Chhohreivung

GOLDEN JUBILEE

(1973 - 2023)

Souvenir

Published by
Planning & Programme Implementation Department
Government of Mizoram

MESSAGE



50 glorious years of Planning & Programme Implementation Department. This is a significant milestone indeed. At the outset, I would like to thank God who has led us this far. We owe a lot to all the past Administrative Heads, former Heads of Department, officers and staff of the Department, Research & Development Branch, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Directorate of Science & Technology. It is through their tireless commitment over the years that today we can take pride in being part of the Planning & Programme Implementation Department.

A 50-year milestone marks a point wherein we need to stop for a while and introspect to have a clear vision on the role that our department should play in shaping the future of the State and of the next generations of Mizoram. When we think of this, some key roles come to mind; fostering sustainable and inclusive development, providing reliable statistics for decision making and promoting innovation, science, and technological adaptations. These are roles that are indispensable in making Mizoram a developed State in the coming years. Herein lies the importance of our department and it is the responsibility of everyone in the Department to acknowledge their respective role in it and continue to strive towards excellence with integrity. Further, as a department we must continue to strengthen our systems and processes for we need to coordinate the development efforts of the Government in the most efficient and effective manner.

The camaraderie we have today in the Department is one of our biggest strength. In this regard I would like to thank the Principal Adviser, Research & Development Branch the Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and the Chief Scientific Officer, Directorate of Science & Technology in fostering a conducive working atmosphere wherein the skills of the officers and staff are honed and multiplied. I would also like to thank our team in the Secretariat who have always supported the various branches of the Department whenever needed. We should continue to commit ourselves to work as a team. Through teamwork I am sure we can achieve something much bigger than what we can achieve individually.

I am humbled and privileged to hold the post of Secretary of this prestigious Department in its 50th year and on this occasion, I offer my best wishes to all the officers and staff of this Department.

May God continue to guide and bless Planning & Programme Implementation Department.

(LALMALSAWMA PACHUAU)
Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation

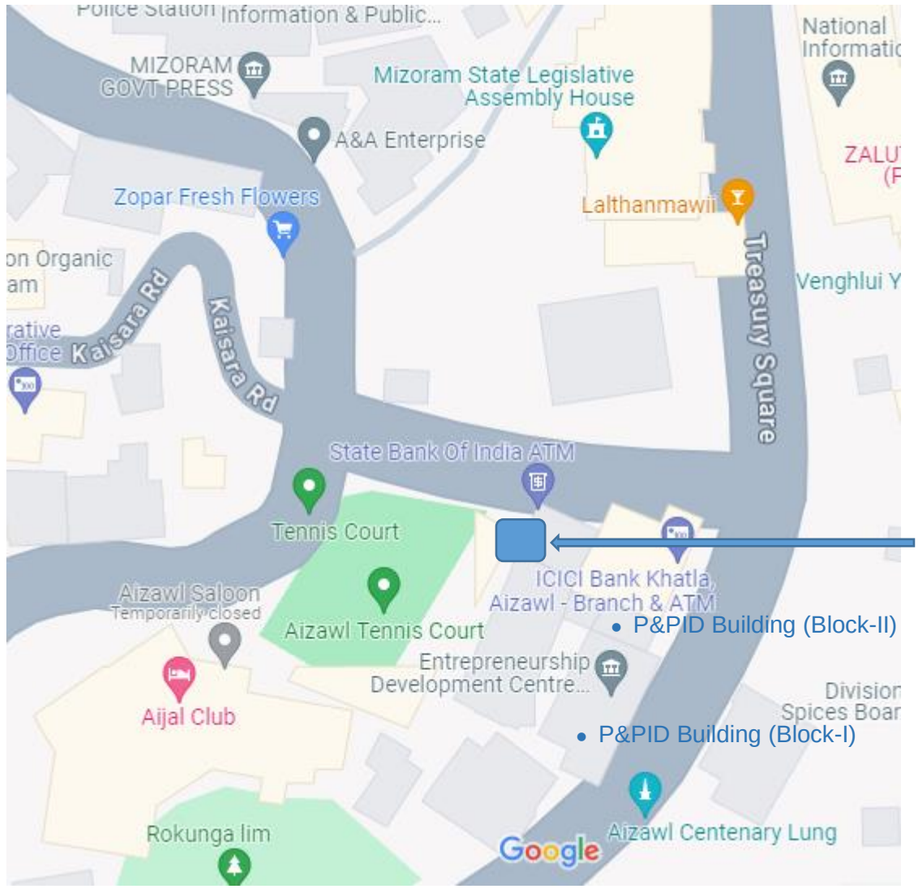


THE GENESIS

BRIEF HISTORY & ORIGINS OF PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT

With the implementation of the North-Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act in 1971, the Mizo District of Assam became the Union Territory of Mizoram on 21st January, 1972. The then Lt. Governor (Administrator) of the Union Territory of Mizoram Hon'ble Shri S.P. Mukherjee issued notification on 3rd May, 1972 in pursuance to the Government of India's notification vide No. MC/5/5/72 dated 30th April, 1972. This change marked the beginning of Mizoram's independent administrative journey, paving the way for the establishment of various departments to cater to the diverse needs of the region. The Mizoram Gazette dt. 5th May, 1972 notified the first ever Government of Mizoram (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1972 which laid down the entire business of the Government and the Departments through which they would be transacted. Altogether, twenty-two departments were identified therein to act as the vanguard for the self-administration and realizing the aspirations of the Mizo people. Among them was Planning Department which was assigned the business of "Planning and Coordination of work relating to plans".

Although notified in 1972, Planning Department may be said to be functionally established on 1st March, 1973 with the setting up of an office manned by dedicated personnel under the Development Commissioner. In time, with the evolving needs of the people entailing new responsibilities on Planning Department and the changing socio-political dynamic of the region, Planning Department came to comprise the Planning Secretariat, Mizoram State Planning Board, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and the Directorate of Science & Technology.





P&PID Building Block-II (2013)

In 2013, in order to encapsulate the evolved nature and functions of the Department, Planning Department was renamed as Planning & Programme Implementation Department (P&PID) with the creation of the Research & Development Branch to handle the core developmental and coordinative function of the Department.

As we arrive at the Golden Jubilee of the Department's founding, P&PID has renewed its commitment to sustainable development through adopting data-driven decision-making, systematic planning & monitoring methodologies, strategic programme implementation, and a heightened focus on community welfare through collaborative partnerships.

P&PID Buildings after Renovation (2023)



A TRIBUTE TO OUR FOREBEARS

As we reflect on the 50 years history of Planning & Programme Implementation Department, it is essential to recognize the individuals who have served as Secretaries and Heads of Departments and shaped the course of this Department over time. The leadership provided by these individuals has been instrumental in defining the Department's mission, refining its methodologies, and reinforcing its commitment to excellence. In acknowledging their contributions, we wish to pay tribute to the distinguished civil servants who have led the Department and its various branches.

However, our attempt to compile a comprehensive list of past Secretaries has eluded us due to limitations in historical records, particularly from the early years of the Department's founding. We seek the readers' kind understanding and welcome any additional information or corrections that would contribute to a more complete documentation of P&PID's leadership history.

I. Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, Planning Department / Planning & Programme Implementation Department



Pu Haukhuma Hauzel, IAS
23.5.1996 to 14.04.1998



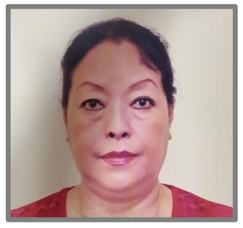
Pu Lalmalsawma, IAS
01.08.2005 to 15.04.2008



Pu C. Lalsawta, IAS
08.04.2010 to 07.07.2010



Pu Vanhela Pachuau, IAS
08.07.2010 to 17.04.2011



Pi L. Tochhong, IAS
17.04.2011 to 09.06.2011
23.06.2011 to 21.09.2011



Dr. Renu Sharma, IAS
05.12.2011 to 14.04.2012



Dr. C. Vanlalramsanga, IES
24.09.2014 to 28.02.2021



Pu Lalnunmawia Chuaungo, IAS
01.03.2021 to 30.03.2021



Pu Lalmalsawma Pachuau, IRS
30.03.2021 till date

II. Head of Department of Planning Department / Planning & Programme Implementation Department (Research & Development Branch)

