	11	11	11	5	5	5	<b>16</b>
12	Excavator (Commercial)	No.	11	11	11	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
13	Excavator (NT)	No.	1538	1552	1557	5	8	8	<b>1565</b>
14	Fire Fighting Vehicle	No.	1	1	1	20	20	20	<b>21</b>
15	Goods Carrier	No.	21943	23759	26015	987	1001	1013	<b>27028</b>
16	Hearses	No.	5	5	5	1	1	1	<b>6</b>
17	Luxury Cab	No.	203	210	215	0	0	0	<b>215</b>

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SN	PARTICULARS	UNIT	PRIVATE			GOVERNMENT			G. TOTAL 2021-22 (PRIVATE + GOVT.)
			2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	
22	Mobile Clinic	No.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
23	Moped	No.	1225	1226	1226	0	0	0	1226
24	Motor Cab	No.	7501	7762	7868	14	14	14	7882
25	Motor Car	No.	52173	55941	59179	2642	2693	2715	61894
26	Motor Cycle/Scooter-Used For Hire	No.	711	1883	3067	0	0	0	3067
27	Omni Bus	No.	0	1	1	1	1	14	15
28	Power Tiller (Commercial)	No.	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
29	Private Service Vehicle	No.	3	3	3	0	0	0	3
30	Private Service Vehicle (Individual Use)	No.	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
31	Recovery Vehicle	No.	20	20	20	5	5	5	25
32	Road Roller	No.	22	22	22	0	0	0	22
33	Three Wheeler (Goods)	No.	72	72	72	1	1	1	73
34	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	No.	6422	7345	7564	2	2	2	7566
35	Three Wheeler (Personal)	No.	3	3	3	2	2	2	5
36	Tractor (Commercial)	No.	245	250	258	30	30	30	288
37	Trailer (Agricultural)	No.	18	18	18	8	8	8	26
38	Trailer (Commercial)	No.	54	54	54	16	16	16	70
39	Vehicle Fitted With Rig	No.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<b>G. TOTAL</b>			<b>265557</b>	<b>291263</b>	<b>313462</b>	<b>5483</b>	<b>5585</b>	<b>5684</b>	<b>319146</b>



## Annexure-XX

## Natural Calamities and Relief Measures of Mizoram During The Years: 2021-2022

Sl. No.	Type of Calamity	Year	No. of Villages affected	No. of Lives lost	No. of person injured	No. of House damaged			Agriculture damaged		Damaged to infrastructure		Loss in terms of money (in crore)	Source of Fund	Relief Measures
						Fully	Severely	Partially	Area (in ha)	Estimated crop loss (in lakh)	Roads	Bldg.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Landslide	2021 to 2022	112	6		28	7	19	283.7	27.49			128.19	90% Central & 10% State	Financial relief to victims were given as per Norms of SDRF/ ND RF
2	Fire		133	1	1	168	13	49	260.88	60.60			339.13		
3	Hail Storm		16			5		65	163.10	12.81			30.53		
4	Cyclone		16			14	2	13	15.85	2.68			20.34		
5	Flood		71			4		1	521.40	37.14			40.25		
6	Cloudburst		15			3	16	21	11.60	5.79			34.70		
7	Earthquake		1			1							1.20		
8	Pest Attack		2						20.90	1.42			1.42		
9	Rock Fall		1	1									4.00		
10	Collapse of Retaining Wall		2			1		2					1.20		
11	Heavy Rain		11			3		12	5.60	0.60			11.76		
12	Chaff		1						137.60	9.36			9.36		

## Annexure-XXI

## Annual average air quality of Mizoram during the year Dec, 2021- Oct, 2022

Sl. No	Location	PM <sub>10</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	Air quality index (AQI)
1	Khatla(MINECO), Aizawl	36	4.5	2	36
2	Laipuitlang, Aizawl	32	4.5	2	32
3	Bawngkawn, Aizawl	77	4.5	2	77
4	Dawrpui, Aizawl	78	4.5	2	78
5	Lengpui, Aizawl	35	4.5	2	35
6	Kahrawt, Champhai	16	4.5	2	16
7	Vengthlang, Champhai	26	4.5	2	26
8	Project Veng, Kolasib	17	4.5	2	17
9	Diakkawn, Kolasib	21	4.5	2	21
10	Farm Veng, Lunglei	17	4.5	2	17
11	Venglai, Lunglei	23	4.5	2	23
12	New Siaha, Siaha	27	4.5	2	27
13	ECM Vaih, Siaha	24	4.5	2	24
14	Bazar Veng, Mamit	23	4.5	2	23
15	Lungsir Veng, Mamit	23	4.5	2	23
16	Bazar Veng, Serchhip	25	4.5	2	25
17	P&E Veng, Serchhip	19	4.5	2	19
18	L-IV , Lawngtlai	26	4.5	2	26
19	L-3 Electric Veng, Lawngtlai	23	4.5	2	23
National Standards for annual average		60	40	50	
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			

## Annexure-XXII

## Water Quality Index of Rivers, March 2022

<i>Location name</i>	<i>BOD</i>	<i>DO</i>	<i>FC</i>	<i>TC</i>	<i>Water quality status</i>
<i>Water Quality Criteria</i>	<i>&lt; 3.0 mg/L</i>	<i>&gt; 4.0</i>	<i>&lt; 2500 MPN/ 100 ml</i>	<i>&lt; 5000 MPN/ 100 ml</i>	
		<i>mg/L</i>	<i>100 ml</i>	<i>100 ml</i>	
Tlawng River Upper Stream	1.3	5.8	93	1100	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Tlawng River Lower Stream	1.7	5.5	93	1100	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Tuirial River Upper Stream	1	5.7	23	2400	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Tuirial River Lower Stream	1.5	6.5	23	2400	<b>Satisfactory</b>
Tlawng River at Sairang Village	1.8	8.4	27	2400	<b>Satisfactory</b>



*Our Vision*  
*‘Mizoram – A Developed State by 2047’*

