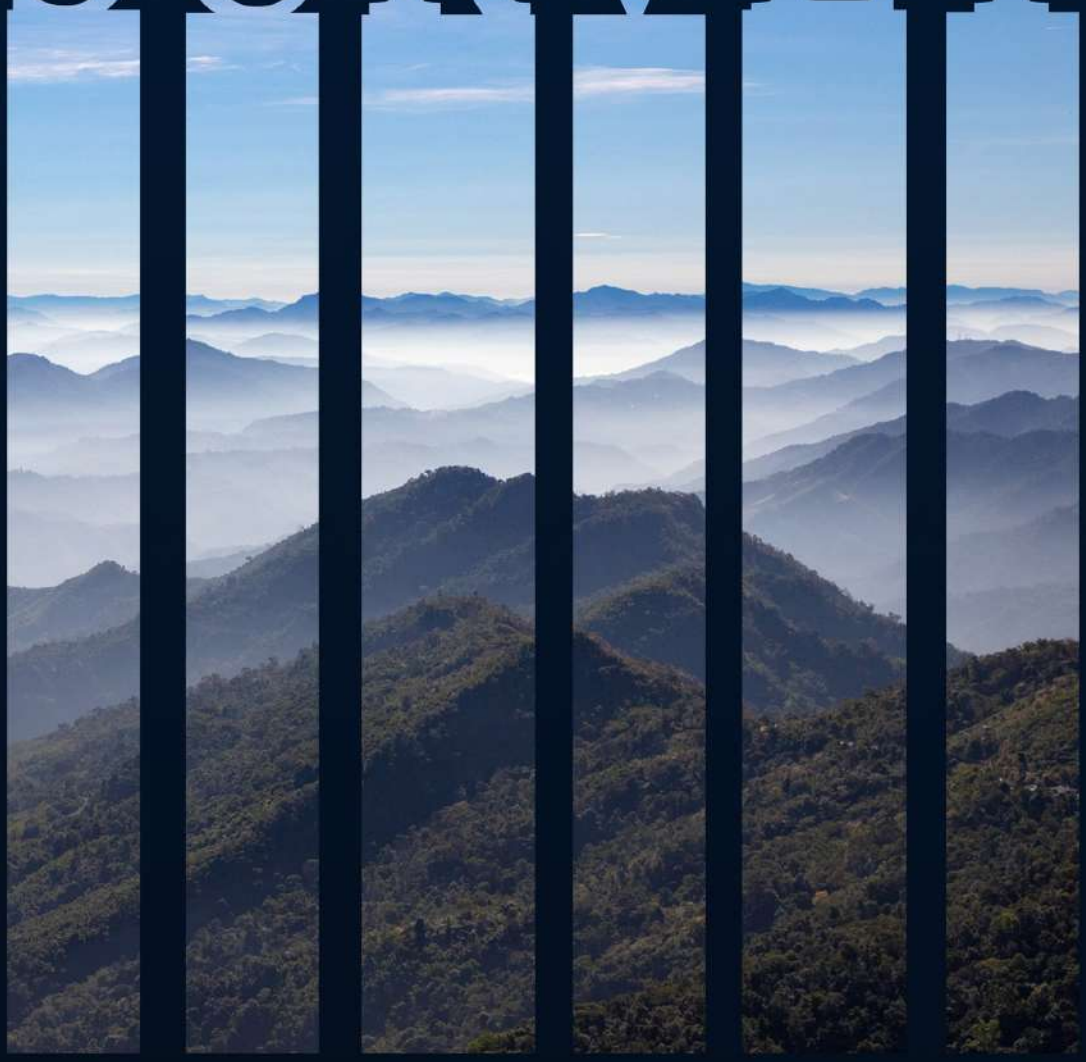
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

# ECONOMIC SURVEY



# 2025-2026

PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT

MIZORAM ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025-2026




**GOVERNMENT OF**
**MIZORAM**

# ECONOMIC SURVEY
## OF MIZORAM
## 2025-2026

**Planning & Programme Implementation Department**
**Government of Mizoram**

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# Acknowledgement

The Economic Survey Report for Mizoram 2025-2026 seeks to reveal the status and trajectory of the State's economy and review the impact of the decisions and activities of the Government through empirical record and statistical data. The publication of the Survey has been achieved through the cooperation and collaboration of multiple parties.

Statistical data derived by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics from central and state sources have been essential in the preparation of the Economic Survey. Various other Departments of the Government of Mizoram made invaluable contributions in their respective sectors which formed the foundational database for the analysis of the State's economy. Thus, this publication gratefully recognizes the contributions from Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Commerce & Industries Department, Co-operation Department, Disaster management and Rehabilitation Department, District Council Affairs Department, Environment and Forest Department, Finance Department, Fisheries Department, Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, General Administration Department, Health & Family Welfare Department, Higher & Technical Education Department, Horticulture Department, Industries Department, Information & Communication Technology Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Public Works Department, Rural Development Department, School Education Department, Power & Electricity Department, Tourism Department, Transport Department, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Sericulture Department, Social Welfare Department, Soil and Water Conservation Department, Sports and Youth Services Department, and Mizoram Pollution Control Board. These have helped provide a comprehensive overview of the State's economic performance, achievements, challenges, and policy priorities.

We are committed to enhancing the quality of information presented in the Survey. Our ongoing efforts have led to a significant evolution in its format, moving beyond merely assessing the performances of the State Departments to also encompassing various sectoral scenarios within the State's economy. This comprehensive approach will not only drive analysis and research on the economy but also serve as an essential resource for policy development and innovative ideas for the future.

**VANLALDINA FANAI**
Commissioner to the Government of Mizoram
Planning & Programme Implementation Department

# Acknowledgement

The Economic Survey of Mizoram 2025–2026 has been prepared to provide a comprehensive and analytical account of the State's economic progress, sectoral developments, and emerging challenges during the year. The Survey presents an evidence-based review of the policies, programmes, and initiatives of the Government, while offering insights into key trends shaping the growth and development of the economy of Mizoram. It is intended to serve as an important reference for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders engaged in the process of development planning.

The publication of this Survey is the result of the coordinated efforts and valuable contributions of numerous departments and agencies under the Government of Mizoram. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has played a pivotal role by compiling and providing reliable statistical data drawn from both State and Central sources, which form the core basis of the analysis presented in this report. Various administrative departments and allied institutions have also extended their cooperation by furnishing sector-specific data, information, and insights, thereby ensuring the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the Survey.