ADVISER


Pu Hniarmanga
01.01.1991 to 28.02.1998


Pu Lalbiakthuama
27.05.1998 to 31.03.2007


Pu Ngunlala Chinzah
20.04.2007 to 16.02.2009

PRINCIPAL ADVISER-CUM-ADDITIONAL SECRETARY


Pu Yograj Chhetri
16.02.2009 to 31.03.2012


Pu Ngunlala Chinzah,
18.05.2012 to 29.02.2016


Pu Saihlira
01.03.2016 to 31.01.2020


Pu Lalrikhuma Sailo
01.02.2020 to 31.03.2021


Dr. Lalrinchhana
01.04.2021 till date

III. Head of Department of Directorate of Economics & Statistics


Pu F. Thanghulha

DEPUTY DIRECTOR - 23.04.1974 to 15.11.1980
JOINT DIRECTOR - 16.11.1980 to 23.11.1989
DIRECTOR - 24.1.1989 to 31.12.1990

DIRECTOR


Pu Hniarmanga
01.01.1991 to 31.12.1991


Pu VL Ngena
01.01.1992 to 30.11.1998


Pu Lalbiakthuama
01.12.1998 to 27.12.1998


Pu J.C. Japanruna
28.12.1998 to 31.03.2004


Pu C.W. Liansanga
01.04.2004 to 16.05.2005


Pu Yograj Chhetri
17.05.2005 to 19.12.2008


Pu Saihlira
20.12.2008 to 16.02.2009


Pu Ngunlala Chinzah
17.02.2009 to 20.05.2012


Pu Saihlira
21.05.2012 to 03.08.2014


Pu Vanlalrema
04.08.2014 to 13.11.2016


Pu Lalchhuanawma Hrahsel
01.12.2016 to 13.04.2019


Pu Lalrikhuma Sailo
01.05.2019 to 31.01.2020


Pu B. Lalrintluanga
01.02.2020 to 30.04.2020


Dr. Lalrinchhana
01.05.2020 to 31.03.2021


Pu B. Lalrinhlua
01.04.2021 till date

IV. Head of Department of Directorate of Science & Technology

CHIEF SCIENTIFIC OFFICER


Dr. Vanlalzara
21.02.2012 to 28.02.2015


Dr. R.K. Lallianthanga
21.02.2012 to 28.02.2015


Er. H. Lalsawmliana
01.03.2021 till date

OPTIMA PRAXIS

BEST PRACTICES OF THE DEPARTMENT

In its 50 years of operation as one of the pillars of governance, various initiatives have been undertaken by Planning & Programme Implementation Department in service of the people of Mizoram. This section contains the profiles of the various branches of the Department as well as a glimpse of some of the proven methodologies, strategies, and approaches constituting the Best Practices of the Department that have brought strong measure of benefits to the public and contributed to major systematic improvement in governance.



PLANNING SECRETARIAT

Where best to start than the Secretariat of Planning & Programme Implementation Department. Analogous to the way the various parts of the body relies on a discerning head for effective navigation and functioning, the Secretariat's leadership has been vital for decisive decision-making and cohesion of the various branches under it in pursuit of overarching development goals.





"But select capable men from all the people — men who fear God, trustworthy men who hate dishonest gain — and appoint them as officials over thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens." Exodus 18:21

P&PID (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT BRANCH)

~A Profile~

Planning & Programme Implementation Department (Research & Development Branch) was created in 2013 to differentiate the advisory role of the Mizoram State Planning Board from the mandate of P&PID to formulate development plans, implement pilot initiatives and monitor all development-oriented programmes of the Centre and the State, be it long-term schemes or one-off fund assistances. Through its four functional divisions of Establishment & Coordination Division, Financial Resources & Plan Formulation Division, Project Monitoring Division and Research & Analysis Division, P&PID(RDB) constantly monitors the pulse of the State's economy through indicator frameworks like Sustainable Development Goals. In doing so, it plays an intricate role in coordinating various state agencies towards shared developmental goals and facilitates participative development through plan decentralization and scheme convergence.





The paradigm shift in the planning process of the country, brought about by the dissolution of the Planning Commission and the subsequent provisions of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, bestowed upon the States greater role, power and responsibility in planning their own development, welfare and prosperity. Therefore, P&PID(RDB) has also geared itself up to bring about a sea change in the way priorities are decided in matters of economic development and formulate development strategies which is holistic, inclusive and sustainable. By next year, the Department is scheduled for a reformation with the reimagined role of P&PID as the State Institute for Transformation under the support of NITI Aayog to bolster its capabilities as a think tank, a multi-disciplinary resource centre, and a monitoring and evaluation agency to address the unique challenges and developmental requirements of Mizoram.

Participatory Community Development Initiatives

One of the key functions of P&PI(RDB) is to encourage participatory development initiatives that are grassroots-based and inclusive. Based on the old adage that it is the wearer that knows where the shoe pinches, P&PI(RDB) took recourse to formulation and implementation of development projects that arose from the people and by the people. Initiatives of the Department that have seen relative success include Participatory Community Development Project (PCDP) for BPL-free Villages, Mipui Mamawh Intawm Ruahmanna (MiMIR) and Village Level Development Plan (VLDP).

***Participatory Community Development Project for BPL-free Villages*:** The BPL Baseline Survey 2016 conducted by Economics & Statistics Department revealed that there are 5 BPL-free villages in Mizoram viz. Pamchung, Rabung, Tlangmawi, Chawngtlai and Riangtlei, all within Champhai District at that time (now in Khawzawl District). In order to propagate and encourage the idea of BPL-free village and to incentivize villages that are already BPL-free, a Participatory Community Development Project was introduced in 2018 for the 5 BPL-free villages wherein projects amounting to Rs.40 lakh each would be formulated and implemented by the Village Development Committees with the caveat that the projects should be employment generating or should improve livelihood for the villagers and that they should be sustainable and must not result in recurring expenditure for the Government. Link roads and market sheds were the overwhelming need expressed by these villages and the completion of these projects have greatly eased their connectivity to the rest of the State.the idea of BPL-free village and to incentivize villages that are already BPL-free, a Participatory Community Development Project was introduced in 2018 for the 5 BPL-free villages wherein projects amounting to Rs.40 lakh each would be formulated and implemented by the Village Development Committees with the caveat that the



Chawngtlai BPL Free Village Home



Rabung PCC Flooring



Tlangmawi Community Sanitation Complex

projects should be employment generating or should improve livelihood for the villagers and that they should be sustainable and must not result in recurring expenditure for the Government. Link roads and market sheds were the overwhelming need expressed by these villages and the completion of these projects have greatly eased their connectivity to the rest of the State.


Pamchung Link Road

***Mipui Mamawh Intawm Ruahmanna*:** It is incumbent on policy makers to come up with strategies and mechanisms to encourage private sector participation in all aspect of infrastructure developments. MiMIR initiative was a competition-based Participatory Community Development Initiatives rolled out in 2018 that encouraged all citizens to get involved in the development of their community and submit project concepts for that purpose to the tune of Rs.1 crore. The objectives of MiMIR are manifold –

a. To empower the public in the formulation of major developmental projects of common public utility in every District, building public participation in budgeting and managing expectations.
b. To provide major infrastructure which is customised to the requirements of the community, preferably those which addresses key infrastructural gaps and/or facilitates generation of sustainable livelihood.
c. To sensitize the community towards an attitude of participation, foster a development-oriented mindset and inculcate sense of ownership towards public property.
d. To gauge the public's perceived wants/ desires/ requirements for possible application in future policy making.

The MiMIR Joint Committees chaired by the Deputy Commissioner in each district selected one winning project for their district after a round of screening of 292 project proposals and presentation by the entrants. The projects ranged from setting up organic pineapple processing plant to 150 Kw power grid connected solar plant, and handloom upgradation to eco-tourism development projects. With one notable exception where the project was hampered due to land issues, projects under the MiMIR initiative have been executed well, bringing much need succour and enhanced employment opportunities to their respective communities.



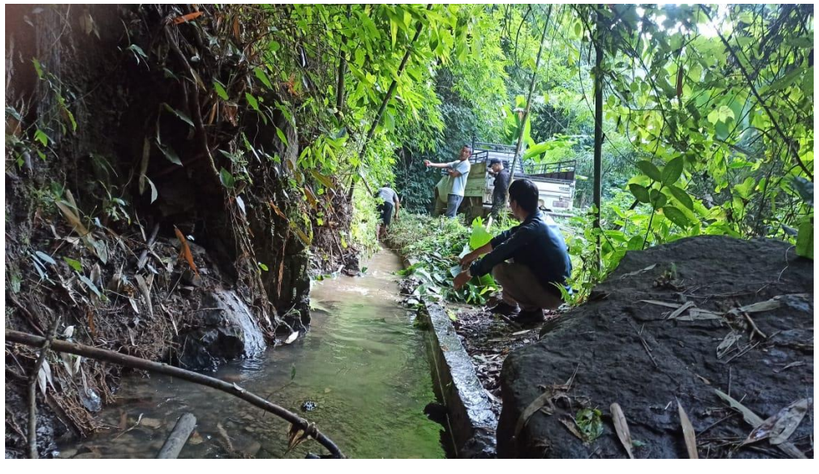
Khamrang Grid Connected Solar Power Plant, (managed by MiMIR Joint Committee, currently having 211 subscribers incl. households, govt. offices & village institutions)



Integrated Mass Transit Terminal, New Siaha West


SialSuk Eco-Tourism
SIALSUK TLANG

***Village Level Development Plan*:** VLDP was formulated as a pilot project to enable customised village level planning, keeping in mind the potential of the area and the existing infrastructure of the region. The focus was on creating sustainable livelihood through capacity building, infrastructure development, capital grants, etc. What differentiated VLDP from other participative development exercises was the use of data and analytics to provide the village community with information on their socio-economic indicators as well as scientifically studied areas of potential for their informed decision making as opposed to implementing projects solely based on perceived needs. Six villages were selected based on considerations such as the villagers' openness to progressive ideas, amenability and work culture. The project initiated in partnership with UNDP, however, the subsequent closure of their state office resulted in the inclusion of SIRD&PR as the partner institute instead. The VLDP exercise consisted of five stages. Viz., Data Collection, Pre-Test Study: Awareness/Sensitization, Data Analysis & Diagnostics, Village Development Plan formulation and Entry Point Activity. Presently, entry point activities are being conducted in each village for employment generation and enhancement projects in handloom sector, apiculture, agriculture infrastructure etc.



Leng Water Irrigation Canal



Ailawng Upgradation of Eco-Tourism



Sailam Handloom Product Design, Branding and Process Management





HANDLOOM WEAVERS SOCIETY, SAILAM

Sailam kutchhuah

Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

As the engine of economic growth and employment generation, Entrepreneurship is the ideal approach to address traditional development problems in innovative ways. In recognition of this fact, P&PID was assigned to implement a pilot scheme for entrepreneurship development in order to support an emerging young business class with sharp entrepreneurial acumen and to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship among the youth of the State. The result was the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (or EDS) which was launched on 18th January, 2017.

EDS is a holistic initiative designed to cultivate every facet indispensable for nurturing a thriving entrepreneurship ecosystem. Commencing with awareness programmes, it progresses systematically through the development of institutional mechanism that will promulgate the culture of entrepreneurship by emphasizing not only knowledge dissemination but also providing guidance and handholding to aspiring entrepreneurs. EKCs or Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cells have been set up in every government college and a cadre of master trainers has been created for conducting practical training sessions, ensuring a pragmatic understanding of the entrepreneurial landscape. In addition to the master trainers, local High Net worth Individuals (HNIs) have been roped in for mentoring, networking and facilitating connections between entrepreneurs and industry experts. Finally, the scheme incorporates a strategic approach to funding, in the forms of Mizoram Kailawn: Business Plan Contest and Mizoram Rahbi: Micro Startup Capital Competition, aiming to provide financial support to promising ideas and ventures.

Despite the 2-year hiatus owing to COVID pandemic, recognizable achievements have been made: -

- More than 10,000 youths have been covered through Entrepreneurship Awareness programmes.



Some products & services of our startups (clock-wise from top left): Zamzo Real Estate, Studio Ngote, J&J Enterprise (Ram Pump), Eco Far (Leisenzo Tea), BT Enterprises Pvt Ltd (coal briquette), Deon Enterprise (counterweight-based lift machines).





The First Prize within the Organisation category of the

CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

for the year 2019 is awarded to

Planning & Programme Implementation Department for its outstanding initiative viz. "Entrepreneurship Development Scheme" which facilitated the development of a vibrant Entrepreneurship and Start-Up ecosystem in Mizoram.

Dated : 29th April, 2019

(ZORAMTHANGA)
Hon'ble Chief Minister
Mizoram

- Trainings on subjects relating to entrepreneurship have been given to more than 1860 students and entrepreneurs.
- 20 Entrepreneurship Knowledge Cells have been set up in various educational institutions.
- The Scheme has propelled 69 startups, 35 of which are women led startups.
- 15 of these startups are being incubated under Mizoram University Incubation Centre and BioNEST Incubator and 9 have entered Accelerator Programme under IIM Calcutta Innovation Park.
- Closer linkage between Entrepreneurs and Banks was established.
- Mizoram was ranked first in the India Today State of the States in the following Categories: "***The Most Improved State in Entrepreneurship***" in 2018, 2020 & 2021 and "***The Most Improved Small State in Economy***" from 2018 to 2021 due to significant contribution of EDS.
- The State Govt. has also recognised the impact of EDS. P&PI Department won ***1st Prize in the Chief Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, 2019*** for implementation of EDS.
- In NITI Aayog's States' Startup Ranking 2019, Mizoram is placed among the 10 Emerging Startup Ecosystems in the country.

Adapting to the changing entrepreneurship landscape, P&PID will channel it's resources towards a sharper focus on startup support and development in particular. Mizoram Startup Mission, an autonomous government society, has been created with its base of operation in the Startup Hub. The Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is also being repurposed into Startup Development Scheme which will seek to build a better environment in which young minds can be enervated to explore their creativity and entrepreneurial acumen to the fullest, and where entrepreneurs and startups can innovate and commercialize the results of their creativity to create jobs and wealth for

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as ratified by the UN in 2015, is a set of 17 interconnected goals addressing critical global challenges. To maximize their impact and achieve tangible results, the goals and targets established at the international level must be adapted and tailored to suit the specific needs, challenges, and aspirations of individual communities, cities, and regions. In order to drive the localization of SDGs at the grassroots level, a Whole-of-Government approach was implemented for greater collaboration and coordination across departmental boundaries to create synergies for attainment of SDGs, and a Whole-of-Society approach for stakeholder consultations was adopted which involved engaging diverse stakeholders, including local communities, civil society, private sector, and academia.

Mizoram had developed its own State Indicator Framework as well as a District Indicator Framework in 2019. Together with the results of SDG India Index produced by NITI Aayog and the NER District SDG Index by MDoNER, it was anticipated that this corpus of SDG data would provide sufficient information for evidence-based policy making and project formulation. However, it was found that a more granular dataset was required to identify not only what needed to be improved but also where exactly the improvement was needed. The “where” question is what led the Government to develop a Local SDG Index that would gather information at the village level and locality level. Due to the enormity of the task that would entail total coverage considering the formative stage LSDG is still in, in the initial stage LSDG has been rolled out as a pilot exercise for selected pilot villages. Thus, for the financial year (FY 2022-23), a total of 62 villages have been selected and bracketed under various categories.

The initiative of the Government towards Localization of SDGs would be an exercise in futility if it does not lead to tangible outcomes that improve people’s access to essential services, bring greater economic empowerment or lead towards sustainable environmental conservation. Thus, the Performance Incentive Award for good performing villages is an initiative that recognizes and rewards local communities for their exemplary efforts in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). On the flip side, the ‘Reform Action Plan’ will be formulated to address the low performing indicators and low performing villages.



Most Improved State
(from 20th rank in 2019 to 12th rank in 2020)



Another novel initiative undertaken in relation to Localization of SDGs was the **Local Immersion Programme** for Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) which aimed to not only drive Localization of SDGs to the village level by leveraging the knowledge of HEIs but also to empower the youth to make a difference through youth-ideated development initiatives. By simulating problem solving in communities through the lens of progressing towards the SDGs, students will be given a unique opportunity to learn and hone the skills necessary to lead change. The Local Immersion Programme was held in the form of inter-college competition where participating collage teams immersed themselves in the local rural environment in order to formulate feasible solutions for the existing community challenges, and the best solutions derived during the local immersion were pitched by college teams before a panel of experts. Twenty-two colleges from across the State participated in the event. The winning colleges received citation and cash award while the village of site immersion will benefit from a project that will solve some of their pertinent issues.

Glimpses of Local Immersion & SDG Symposium







The projects themselves will be implemented through funding facilitated by Planning & Programme Implementation Department and will be implemented by the Village Development Committees in partnership with the respective HEIs.





Winners	Local Immersion Site	Solution
Govt. Hnahthial College	Hnahthial	Repackaging & Rebranding of Darzo Tea
Govt. Hrangbana College	Muthi	Hydroponic Fodder
Mizoram Christian College	Sateek	Reconstruction of Education Ecosystem
Govt. Serchhip College	Zote	Sugarcane Plantation
Govt. Johnson College	Maubuang	Rainwater Harvesting & Cold Storage
Govt. J Buana College	Vanhne	Water Sufficient Village

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

~A Profile~

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is a full-fledged directorate functioning as the apex body in the statistical system of the State under the administrative control of Planning & Programme Implementation Department, Government of Mizoram, with District Research Officers' Offices in all 11 Districts. On 19th August 2008, Government of Mizoram declared Directorate of Economics & Statistics as "NODAL AGENCY" for all statistical activities within the State for developing efficient statistical system and ensuring technical co-ordination in the matters. The Directorate is composed of the Socio-Economic Survey Branch, the Civil Registration System Branch, the General Economic Branch and the Price & Marketing Intelligence and Statistical Analysis Branch. As stewards of data-driven governance, DES has introduced major systematic improvements to the process of data collection and dissemination, some of which are presented in the following pages.



Departmental Officers' Committee, 2023



Accounts & Establishment Branch, 2023



Civil Registration System Branch, 2023



Socio - Economic Survey Branch,2023

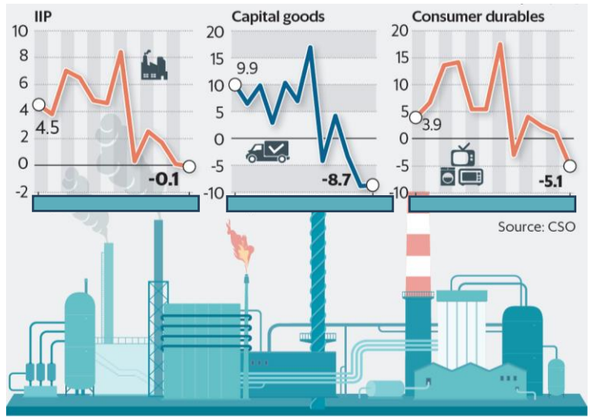


GE,PMI&SA Branch,2023

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in Mizoram

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the general level of Industrial Performance in an economy. It is used as a short- term macro- economic growth indicator of industrial growth. Central Statistics Office (CSO)of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) brings out a monthly indicator of industrial performance namely the all-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) while compilation of State IIP is done by State Directorate of Economics &Statistics in their respective state all over the country.