The Planning & Programme Implementation Department remains committed to strengthening data-driven governance and enhancing the quality of economic reporting in the State. Continuous efforts have been made to broaden the scope of the Survey by incorporating thematic perspectives, assessing developmental outcomes, and highlighting priority areas requiring policy attention. These initiatives aim to make the Survey a more effective instrument for monitoring progress, guiding strategic interventions, and supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

We express our sincere gratitude to all departments, institutions, and individuals whose dedicated support and collaboration have contributed to the successful preparation of this publication. Their continued cooperation is invaluable in advancing the quality and relevance of the Economic Survey as a key resource for informed decision-making and future development of the State.

**LALMALSAWMA PACHUAU**
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# Abbreviations

AAY = Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ACA = Additional Central Assistance
ADA = Aizawl Development Authority
ADB = Asian Development Bank
Adv.= Advance Estimates
AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
ALT = Appointment of Language Teachers
AMC = Aizawl Municipal Corporation
AMRUT = Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority
ARSD = Aizawl Road South Division
ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activists ASPA = Advanced Special Plan Assistance
AT& C = Average, Technical & Commercial Loss
ATI = Administrative Training Institute
ATMA = Agriculture Technology Management Agency
AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BADP = Border Area Development Programme
BAIDC = Block Agriculture & Irrigation Development Committee
BDA = Bamboo Development Agency
BE= Budget Estimates
BEMMP = Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Programme
BOB= Bank of Baroda
BPL = Below Poverty Line BPO=Branch Post Office
BRO = Border Roads Organization
CAAQMS = Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station
CADWMP = Command Area Development & Water Management Programme
CAGR=Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAT= Computer Aided Teaching
CBR= Crude Birth Rate
CCA= Culturable Command Area
CDCU = Chhimtuipui District Cooperative Union
CDR = Crude Death Rate
CHC = Community Health Centres
CLSS = Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
CPU = Central Processing Unit
CSO = Central Statistics Organisation
CSS= Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CTE = College of Teacher Education
CTS = Central Transport Subsidy
CWSN=Children with Special Needs
DAC = Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
DDMA = District Disaster Management Authorities
DPIIT = Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DONER = Development of North East Region
DOTs= Directly Observed Treatment strategy
DVDMS = Drugs & Vaccine Distribution Management System
DVOR = Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range
EAP = Externally Aided Project
EPI = Expanded Programme of Immunization
EBB = Educationally Backward Block
EPIP = Export Promotion Industrial Park

ERCM = Education Reforms Commission, Mizoram.
EWS= Economically Weaker Section
FC = Fully Covered
FDA = Food & Drugs Administration
FDSI = Free Drugs Services Initiative
FFDA = Fish Farmer Development Agency
FRCBR =Forest Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattan
FSI = Forest Survey of India
FSS = Freight Subsidy Scheme
GACP = Good Agricultural and Collection Practices
GBS= Gross Budgetary Support
GCA= Gross Command Area
GDP = Gross Domestic Product
GER = Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFD=Gross Fiscal Deficit
GoI = Government of India
GoM = Government of Mizoram
GSDP = Gross State Domestic Product
GST = Goods & Services Tax
GSVA = Gross State Value Added
Ha = Hectare
HFO= Heavy Furnace Oil
HiWEL= Hole-in-the-Wall Education Limited
HMNEH= Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan Region
HPO= Head Post Office
HPTW= Hand Pumped Tube Well
HUDCO = Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
ICT = Information and Communication Technology
ICMR= Indian Council of Medical Research
IDSP=Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS= Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICTC = Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres
IEC= Information, Education and Communication
IGNOAP= Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IHL = Individual Household Latrines
IHSDP = Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IIDC = Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
IIPA = Indian Institute of Public Administration
ILS= Instrumental Landing System
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate
INM = Integrated Nutrient Management
IPC = Industrial Pollution Control
IPC= Irrigation Potential Created
IPM = Integrated Pest Management
IUD = Intra - Uterine Devices
IWAI = Inland Waterway Authority of India
JFM = Joint Forest Management
JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM = Jal Jeevan Mission
JNNURM = Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KGBV = Kashturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya
KMMTTP = Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project
LDCU = Lunglei District Cooperative Union
LIG = Low Income Group
LLTF = Local Level Task Force
LMC = Lunglei Municipal Council
lpcd = litres per capita per day

MAHFED = Mizoram State Agriculture/Horticulture & Marketing Cooperative Federation
MAMCO = Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited
MASCOS= Mizoram Apex Sericulture Cooperative Society Ltd.
MCAB = Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.
MCS= Model Cluster Schools
MDM = Mid-Day Meal
MFF= Multi-tranche Financing Facilities
MDG= Mukhya Dak Ghar
MDMS = Mid-Day Meal Scheme
MHTC = Mizoram Hindi Training College
MIDH = Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIRSAC = Mizoram Remote Sensing Application Centre
MISTIC = Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council
MIZOFED = Mizoram State Co-Operative Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd.
MKWH =Million Kilo Watt Hour
MMMCR = Mizoram Minor Mineral Concession Rules
MMR = Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMU = Mobile Medical Units
MNRE = Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoFPI= Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MoSPI = Ministry of Statistics &Programme Implementation
MPCB = Mizoram Pollution Control Board
MPL = Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei
MGNREGS = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSCU = Mizoram State Co-operative Union
MSACS = Mizoram State Aids Control Society
MSCPCR = Mizoram State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
MSHCS=Mizoram State Health Care Scheme
MST = Mizoram State Transport
MSUM = Mizoram Startup Mission
MSWP = Mizoram State Water Policy
MT = Metric Tonne
MU = Million Unit
MULCO = Mizoram Multi-commodity Producers Co-operative Union Ltd.
MW = Mega Watt
MZU = Mizoram University
MzSRLM = Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission
NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NACO = National AIDS Control Organization
NBM = National Bamboo Mission
NAMP = National Air Monitoring Programme
NC = non-covered
NCC= National Cadet Corps
NCSE = Non-Conventional Source of Energy
NeSDR = North Eastern Spatial Data Repository
NEC = North Eastern Council
NEDFi = North Eastern Financial Development Corporation
NEEPCO = North Eastern Electric Power Corporation
NeGAP = National E-Governance Action Plan
NEIDS = North East Industrial Development Scheme
NEIP = North East Industrial Policy