Mizoram was one of the few states in India who had not yet compiled IIP due to negligible nos. of factories registered under 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of Factories Act, 1948. Directorate of Economics & Statistics approached Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for guidance and exploration of possibility of Survey of Industries in Mizoram for compilation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in Mizoram. Under the guidance of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, 370 nos. of Industrial Units were surveyed and item baskets and weighting diagram were drawn from information collected from these Industrial units during September - October, 2018.

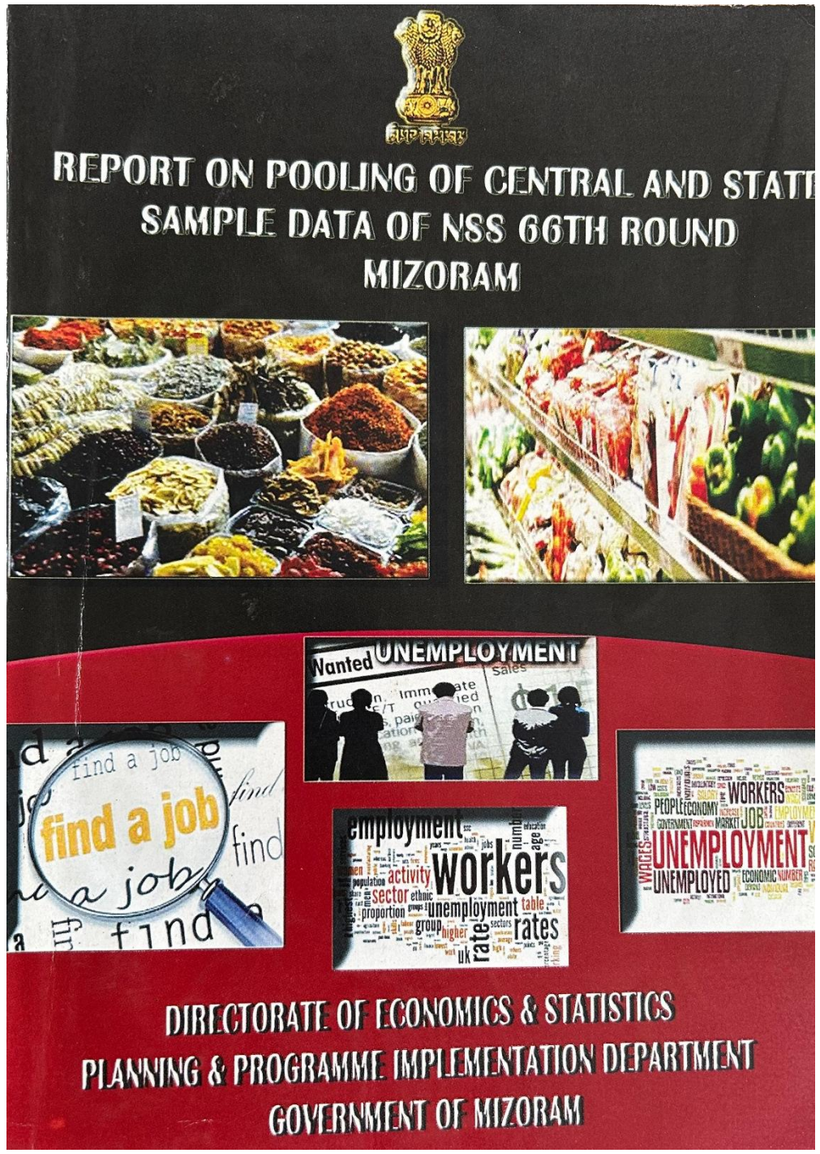



Zoram Mega Food Park


Vakiria Factory, IGC

25 nos. of items and 61 nos. of Industrial Units are selected for collection of Industrial production data on monthly basis. Data collected are compiled as per methodology for compilation prepared by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Quarterly Index of Industrial production has been compiled on regular basis since the year 2018-2019 till date.

Pooling of Central & State sample data of National Sample Survey (NSS) Rounds



The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts nationwide Surveys at regular intervals as part of its 'Round', each round normally of a year's duration. The NSS surveys are conducted through interviews of a random sample of households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of the country.

Mizoram State has been participating in the NSS surveys from 32 Round onwards by using the same concepts, definitions and procedures and by adopting the same sample design based on independently drawn sample as that of NSSO called as the state samples. One of the objectives of State's participation in the NSS programme is to provide a mechanism by which sample size will be increased and the pooling of the two sets of data would enable better estimates at lower sub-State level, particularly at district level. At the State level, this will result in increased precision of the estimates and at disaggregated level, estimates will be more stable. But the major benefit will be derived in the case of estimates are generated at sub-State level like NSS regions/districts.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) has brought into existence the democratically elected grassroots institutions of local self-governance, with respective delegated functions, both in rural and urban areas. This has enhanced the demand for local level statistics and necessitated requirement of developing basic capabilities at grassroots levels to organize such statistics in a harmonious manner. In this context, it is envisioned that the survey resources in overall NSS programme both by Central and State Agencies can be more effectively utilized to generate lower-level estimates of key indicators at district level.

The National Statistical Commission in its Reports has observed the importance of pooling in the statement. Following this, Directorate of Economics & Statistics prioritize Pooling exercise on various rounds of NSS since NSS 66th Round. Pooling exercise had been done and pooled data had been generated for 4 rounds under NSS such as 66th, 68th, 73rd and 75th Rounds.

BPL Household Survey of Mizoram

Directorate of Economics & Statistics undertook a landmark initiative in statistical enumeration by conducting a Household Baseline Survey of BPL Data in 2015. BPL data produced by the central government is obtained through sample survey based on indicators that are fixed across the board for all the states of India, and therefore often does not accurately reflect the ground realities of poverty and societal deprivation for a region like Mizoram that has its own distinctive socio-economic context. The matter was proposed to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and the Government decided to conduct BPL Baseline Survey to bring out a rationalized BPL list of the State, as different Departments have different BPL list. With MoSPI's approval, DES formulated a modified methodology using MoSPI's criteria as its basis but with adaption and variation to better gauge the conditions of Mizoram. Fund for the exercise was sourced from the Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) / Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) which is a Central Sector (CS) sub scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.

As per this Survey, the average BPL percentage of Mizoram was 18.31%, with Mamit district having the highest percent and Aizawl district the lowest. Furthermore, 5 villages within Champhai District displayed zero BPL families. The district-wise number of Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in 2015 are given in the following table.

A study by Management Development Institute in Gurugram published in 2023 declared Mizoram as the "Happiest State" based on six parameters, including work-related issues, family relationships, social issues and philanthropy, COVID-19's effect on happiness, religion, and physical and mental health.



District-wise Number of APL and BPL families

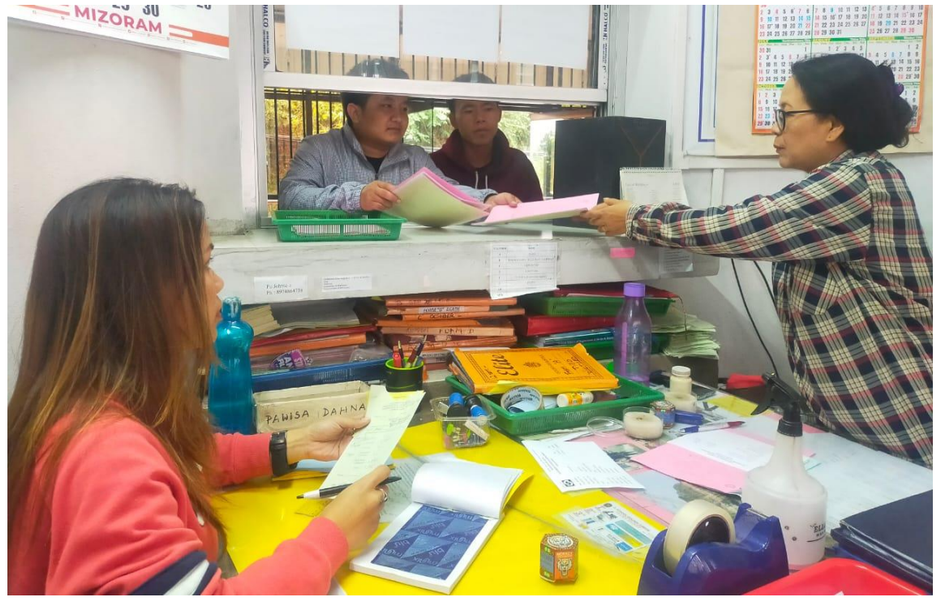
Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Village Covered	APL	BPL	No. of Household Population	% of BPL Families to the Total Household in the District
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1	MAMIT	87	12977	7186	20163	**35.64**
2	KOLASIB	52	16028	3401	19359	**17.50**
3	AIZAWL	178	77902	7475	85312	**8.76**
4	SERCHHIP	48	12071	1770	13841	**12.79**
5	CHAMPHAI	106	26312	2715	29043	**9.35**
6	LUNGLEI	186	26561	11437	37997	**30.10**
7	LAWNGTLAI	173	48427	13162	61593	**21.37**
8	SIAHA	92	9172	4245	13416	**31.64**
	MIZORAM	**922**	**229450**	**51391**	**280724**	**18.31**

The BPL Baseline Survey has found many applications in policy and decision-making, such as for selecting Mamit for the Aspirational District Programme under NITI Aayog and for verification of eligible beneficiaries for state schemes like Mizoram HealthCare Scheme etc. Now, DES is planning to embark on another monumental initiative by conducting a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index survey to capture deprivation across its multiple dimensions of health, education and standard of living to complement existing poverty statistics which primarily measures income and material possessions.