NERIWALM = North Eastern Regional Institute of Water & Land Management
NERTPS = North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme
NERUDP = North East Region Urban Development Project
NERCCDIP= North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme
NESIDS = North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
NFHS=National Family Health Survey
Non- NFSA = Non-National Food Security Act
NHM = National Health Mission
NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation
NIELIT = National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology
NITI = National Institute for Transforming India
NIP = National Infrastructure Pipeline
NLCPR = Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NRDWP = National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM = National Rural Health Mission
NSDP = Net State Domestic Product
NSO=National Statistical Office
NSS = National Services Schemes
NSSO = National Sample Survey Organization
NTCP = National Tobacco Control Programme
OIL = Oil India Limited
ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
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
PIGFED = Mizoram Pig Producer Cooperative Federation Ltd.
PIME Unit = Programme Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin
PMAY-U = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Urban
PMEGP = Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY = Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJVK = Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram
PMKSY = Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
PMMVY = Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PP(s)= Progress Partner(s)
PPP = Public Private Partnership
PRS = Public Reservation System
RBD = Registration of Birth and Death
RBSK = Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RCH= Reproductive and Child Health
RE = Revised Estimates
REC = Rural Electrification Corporation
RGSY= Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RMIS = Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics
RMSA= Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RKVY= Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RSBY = Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RUSA = Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

RWHS=Rural Water Harvesting Schemes
SARDP-NE = Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East
SCA = Special Central Assistance
SDG = Sustainable Development Goals
SDRF = State Disaster Response Fund
SIMS = Strategic Information Management System
SIPMIU = State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
SIRD = State Institute of Rural Development
SIDBI=Small Industrial Development Bank of India
SIT = State Institution for Transformation
SLDC = State Load Dispatch Centre
SLMC & IAC = State Level Monitoring Cell & Internal Audit Cell
SMS = State Matching Share
SNP = Supplementary Nutrition Program
SOP = Standard Operating Procedure
SPA = Special Plan Assistance
SPMRM = Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SPO = Sub-Post Office
SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSM = State Support Mission
STAM = Science Teachers Association of Mizoram
TLD = Total Literacy Drive
TMNE = Technology Mission for North-Eastern States
TPDS = Targeted Public Distribution System
TPR = Teacher-Pupil Ratio
TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
TSP = Tribal Sub Plan
UAM = Udyog Adhaar Memorandum
UCDN= Urban Community Development Network
ULBs = Urban Local Bodies
UPS = Upper Primary School/Uninterruptible Power Supply
USEP= Urban Self-Employment Programme
UWEP= Urban Wage Employment Programme
UWSP = Urban Women Self-help Programme
VB-G RAM G = Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin)
VHSC = Village Health & Sanitation Committee
WAPCOS = Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd.
WIF = Warehousing Infrastructure Fund
WIFS = Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
WOMENFED = Mizoram Women Cooperative Federation
WPA = Women Polytechnic Aizawl
WRIS = Water Resources Information System
WSS = Water Supply Scheme
ZEDA = Zoram Energy Development Agency
ZIDCO = Zoram Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation Limited
ZMC&H= Zoram Medical College and Hospital
ZOHANDCO = Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited

# I. STATE OF THE ECONOMY

## Basic Parameters

**Table 1: Mizoram at a glance**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Unit | Statistic |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Geographical Area | Sq.km | 21,081 |
| 2 | Geographical Location | | |
| | Longitude | Degree | 92°15'E to 93°29'E |
| | Latitude | Degree | 21°58'N to 24° 35'N |
| 3 | Length | | |
| | North to South | Kms | 277 |
| | East to West | Kms | 121 |
| 4 | International Borders | | |
| | With Myanmar | Kms | 404 |
| | With Bangladesh | Kms | 318 |
| 5 | Inter State Borders | | |
| | With Assam | Kms | 123 |
| | With Tripura | Kms | 66 |
| | With Manipur | Kms | 95 |
| 6 | Administrative Set Up | | |
| | No. of District | No. | 11 |
| | No. of Autonomous District Council | No. | 3 |
| | No. Of Sub-Division | No. | 24 |
| | No. of RD Block | No. | 28 |
| | No. of Municipal Corporation | No. | 1 |
| | No. of Municipal Council | No. | 1 |
| | No. of villages (2011 census) | No. | 830 |
| 7 | Total Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Total | No. | 10,97,206 |
| | Male | No. | 5,55,339 |
| | Female | No. | 5,41,867 |
| 8 | Decadal Population Growth (2001 - 2011) | | |
| | Absolute | No. | 2,08,633 |
| | Percentage | % | 23.48% |
| 9 | Population Density | Per sq.km. | 52 |
| 10 | No. of female per 1000 male | No. | 976 |
| 11 | 0 - 6 Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Total | No. | 1,68,531 |
| | Male | No. | 85,561 |
| | Female | No. | 82,970 |
| 12 | Literacy (2011 Census) | | |
| | Total | No. | 8,48,175 |
| | Male | No. | 4,38,529 |
| | Female | No. | 4,09,646 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | % | 91.33 |
| 13 | Population (2011 Census) | | |
| | Rural | No. | 5,25,435 |
| | Urban | No. | 5,71,771 |
| 14 | Total Workers (2011 Census) | | |
| | Main Workers | No. | 4,15,030 |
| | Marginal Workers | No. | 71,675 |