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) compiled a daily report of Births & Deaths since 16th September, 2021 till date. It has prepared SOP for submission of Daily Report which has been followed by all functionaries as under:-

- All 881 nos. of units under Registration of Births & Deaths submits daily report (through Whatsapp) to their respective District Research Officers at 11:00 A.M.
- District Research Officers compiled data received from 881 units and further submitted them to Directorate of Economics & Statistics at 2:00 P.M every day.
- Directorate of Economics & Statistics upload the compiled data in the Department website des.mizoram.gov.in at 4:00 P.M and supply the same information to Visual media, Viz; LPS Vision as one of the news items every day.





Digitized Certificates of Births & Deaths :-

- DES introduced and implemented issue of Digitized Certificates of Births & Deaths since 21st September, 2021. Initially, issuance of digitized Certificates of Births & Deaths was implemented as per request and on demand basis from the public. Since 1st October, 2022, Directorate of Economics & Statistics as well as 10 nos. of District Research Offices issued all Certificates under Registration of Births & Deaths only in digitized form.
- A facsimile signature of issuing authority is embedded in the **QR CODE** & **BAR CODE** of Digitized Certificates of Births & Deaths. The QR & Bar Code when scanned is linked directly to Registrar General of India web portal which enable proof of genuineness of Births & Deaths Certificates.

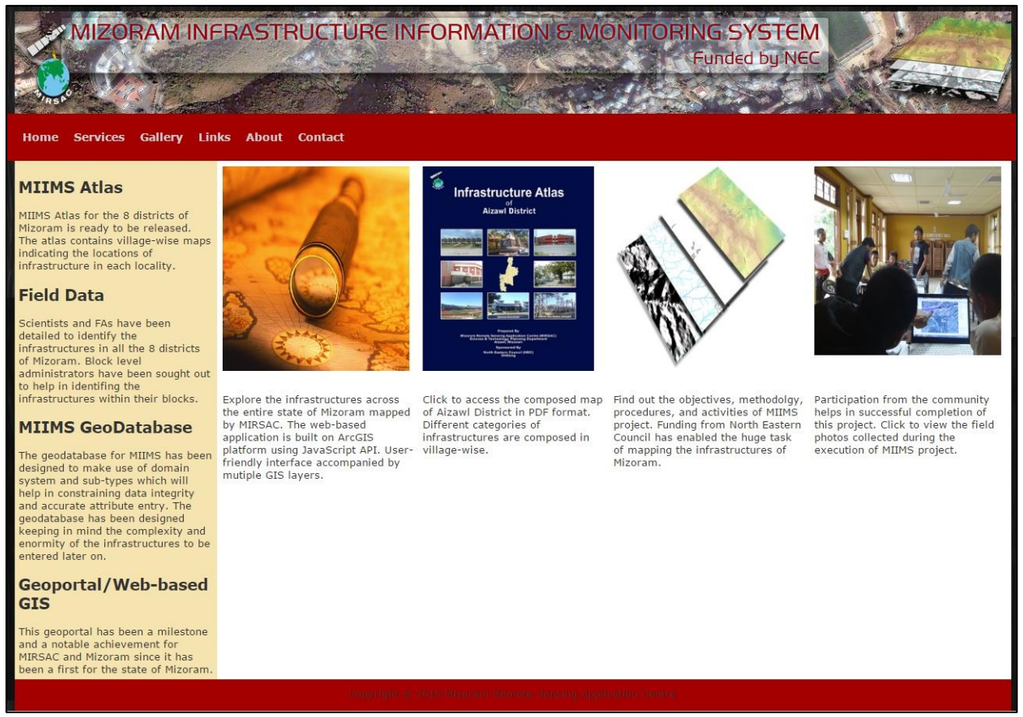
DIRECTORATE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

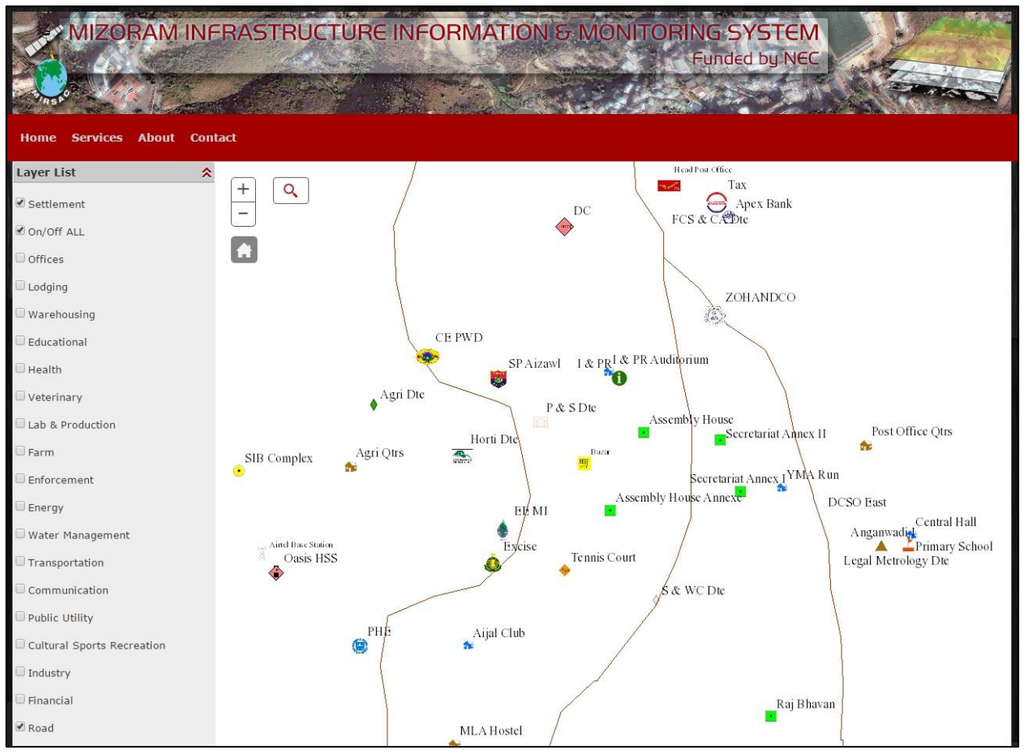
~A Profile~

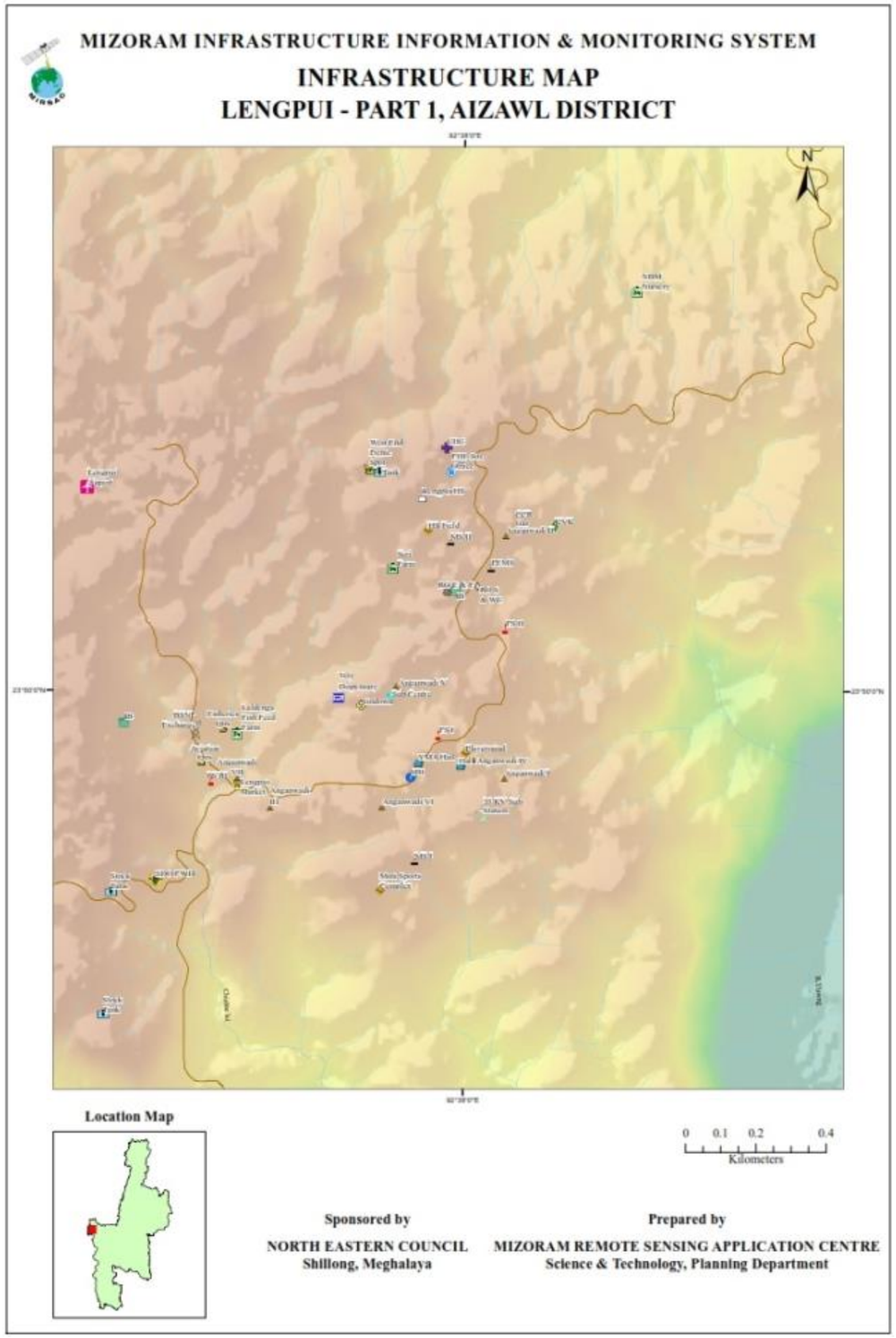
The Directorate of Science & Technology, Govt. of Mizoram is the main administrative office of Science and Technology in Mizoram. It was created as a Cell in the year 1986 with a view to utilise Science & Technology inputs for various developmental activities and to take up scientific projects and schemes pertaining to frontier areas of Science. Its status as a Wing under the Planning & Programme Implementation Department was upgraded to the Directorate on 30th August, 2011. At present, there are three autonomous bodies functioning under the aegis of the Directorate of Science & Technology viz., Mizoram Science, Technology and Innovation Council (MISTIC), Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre (MIRSAC) and Mizoram Science Centre (MSC). The Directorate also houses several centres which play specific role for science and technology promotion and popularisation in various fields such as the State Meteorological Centre, Patent Information Centre and State Climate Change Cell. Besides these Centre, the Directorate also acts as a nodal department for the National Informatics Centre (NIC).




GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
DIRECTORATE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY


MIZORAM INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION & MONITORING SYSTEM
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Home
Services
Gallery
Links
About
Contact
MIIMS Atlas
MIIMS Atlas for the 8 districts of Mizoram is ready to be released. The atlas contains village-wise maps indicating the locations of infrastructure in each locality.
Field Data
Scientists and FAs have been detailed to identify the infrastructures in all the 8 districts of Mizoram. Block level administrators have been sought out to help in identifing the infrastructures within their blocks.
MIIMS GeoDatabase
The geodatabase for MIIMS has been designed to make use of domain system and sub-types which will help in constraining data integrity and accurate attribute entry. The geodatabase has been designed keeping in mind the complexity and enormity of the infrastructures to be entered later on.
Geoportal/Web-based GIS
This geoportal has been a milestone and a notable achievement for MIRSAC and Mizoram since it has been a first for the state of Mizoram.
Infrastructure Atlas of Aizawl District
Explore the infrastructures across the entire state of Mizoram mapped by MIRSAC. The web-based application is built on ArcGIS platform using JavaScript API. User-friendly interface accompanied by mutiple GIS layers.
Click to access the composed map of Aizawl District in PDF format. Different categories of infrastructures are composed in village-wise.
Find out the objectives, methodolgy, procedures, and activities of MIIMS project. Funding from North Eastern Council has enabled the huge task of mapping the infrastructures of Mizoram.
Participation from the community helps in successful completion of this project. Click to view the field photos collected during the execution of MIIMS project.


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Home
Services
About
Contact
Layer List
Settlement
On/Off ALL
Offices
Lodging
Warehousing
Educational
Health
Veterinary
Lab & Production
Farm
Enforcement
Energy
Water Management
Transportation
Communication
Public Utility
Cultural Sports Recreation
Industry
Financial
Road
Head Post Office
Tax
Apex Bank
DC
FCS & CA Dte
ZOHANDCO
CE PWD
SP Aizawl
I & PR
I & PR Auditorium
Agri Dte
P & S Dte
Assembly House
Secretariat Annex II
Post Office Qtrs
Horti Dte
SIB Complex
Agri Qtrs
Secretariat Annex I
YMA Run
Assembly House Annex
DCSO East
BE MI
Central Hall
Anganwadi
Primary School
Excise
Tennis Court
Legal Metrology Dte
Airtel Base Station
Oasis HSS
S & WC Dte
PHE
Aijal Club
Raj Bhavan
MLA Hostel


MIZORAM INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION & MONITORING SYSTEM
INFRASTRUCTURE MAP
LENGPUI - PART 1, AIZAWL DISTRICT
N
Location Map
0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Kilometers
Sponsored by
NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL
Shillong, Meghalaya
Prepared by
MIZORAM REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION CENTRE
Science & Technology, Planning Department

Mizoram Infrastructure Information & Monitoring System (MIIMS)

The project on “Mizoram Infrastructure Information & Monitoring System using Remote Sensing & GIS” embodies an integrated database system of various infrastructures present in the state, which is mapped and stored in GIS environment from where they can be accessed to enhance availability of data during different stages of development activities occurring in the State. The main concept of the proposed project is to provide a State-wide platform where reliable information of infrastructure locations in the State can be accessed & monitored by the users in their respective field of requirements. The following are the main objectives of the project: -

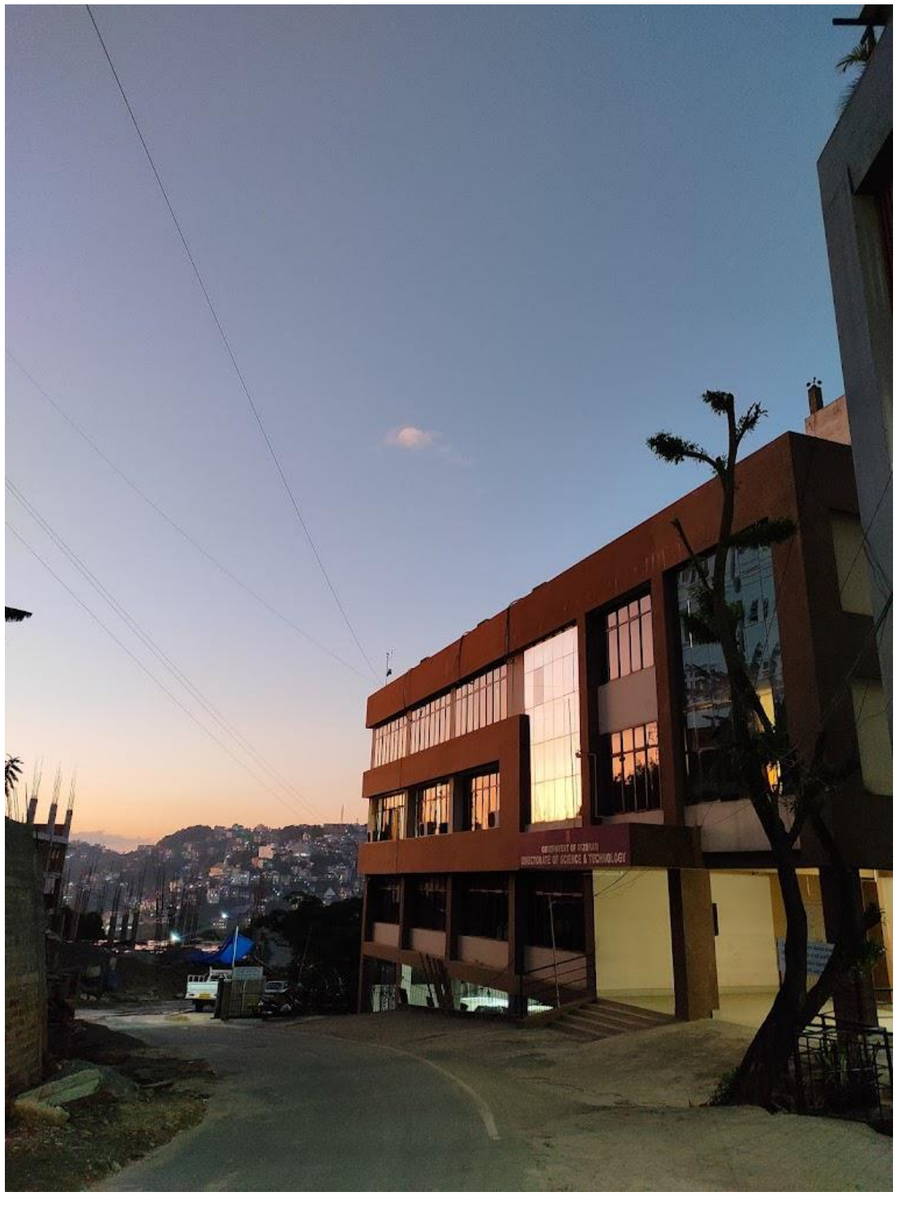
- To map the location of various infrastructure of the State viz. government buildings, site offices, banks, police stations, post offices, hospitals, health centres, schools, colleges, institutions, playgrounds/stadiums, tourist spots, power stations, industrial sites, etc, and also the road network, hydro-electric dams/reservoirs at 1:10,000 scale.
- To prepare user friendly Infrastructure Information system in GIS environment for easy access and monitoring.
- To prepare the infrastructure map of the State in the form of Atlas.