**Statistical Overview**

**Table 2: Statistical Overview of Mizoram Economy**

| SN | Particulars | Unit | Year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **State Income *(2011-12 series)*** | **Unit** | **2023-2024 (Prov.)** | **2024-2025 (Adv.)** |
| | | | **(INR lakhs)** | |
| | a) GSDP at Current Price | ₹ in lakh | **33,27,673** | **36,03,066** |
| | b) Per Capita Income at Current Price | ₹ | 2,34,996 | 2,51,593 |
| | c) GSDP at Constant *(2011-12)* Price | ₹ in lakh | **21,66,397** | **23,22,292** |
| 2 | **Avg. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure** | | **2009-10** | **2011-12** |
| | *(Consumer Expenditure)* | | **NSS 66th Round** | **NSS 68th Round** |
| | a) Rural | ₹ | 1,127.90 | 1,346.35 |
| | b) Urban | ₹ | 1,778.94 | 2,218.67 |
| 3 | **Agriculture** | | **2023-24** | **2024-2025** |
| | a) Net Area Sown | '000 ha | 197.912 | 145.06 |
| | d) Net Area Irrigated | '000 ha | 12.00 | 11.707 |
| | **Area under Principal Crops** | | **2023-2024** | **2024-25** |
| | i) Rice | ha | 24615 | 20665.94 |
| | ii) Maize | ha | 6398 | 5018.80 |
| | iii) Pulses | ha | 2722 | 2757.80 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | ha | 2337 | 3461.34 |
| | **Production of Principal Crops** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | i) Rice | MT | 39924 | 35321.93 |
| | ii) Maize | MT | 10674 | 9499.45 |
| | iii) Pulses | MT | 4265 | 2490.40 |
| | iv) Oilseeds | MT | 2875 | 3745.62 |
| | **Agriculture Census** | | **2015-16** | **2021-22** |
| | i) No. of operational holdings | Nos. | 89,774 | 84,349 |
| | ii) Total operated area | ha | 1,12,464.71 | 1,42,900 |
| | iii) Average size of holdings | ha | 1.25 | 1.69 |
| 4 | **Livestock Census** | | **2019** | **2024** |
| | a) Total Livestock | '000 | 3,11,856 | 1,51,719 |
| | b) Total poultry | '000 | 1,271,353 | 6,48,257 |
| 5 | **Forest *(FSI Report)*** | | **2021** | **2023** |
| | a) Area under dense forest | Sq. Km | 5,992 | 8,897 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | b) Area under open forest | Sq. Km | 11,948 | 9,093 |
| 6 | **Electricity** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | a) Installed Capacity | MU | 63.5 | 63.5 |
| | b) Total Generation *(Generation + Import)* | MW | **903.520** | 970.9 |
| | c) Power Purchased * | MU | 802.388 | 870.627 |
| | d) Total Consumption | MU | 515.498 | 515.19 |
| 7 | **Industries** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | a) Registered MSME Units | No. | 9441 | 8104 |
| | b) No. of farmers registered in Sericulture | No | 5331 | 5339 |
| | c) No. of enterprises *(as per 6th Economic Census)* | No. | 57486 | 57486 |
| 8 | **Cooperation** | | **2021-2022** | **2022-23** |
| | a) No. of Cooperative Societies | No. | 1228 | 1254 |
| | b) Membership | No. | 46,976 | 50109 |
| 9 | **Banking** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | a) No. of Banks/ Branches | No. | 253 | 268 |
| | b) Total Deposits | ₹ lakh | 1755343.01 | 1974662.21 |
| | c) Total Advances | ₹ lakh | 1025456.27 | 1159482.94 |
| | d) Credit Deposit Ratio | % | 73.22 | 58.72 |
| 10 | **Education** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | a) No. of Primary Schools | No. | 1938 | 1945 |
| | b) Enrolment in Primary Schools | No. | 142575 | 95911 |
| | c) No. of Middle Schools | No. | 1562 | 1610 |
| | d) Enrolment in Middle Schools | No. | 84862 | 79964 |
| | e) No. of High Schools | No. | 724 | 749 |
| | f) Enrolment in High Schools | No. | 39161 | 38397 |
| | g) No. of Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 217 | 251 |
| | h) Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools | No. | 23585 | 23968 |
| | i) No. of Colleges | No. | 35 | 49 |
| | j) Enrolment in Colleges | No. | 17376 | 11187 |
| | k) No. of Universities | No. | 2 | 2 |
| | l) Enrolment in Universities | No. | 4476 | 4247 |
| 11 | **Health** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | No. of Hospitals *(incl. non-government)* | No. | 42 | 43 |
| | b) Community Health Centers | No. | 16 | 16 |
| | c) Primary Health Centers + UPHC | No. | 54+10 | 54+9 |
| | d) Sub-Centers | No. | 408 | 408 |
| | e) Birth Rate | Per '000 | 18.89 | 20.11 |
| | f) Death Rate | Per '000 | 6.28 | 5.96 |
| | g) Infant Mortality Rate *(CRS)* | Per '000 | 13.25 | 8.75 |
| 12 | **Roads** | | **2023-24** | **2025-26** |
| | a) National Highway | Kms | 604.59 | 638.04 |
| | b) State Highway | Kms | 371.32 | 183.40 |
| | c) District Road | Kms | 1362.63 | 1492.77 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d) Village Road | Kms | 3999.21 | 2193.03 |
| | e) Town Road | Kms | 1384.55 | 1103.89 |
| 13 | **Transport** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | Total Motor Vehicles | No. | 309832 | 338479 |
| 14 | **Communication** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | No. of Post Offices | No. | 457 | 457 |
| | Tower Density (towers per 1000) | No | 1.07 (2024-25) | |
| | Tele Density | per 100 | 113.29 | 112.10 |
| | Tele Density (Rural) | per 100 | 94.19 | 93.88 |
| | Tele Density (Urban) | per 100 | 128.83 | 126.77 |
| 15 | **Water Supply** | | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| | No. of water connection (domestic) | No. | 259259 | 273266 |
| | a) Urban | No. | 131064 | 144737 |
| | *b) Rural* | No. | 128195 | 128529 |
| | No. of water connection (Institutional/ Industrial) | No. | 2314 | 2348 |
| 16 | **Public Finance** | | **2024-25 (Actuals)** | **2025-26 (BE)** |
| | a) Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) | ₹ Crore | -22.84 | 562.91 |
| | b) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) | ₹ Crore | -2014.72 | -1651.68 |
| | c) Internal Debt | ₹ Crore | 2812.36 | 1400.03 |
| | d) % of GFD to GSDP | % | -5.59 | -2.84 |
| | e) Accumulated Debt | ₹ Crore | 12082.26 | 14637.71 |
| | f) Accumulated Debt as % of GSDP | % | 36.31% | 40.63% |

# Overview of Mizoram Economy

The economy of Mizoram has demonstrated remarkable growth and structural transformation over the past decade, evolving from an agriculture-centric framework to a more diversified economy driven increasingly by the industry and tertiary sectors. The state's commitment to sustainable growth, inclusive development and fiscal discipline has positioned it in a transition that has been facilitated by robust economic reforms, infrastructure development and strategic policy initiatives that promote sustainable growth and economic resilience.