Methodology: The methodology adopted in this project mainly comprises processing & cataloguing of Indian remote sensing satellite data - IRS LISS III & IV, Cartosat-1, and high-resolution satellite data (Quickbird & Worldview covering Aizawl City and other district Hqs.). This was followed by preparation of base maps of infrastructures using these satellite data and ancillary data which constituted the image interpretation phase. The base maps were divided into administrative blocks and used for field verifications and on-site data updation and collection. In this stage, participation of village level representatives was sought to utilized maximum ground knowledge for mapping of point-location infrastructure database. This information was then systematically grouped for further GIS analysis and representation in village wise maps.

The point locations of the infrastructures collected on-site both constitute geographically referenced points and additional attribute data of the locations. The integration into GIS environment has enabled the data collected to be easily displayed and queried in the infrastructure information system designed for this purpose. The software required for the project i.e, ArcGIS Server with four cores was procured and installed at the Centre's main network system. The maps prepared in the project have also been published in the form of district-wise atlas.

Project outcomes & Deliverables: The Infrastructure Information System built using Remote Sensing & GIS technology as its backbone operating environment envisages to aid in planning of various related developmental activities undertaken at an operational scale. The data generated in this project has already been used in various base map information required by different segment of users. Further, the database will be a source of value addition to the spatial data requirement in future prospects of asset mapping for the state. The infrastructure information and monitoring system developed with a GIS framework will be a valuable asset to line departments of the State as well as to the general public to access the accurate information and reliable location of the existing infrastructures and provide important data for preparing future development plans. As the data is stored in a GIS environment, further analysis, query and monitoring will be possible, along with updating data if required, thus reflecting the dynamic characteristic of the system it is archived in. The software component for the project i.e., ArcGIS Server with four cores has been procured and installed at the Centre's main network system. This serves as the main backbone for data storage, retrieval, access and distribution on a network system.

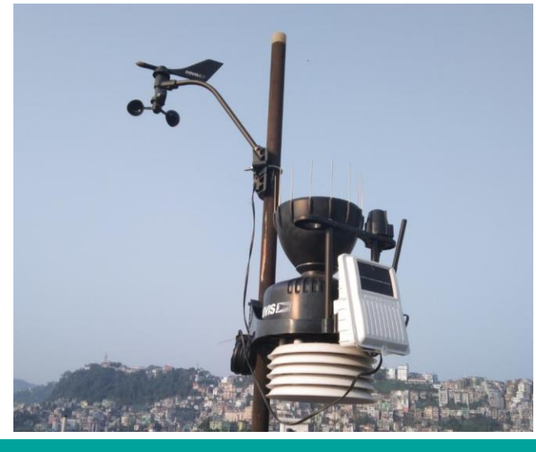
State Meteorological Centre (SMC)



SMC was established in the year 2005 to cater the business of Meteorology and Weather Information allocated to Directorate of Science & Technology. The Centre has been stationed at the top floor of DST office building, MINECO, Khatla. Daily generation, collection and dissemination of various meteorological data which was started since 1997 has been continues till date. The Centre is entrusted to relay the daily weather forecast received from India Meteorological Department, Govt. of India which is translated into Mizo language.

Conventional Weather observatories were installed in seven district headquarters and data has been collected by Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Various weather data whether generated in-house or collected from allied department are safely keep in the Centre. Daily weather reports and weather forecast has been disseminated to concerned dignitaries, officials and various electronics and print media on daily basis through electronic media. The weather information disseminate is relay by various electronic media like DDK Aizawl, AIR, Zonet, LPS, etc. every day.

Meteorological data provides the backbone for infrastructures development, agriculture development, town planning, air pollution modelling, sericulture, horticulture, aviation etc. Every scientific research needs meteorological data in their respective fields. Different Meteorological data has been issued to various applicants for different purposes like for Scientific & Research, for Security & Protocol for VIP Visits, for Construction, for preparation of Project Proposal / DPR, etc. In the event of tropical cyclone, the Centre used to prepare the cyclone warning and forecast for the public and for various concerned department. The State Disaster Preparedness solely relied upon the publication and communication from the State Meteorological Centre.



Solar Cold Storage



A 10MT solar cold storage was installed successfully at KVK Campus, Khawzawl, Mizoram. The project, supported by NECTAR, DST, Govt. of India was implemented by Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council (MISTIC). This is the first of its kind in Mizoram. The technology is developed by Inficold India Pvt. Ltd. Inficold has designed the World's first Universal Thermal Energy Storage system that seamlessly fits to any cooling hardware and stores thermal energy in low-cost, reliable, and environment-friendly ways, such as water-to-ice, thereby eliminating the need of expensive and limited cycle life electrical batteries.

Salient features of the technology:

- Energy is stored in the form of ice. Solar energy is used to convert water into ice which is further utilized for cooling.
- Minimal battery requirement and backup. The need for expensive and limited life cycle batteries is eliminated. Backup options (grid/generator) are available.
- Automatic operation. Fully automatic operation that is based on algorithms to maximize efficient energy utilization.
- Real time data access. Real time system data can be monitored using an IoT based data management system.
- Backup of 4-5 non sunshine days.
- Temperature range of 1-20oC with customizable relative humidity.

The solar cold storage facility implemented by MISTIC has proven to be highly effective in addressing the storage and preservation needs of agricultural produce. Several key findings from the pilot project include:

Utilization by Farmers: Farmers in the Khawzawl district effectively utilized the solar cold storage facility, which enabled them to store their produce for longer durations.

Shelf-Life Extension: Research conducted by MISTIC revealed that the solar cold storage significantly extended the shelf life of various agricultural commodities, reducing wastage and post-harvest losses.

Autonomy: The solar cold storage has demonstrated an impressive autonomy of 4-5 days, even in the absence of sunlight. This feature is crucial in Mizoram, where there are areas with poor or complete absence of electricity.

Sustainable Agriculture: The adoption of solar cold storage is seen as a pathway to sustainable agricultural practices, as it reduces food wastage and enhances the income of farmers.

Case study: In Eastern Mizoram, the absence of cold chain infrastructure led to the reliance on potato seeds from external states, causing challenges due to untimely arrivals. To address this, the implementation of a solar-powered c1old storage unit by the Council emerged as a solution, enabling the storage of potato seeds, and extending their shelf life beyond three months. This innovation now facilitates local procurement of potato seeds, significantly enhancing convenience for farmers and ensuring sustainable



Mizoram Science Centre (MSC)

MSC is located at Berawtlang, Zemabawk, Aizawl. It covers an area of 23057 sq m. Govt. of Mizoram launched MSC in Aizawl with the support of National Council of Science Museums, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. It was inaugurated on 26th July 2003 to promote science and technology and its utilization for achievement of socio-economic objects, promotion and popularization of science and spread of scientific temper and attitude among the students and general public. From its inception, MSC has received a warm and deep appreciation from the students and general public across the state. MSC was declared an autonomous Government Institution under the Directorate of Science & Technology (No.B.12019/9/2016-PLG Dt.02.03.2017). MSC was also registered under the Mizoram Society Registration Act, 2005 (No. MSR 819 of 30.03.2017).

The main objective of MSC is to disseminate and popularize scientific information among the public and students in particular. It has two indoor galleries – Forest Gallery and Fun Science Galleries, where science exhibits are presented in attractive ways. It also has an outdoor science park with several exhibits. Each exhibit is based on scientific concepts presented in unique ways. It has a digital planetarium which is a powerful tool for disseminating knowledge and for teaching concepts related to astronomy. Audio-visual planetarium documentaries portraying various aspects of the solar system and the surrounding space in the universe are being screened for public viewing at the digital planetarium equipped with 8 m diameter dome screen.





Mizoram Science Centre, Berawtlang





Lunglei Science Centre

Under the umbrella of Mizoram Science Centre, as a satellite unit, Lunglei Science Centre and Digital Planetarium funded by the State Government and North Eastern Council respectively, was recently inaugurated 9th October, 2023. Lunglei Science Centre will serve as a centre for informal science education and science popularization works for the southern part of Mizoram.

Mizoram Science Centre, Berawtlang

(ii) In sub-rule (2), for the words "the Magistrate of the State Government posted at Saiha" the word "a Magistrate whom the Administrator may oppoint in this behalf" shall be substituted.

In rule 8, for the words "at Saiha" the words "at the place where the office of the District Council concerned is located" shall be substituted.

In Chapter IV, for the sub-heading "II Regional Council Court" the sub-heading "II District Council Courts" shall be substituted.

8. In rule 37, in sub-rule (3) the words "or the Lushai Hills Autonomous District" shall be omitted.

9. In rule 50, the words "by the Government of Assam" shall be omitted.

S.P. Mukerjee
Lt. Governor (Administrator)
of the Union Territory of
Mizoram.

No MC/5/5/72 dated 3rd May 1972— The following notification issued by the Govt. of India is republished below.

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1972.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by article 239 of the Constitution and section 46 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 (20 of 1963) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President makes the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Government of Mizoram (Allocation of Business Rules, 1972.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.—

(a) "Act" means the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 (20 of 1963) ;

(b) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Union Territory of Mizoram appointed under article 239 of the Constitution ;

(c) "Council" means the Council of Ministers appointed under section 44 of the Act ;

(d) "Government" means the Government of the Union Territory of Mizoram ;

(e) "Secretary" means a Secretary in a Department of Government and includes Secretary to the Administrator and the Chief Secretary ; and

(f) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these rules.

3. The entire business of the Government shall be transacted in the Departments of Government specified in the Schedule and shall be classified and distributed between those Departments as laid down therein :

Provided that the Administrator may, from time to time, make such additions to, or modifications in the list of business allotted to a Department as he thinks fit.

4. The Administrator shall, in consultation with the Chief Minister, allocate to the Ministers so much of business of the Government as relates to matters with respect to which the Council is required under section 44 of the Act to aid and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his functions and for that purpose assign one or more Departments to the charge of a Minister :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the assignment of one Department to the charge of more than one Minister.

* * *

No. MAS. 35/72/2, 10th May, 1972.— Under Secretary,
performing the duties of Secretary,
Legislative Assembly.

5. There shall be a Secretary for each Department who shall be the official head of that Department :

Provided that—

(a) more than one Department may be placed in charge of the same Secretary ;

(b) the work of a Department may be devided between two or more Secretaries.

THE SCHEDULE

(See rule 3)

1. **Political Department.**
   (a) Regulation for supplies of Government publications
   (b) Annual Administration Reports.
   (c) Language and Linguistic problems
   (d) District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Boards.
   (e) All matters relating to Political sufferers.
   (f) Determination of ceremonial procedure and precedence.
   (g) Matters relating to Foreigners Act.
   (h) Nationality.

2. **Home Department.**
   (a) Police.
   (b) Law & order.
   (c) Jails.
   (d) Betting and gambling.
   (e) Fire arms and ammunition.
   (f) All matters relating to Military.
   (g) Enforcement and Anti-corruption
   (h) Fire Service.

3. **General-Administration Department.**
   (a) State Guests
   (b) Demands from various organizat including Political parties.
   (c) Matters affecting one or more Dep ments.
   (d) Declaration of Gazetted and l holidays.
   (e) Celebration of State functions.
   (f) Miscellaneous work.

4 **Secretariat Administration Department.**
   (a) Secretariat establishment.
   (b) Secretariat Accounts.
   (c) All house- keeping functions relati to the civil secretariat i. e. allotme of accommodation, supply of statio ery, disbursement of pay, allowanc etc. maintenance of pool vehicles, r ceipt and issue.
   (d) Control on office accomodation.

5. **Appointment Department.**
   (a) Recruitment, posting, leave, transfe disciplinary proceedings of officers.
   (b) Service conditions.
   (c) Service rules and regulations.
   (d) Departmental examinations.
   (e) Consultation with Union Public Service Commission.
   (f) General advice on all matters affecting public services.
   (g) Preparation of civil list and seniority lists of employees.

6. **Law & Judicial**
   (a) Judicial.
   (b) Elections.
   (c) Legislature.
   (d) Appeals against acquitals
   (e) Legal practitioners.
   (f) Civil law and procedure.
   (g) Criminal law and procedure.

AIZAWL— Printed at the Mizoram Government Press. C—1,000.

(h) Advice on legal matters.
(i) All matters relating to Courts.
(j) Contracts, deeds and arbitration cases.
(k) All matters relating to statutes, regulations and statutory rules, orders and notifications.

7. Finance Department.

(a) Audit and accounts.
(b) Budget.
(c) Taxation.
(d) Statistical.
(e) Control of expenditure.
(f) General advice on financial matters.

8. Education Department.

(a) All matters relating to education.
(b) Library, museums and other similar institutions.
(c) Ancient and Historical monuments and records.
(d) Hindi Teaching Scheme.
(e) Social Welfare.

9. Medical and Family Planning Department.

(a) Medical.
(b) Government hospitals and dispensaries.

10. Public Works Department

(a) Roads and buildings.
(b) Housing.
(c) Allotment of residential buildings.

11. Public Health Engineering Department.

(a) Public Health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(b) Adulteration of food stuffs and other commodities.
(c) Registration of births and deaths.
(d) Small pox eradication programme.
(e) Implementation of B.C.G. schemes.
(f) Anti malaria.

12. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department.

(a) Agriculture, Fisheries and pisciculture.
(b) Agricultural education and research, horticulture protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.
(c) Agricu tural engineering.
(d) General advice to agriculturists on improved methods of agriculture.

13. Forests and Soil Conservation Department

(a) Forests.
(b) Protection or wild life.
(c) Soil conservation.

14. Power and Electricity Department

(a) Power and Electricity.
(b Irrigation.

15. Community Development and Cooperation Department.

(a) Community Development and Panchayats.
(b) Cooperation.

16. Industries Department.

(a) Industries.
(b) Weights and measures.

17. Revenue Department.

(a) Settlement, Survey, Assessment, levy and realisation of land revenue.
(b) Land records.
(c) Excise.
(d) Land reforms.
(e) Money lending any money lenders.

18. Supply and Transport Department.

(a) Food and Civil Supplies.
(b) Essential commodities Act.
(c) Rationing.
(d) Price control.

* * *

No. MAS. 35/72/2. 10th. May, 1972.—

Under Secretary,
performing the duties of Secretary,
Legislative Assembly,

(e) Movement of supplies by roads, rail, river and air routs.
(f) Transport.
(g) Registration of vehicles.
(h) Motor vehicles taxation.

19. Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department.

(a) Press. Newspapers and periodicals.
(b) Publications and Publicity.
(c) Advertisements.
(d) Tourism.

20. Labour and employment Department.

(a) Labour and employment exchanges.
(b) Regulations of labour laws.
(c) Wages of labour.
(d) Trade Unions.
(e) Contracts and labour disputes.
(f) Welfare of labour, including conditions of work, Provident Fund, employment liabilities, work-men's compensation, invalid and old age pension and maternity benefits.
(g) Vocational and technical training to labourers.
(h) Factories.
(j) Employees' State Insurance.

21. Local Administration Department.

22. Planing Department.

(a) Planing and Coordination of work relating to plans.

[No. F. 3/3/72. (11) M.Z.].

G. K. Bhanot
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

K. N. SRIVASTAVA
Under Secy.. to the Govt. of Mizoram
Law & Judicial.

ORDER

No. L.J.D. 24/72/19 the 29th. April— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-S (5) of Section 7 of the Government of Territories Act. 1963 (20 of 1963), the nistrator of the Union Territory of Mi with the approval of the President, makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement**— (1 Order may be called, "The Salaries and ances of the Speaker and Deputy Speak Legislative Assembly (Mizoram) Order

(2) It shall come into force at onc

2. **Definitions**— In this Order, unless th text otherwise requires—

(a) "Speaker" means the Speaker Legislative Assembly of the territory of Mizoram.

(b) "Deputy Speaker" means the D Speaker of the Lagislative Ass

(c) Words and expressions not herein and defined in the Salarie Allowances of Ministers (Miz Order, 1972 shall have the me respectively assigned to them in Order.

3. Salaries and allowances of the Speak The Speaker shall be paid such salary, veyance allowances, travelling and daily ances and shall be entitled to such ame regarding residence, motor car and repa advance for purchase of motor car as are vided for a Minister other than a Chief nister and a Deputy Minister under the ries and Allowances of Ministers (Miz Order, 1972.

4. **Speaker and Deputy Speaker not to tise any profession**— The Speaker and D Speaker shall not practise any professio engage in any trade or receive any mone employment other than their duties as Sp or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

AIZAWL— Printed at the Mizoram Government Press. C—1,000.



GOLDEN JUBILEE FUTSAL TOURNAMENT (24TH November, 2023)

PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT

(1973 - 2023)

50

Years

ANNIVERSARY

PIC : KUKA