**Economic Growth**

The State's economic performance reflects robust growth in both nominal and real terms during 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Advance Estimates), though at differing magnitudes. At Current Prices, Total GSVA at Basic Prices increased from ₹7,43,008 lakh in 2011-12 to ₹34,39,446 lakh in 2024-25 (Adv.), recording a CAGR of about 12.51 per cent, while GSDP at Current Prices rose from ₹7,25,869 lakh to ₹36,03,066 lakh with a CAGR of 13.12 per cent, reflecting growth driven by both volume expansion and price effects.

Economic growth at Constant Prices provides a real measure of economic performance by eliminating the effects of inflation and reflecting changes in the actual volume of goods and services produced in the economy. Unlike estimates at Current Prices, which are influenced by price movements, Constant Price estimates allow for a meaningful assessment of structural and productivity-driven growth over time. Analysis of GSDP at Constant Prices is therefore essential for evaluating the real growth trajectory of the State, assessing sectoral performance and formulating evidence-based economic and development policies.

At Constant Prices, the State's economy shows steady real expansion over the period from 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Advance Estimates). Total GSVA at Basic Prices increased from ₹7,43,008 lakh in 2011-12 to ₹21,58,727 lakh in 2024-25 (Adv.), implying a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 8.55 per cent over the 13-year period, reflecting sustained real growth in the volume of economic activity. Correspondingly, GSDP at Constant Prices rose from ₹7,25,869 lakh in 2011-12 to ₹23,22,292 lakh in 2024-25 (Adv.), recording a CAGR of about 9.36 per cent, indicating the underlying real growth in economic activity after eliminating inflationary impacts.

**Sectoral performance:**

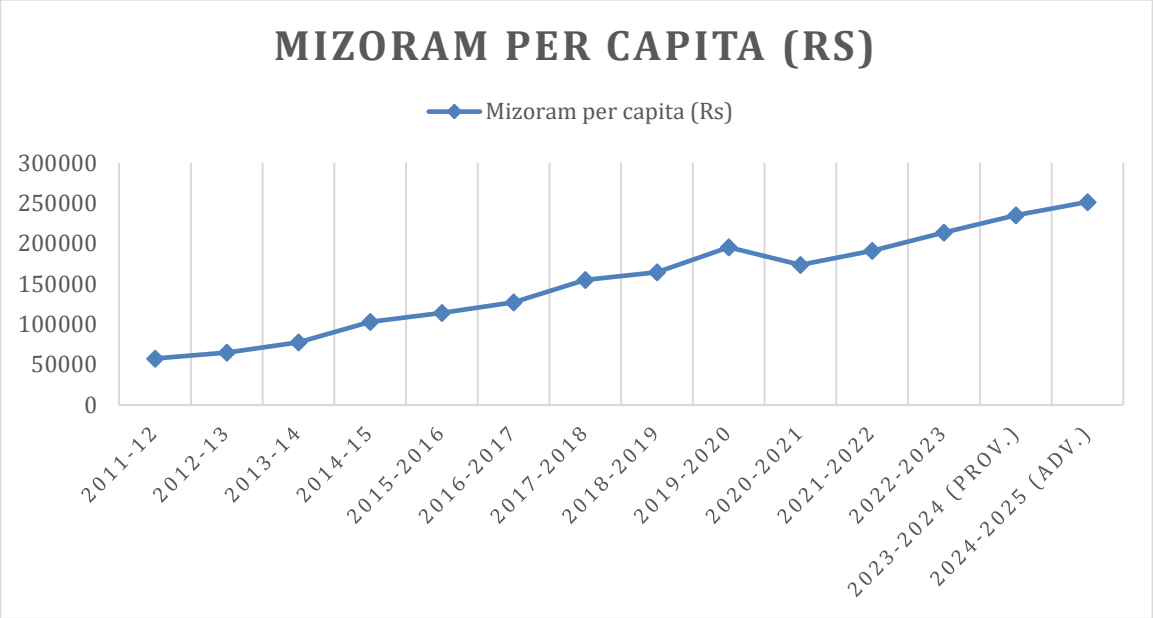
In terms of sectoral composition in 2024-25 (Adv.), the Tertiary sector accounts for the largest share of GSVA at 50.37 per cent, followed by the Secondary sector at 32.91 per cent and the Primary sector at 16.72 per cent, indicating a structurally service-oriented economy. Within the Secondary sector, significant contributions are observed from Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction, while Trade, Hotels & Restaurants and Other Services are major drivers within the Tertiary sector. After adjusting for Taxes and Subsidies on Products, the GSDP at Current Prices for 2024-25 (Adv.) stands at ₹36,03,066 lakh, underscoring a service-led growth structure with sustained real economic expansion.

**Per-Capita Income:**

The trend of Per Capita Income from 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Advance Estimates) indicates a consistent and significant upward movement, reflecting progressive improvement in the overall economic conditions and average income levels over the period. The Per Capita Income has risen from ₹57,654 in 2011-12 to ₹2,51,593 in 2024-25 (Advance Estimates), demonstrating more than a four-fold increase over the reference period. The growth trajectory remained broadly positive, with notable acceleration during the middle years, particularly from 2013-14 to 2017-18. Although a temporary contraction was observed in 2020-21, when Per Capita Income declined to ₹1,73,521, likely due to economic disruptions, the subsequent years recorded a strong recovery and sustained growth, reaching ₹2,34,996 in 2023-24 (Provisional) and further increasing to ₹2,51,593 in 2024-25 (Advance Estimates). Overall, the trend reflects sustained long-term improvement in per capita income, notwithstanding short-term fluctuations.

| Year | Mizoram per capita (Rs) |
|---|---|
| **2011-12** | 57654.03 |
| **2012-13** | 65012.99 |
| **2013-14** | 77584.15 |
| **2014-15** | 103049.10 |
| **2015-2016** | 114054.64 |
| **2016-2017** | 127107.23 |
| **2017-2018** | 155222.29 |
| **2018-2019** | 164708.20 |
| **2019-2020** | 195365.37 |
| **2020-2021** | 173520.54 |
| **2021-2022** | 190964.83 |
| **2022-2023** | 213665.49 |
| **2023-2024 (Prov.)** | 234996.45 |
| **2024-2025 (Adv.)** | 251592.91 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics




Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

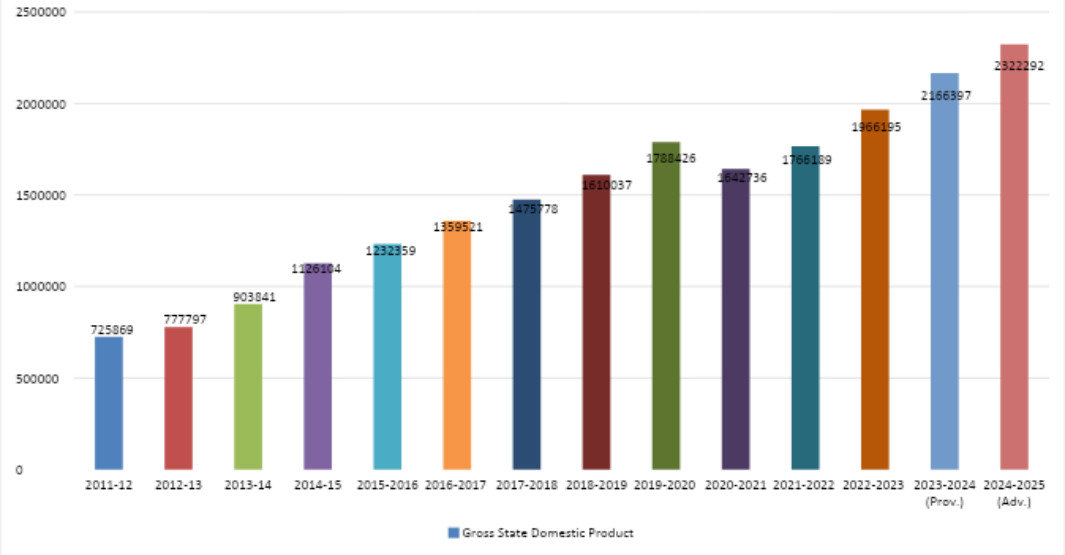
**Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices in Mizoram**

| Base Year 2011-12 (₹ In lakhs) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SN** | **Item** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24 (Prov.)** | **2024-25 (Adv.)** |
| ***1*** | ***2*** | ***3*** | **4** | **5** | ***6*** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| **1** | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 335763 | 346863 | 306321 | 301123 | 322211 | 328266 | 306809 |
| **1.1** | Crops | 95978 | 96695 | 104552 | 96423 | 97492 | 91869 | 97885 |
| **1.2** | Livestock | 75187 | 86341 | 35878 | 32298 | 30992 | 32078 | 35037 |
| **1.3** | Forestry & Logging | 157767 | 156977 | 161704 | 167952 | 188834 | 199192 | 165742 |
| **1.4** | Fishing | 6831 | 6850 | 4187 | 4450 | 4892 | 5126 | 8145 |
| **2** | Mining & Quarrying | 13479 | 15752 | 6609 | 10800 | 15445 | 16676 | 18005 |
| | **Primary** | **349242** | **362615** | **312930** | **311924** | **337656** | **344942** | **324814** |
| **3** | Manufacturing | 10497 | 13004 | 5741 | 12253 | 9669 | 11226 | 11737 |
| **4** | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 241263 | 264090 | 267950 | 316996 | 326742 | 373592 | 427159 |
| **5** | Construction | 161692 | 142636 | 159852 | 153760 | 157848 | 181473 | 192515 |
| | **Secondary** | **413452** | **419730** | **433542** | **483009** | **494259** | **566291** | **631412** |
| | **Industry** | **426931** | **435482** | **440151** | **493809** | **509704** | **582967** | **649416** |
| **SN** | **Item** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24 (Prov.)** | **2024-25 (Adv.)** |

| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6** | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 218660 | 247947 | 207396 | 273801 | 349487 | 388938 | 432499 |
| **6.1** | Trade & Repair Services | 215004 | 243767 | 205434 | 270611 | 343471 | 382027 | 424911 |
| **6.2** | Hotels & Restaurants | 3656 | 4180 | 1962 | 3190 | 6016 | 6911 | 7588 |
| **7** | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 52780 | 56855 | 58323 | 47505 | 51234 | 54528 | 56330 |
| **7.1** | Railways | 34 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 209 | 92 | 101 |
| **7.2** | Transport by means other than Railways | 35017 | 37040 | 39101 | 27305 | 30412 | 31945 | 32125 |
| **7.2.1** | Road Transport | 33947 | 34762 | 37842 | 25082 | 26437 | 28808 | 29533 |
| **7.2.2** | Water Transport | 432 | 415 | 499 | 1054 | 1258 | 1217 | 1177 |
| **7.2.3** | Air Transport | 637 | 1004 | 491 | 679 | 2028 | 1062 | 556 |
| **7.2.4** | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 859 | 270 | 490 | 689 | 859 | 859 |
| **7.3** | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **7.4** | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 17730 | 19812 | 19210 | 20193 | 20614 | 22491 | 24104 |
| **8** | Financial Services | 31312 | 33315 | 35003 | 36346 | 38566 | 44713 | 47803 |
| **9** | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 49241 | 50661 | 51694 | 53565 | 56652 | 59648 | 61482 |
| **10** | Public Administration | 217958 | 300974 | 268612 | 265227 | 290465 | 319171 | 342006 |
| **11** | Other Services | 192156 | 230622 | 213111 | 213181 | 233388 | 248924 | 262383 |
| | **Tertiary** | **762107** | **920374** | **834139** | **889624** | **1019792** | **1115922** | **1202502** |
| **12** | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 1524802 | 1702719 | 1580612 | 1684557 | 1851707 | 2027155 | 2158727 |
| **13** | Taxes on Products | 98678 | 98911 | 100887 | 123912 | 158788 | 180262 | 204640 |
| **14** | Subsidies on Products | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41075 |
| **15** | Gross State Domestic Product | 1610037 | 1788426 | 1642736 | 1766189 | 1966195 | 2166397 | 2322292 |
| **16** | Population ('00) | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| **17** | Per Capita (Rs.) | 135753 | 149284 | 135763 | 144651 | 159464 | 174148 | 185043 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

Figure I.1: GSDP at Current Prices



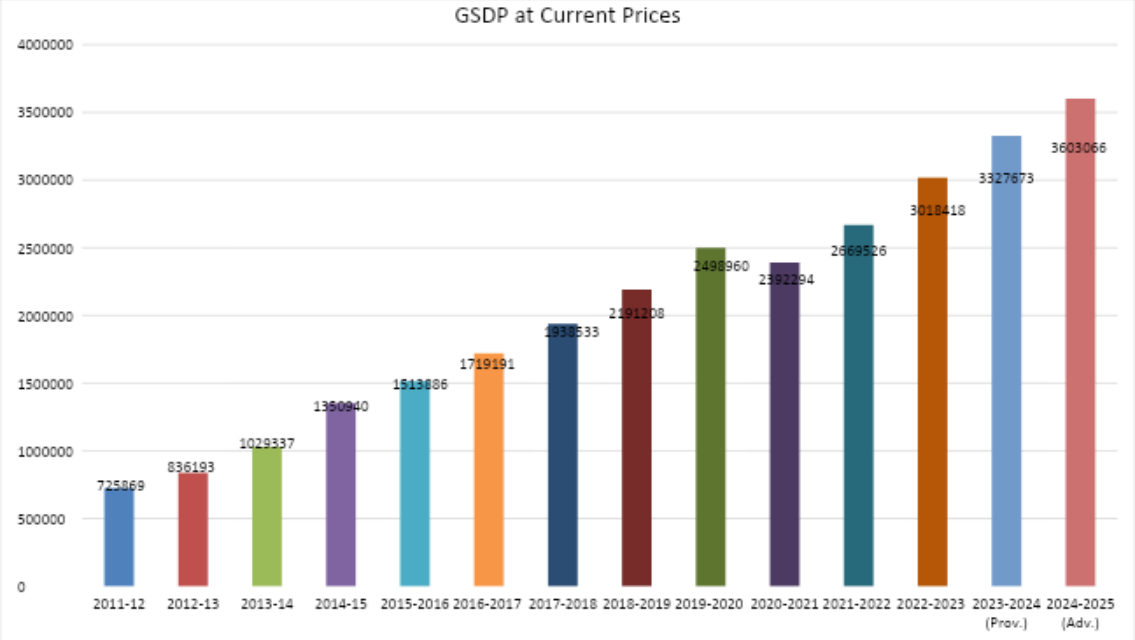

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices in Mizoram**

| (Base Year: 2011-2012) (₹ lakhs) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SN** | **Item** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24 (Prov.)** | **2024-25 (Adv.)** |
| ***1*** | ***2*** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| **1** | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 572433 | 620882 | 609331 | 613716 | 653068 | 625159 | 543911 |
| **1.1** | Crops | 176503 | 182550 | 193827 | 185605 | 195142 | 178407 | 186229 |
| **1.2** | Livestock | 123820 | 147112 | 68574 | 63695 | 61577 | 65371 | 64946 |
| **1.3** | Forestry & Logging | 262044 | 280549 | 340232 | 357157 | 388213 | 372748 | 281162 |
| **1.4** | Fishing | 10066 | 10671 | 6698 | 7259 | 8135 | 8633 | 11574 |
| **2** | Mining & Quarrying | 16951 | 19884 | 9155 | 15793 | 25072 | 27955 | 31170 |
| | Primary | 589384 | 640766 | 618486 | 629509 | 678140 | 653114 | 575081 |
| **3** | Manufacturing | 12313 | 15521 | 6328 | 14371 | 11440 | 12952 | 13704 |
| **4** | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 331927 | 390025 | 407482 | 509154 | 553696 | 670126 | 811039 |
| **5** | Construction | 199565 | 173642 | 198694 | 217070 | 241821 | 279330 | 307169 |
| | Secondary | 543806 | 579188 | 612504 | 740595 | 806957 | 962408 | 1131912 |
| | Industry | 560757 | 599072 | 621658 | 756388 | 832030 | 990363 | 1163082 |
| **6** | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 254857 | 288750 | 238906 | 316684 | 404282 | 449932 | 500431 |
| **6.1** | Trade & Repair Services | 250648 | 283946 | 236710 | 313076 | 397409 | 442027 | 491654 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6.2** | Hotels & Restaurants | 4209 | 4804 | 2196 | 3608 | 6873 | 7905 | 8777 |
| **7** | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 66576 | 69808 | 65895 | 86583 | 93336 | 100492 | 107764 |
| **7.1** | Railways | 46 | 5 | 25 | 12 | 362 | 162 | 186 |
| **7.2** | Transport by means other than Railways | 43076 | 43268 | 36446 | 52958 | 57121 | 60750 | 63926 |
| **7.2.1** | Road Transport | 39947 | 40171 | 34535 | 49290 | 51804 | 53651 | 55563 |
| **7.2.2** | Water Transport | 566 | 565 | 756 | 1738 | 2154 | 2106 | 2058 |
| **7.2.3** | Air Transport | 1323 | 1364 | 744 | 1121 | 1983 | 3506 | 4705 |
| **7.2.4** | Services incidental to Transport | 1241 | 1168 | 412 | 809 | 1180 | 1487 | 1600 |
| **7.3** | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| **7.4** | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 23454 | 26535 | 29424 | 33613 | 35852 | 39560 | 43652 |
| **8** | Financial Services | 38895 | 43619 | 46098 | 51296 | 62016 | 73451 | 81844 |
| **9** | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 61912 | 66238 | 69665 | 75151 | 81900 | 88338 | 94084 |
| **10** | Public Administration | 261114 | 360566 | 321797 | 317742 | 347977 | 382367 | 415938 |
| **11** | Other Services | 289429 | 364318 | 356820 | 370334 | 429321 | 478328 | 532393 |
| | Tertiary | 972783 | 1193299 | 1099181 | 1217790 | 1418832 | 1572908 | 1732453 |
| **12** | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 2105973 | 2413253 | 2330171 | 2587894 | 2903930 | 3188431 | 3439446 |
| **13** | Taxes on Products | 98678 | 98911 | 100887 | 123912 | 158788 | 180262 | 204640 |
| **14** | Subsidies on Products | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41020 |
| **15** | Gross State Domestic Product | 2191208 | 2498960 | 2392294 | 2669526 | 3018418 | 3327673 | 3603066 |
| **16** | Population ('00) | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| **17** | Per Capita (Rs.) | 184756 | 208594 | 197710 | 218634 | 244803 | 267498 | 287097 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics



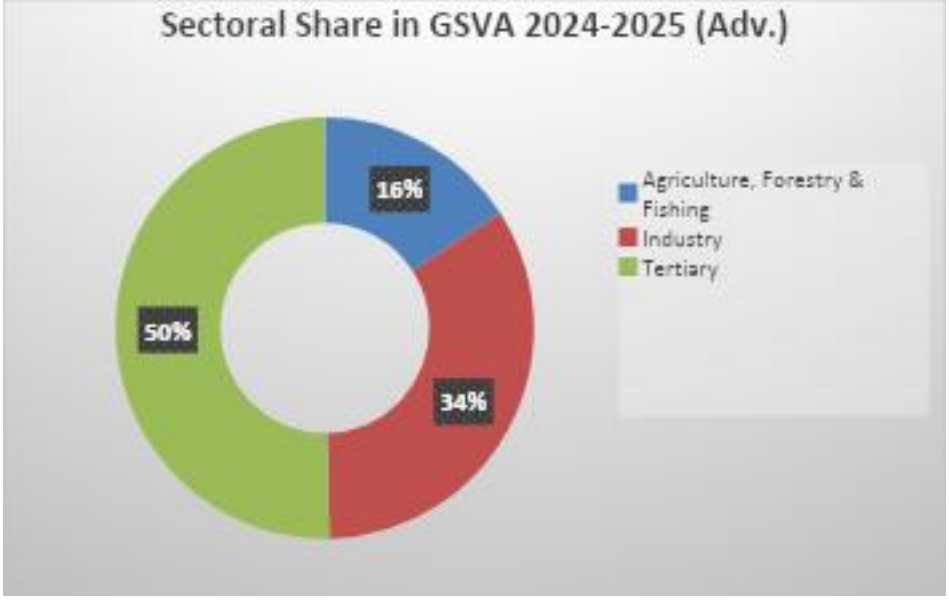

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

## Sectoral performance of the economy

**Sectoral Share to GSVA 2022-23(Actual), 2023-24 (Provisional) & 2024-25 (Advance Figure)**

| SN | Item | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 22.49 | 19.61 | 15.81 |
| 2 | Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) | 6.72 | 5.60 | 5.41 |
| 3 | Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.89 |
| 4 | Forestry & Logging | 13.37 | 11.69 | 8.17 |
| 5 | Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.34 |
| 6 | Mining & Quarrying | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.91 |
| | **Primary** | **23.35** | **20.48** | **16.72** |
| 7 | Manufacturing | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| 8 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 19.07 | 21.02 | 23.58 |
| 9 | Construction | 8.33 | 8.76 | 8.93 |
| | **Secondary** | **27.79** | **30.18** | **32.91** |
| | **Industry** | **28.65** | **31.06** | **33.82** |
| 10 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 13.92 | 14.11 | 14.55 |
| 11 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.13 |
| 12 | Financial Services | 2.14 | 2.30 | 2.38 |
| 13 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.74 |
| 14 | Public Administration | 11.98 | 11.99 | 12.09 |
| 15 | Other Services | 14.78 | 15.00 | 15.48 |
| | **Tertiary** | **48.86** | **49.33** | **50.37** |
| | **TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices** | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics




Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Annual Inflation Rates of Mizoram**

| (Base Year-2012) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SN** | **Month** | **2024** | | | **2025** | | |
| | | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Combined** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Combined** |
| ***1*** | ***2*** | ***3*** | ***4*** | ***5*** | ***6*** | ***7*** | ***8*** |
| 1 | JANUARY | 6.72 | 1.11 | 3.41 | 2.02 | 5.02 | 3.73 |
| 2 | FEBRUARY | 6.19 | 1.11 | 3.23 | 1.52 | 4.91 | 3.46 |
| 3 | MARCH | 5.06 | 1.52 | 3.01 | 1.72 | 5.08 | 3.62 |
| 4 | APRIL | 4.62 | 1.63 | 2.88 | 1.37 | 4.64 | 3.28 |
| 5 | MAY | 4.34 | 1.85 | 2.86 | 1.22 | 4.21 | 2.94 |
| 6 | JUNE | 3.29 | 2.37 | 2.74 | 1.52 | 4.17 | 3.09 |
| 7 | JULY | 3.12 | 2.94 | 3.06 | 1.32 | 4.09 | 2.91 |
| 8 | AUGUST | 3.15 | 2.34 | 2.71 | 0.73 | 3.80 | 2.48 |
| 9 | SEPTEMBER | 2.80 | 3.43 | 3.14 | 0.73 | 3.04 | 2.05 |
| 10 | OCTOBER | 3.59 | 4.51 | 4.11 | 0.24 | 2.62 | 1.66 |
| 11 | NOVEMBER | 2.87 | 4.87 | 4.05 | 0.24 | 2.79 | 1.71 |
| 12 | DECEMBER | 2.37 | 5.35 | 4.11 | 0.77(P) | 3.06(P) | 2.08(P) |
| P - Provisional Index. | | | | | | | |

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

**Capital Formation (Analysis of Budget from Demand For Grand -2023–24 Actual)**

During 2023–24 (Actual), Gross Capital Formation of the General Government in Mizoram amounted to ₹1,17,634 lakh, reflecting public sector investment primarily in physical infrastructure and administrative assets. The bulk of capital formation is concentrated in Construction (₹1,12,097 lakh), which constitutes the major component of total investment, indicating a strong emphasis on fixed physical assets such as buildings, roads and other structures. Within Construction, Other Buildings and Structures (P2) account for the entire investment, with significant allocation to Roads & Bridges and Other Structures under Public Administration & Defence. Investment in Machinery and Equipment is relatively limited at ₹5,013 lakh, mainly in Transport Equipment and Other Machinery and Equipment. No capital formation is reported under Cultivated Biological Resources or Intellectual Property Products, indicating negligible investment in these categories. Overall, Gross Capital Formation is driven predominantly by infrastructure development, particularly under Public Administration & Defence and Water Supply sectors.

**Analysis of Capital Formation Trends**

1. **Dominance of Construction (Infrastructure-led Investment)**
    - **Construction: ₹1,12,097 lakh ( 95% of total GCF)**
    - This shows that capital formation is overwhelmingly infrastructure-driven.
    - Within this:
        - **Roads & Bridges: ₹51,587 lakh** – major focus on connectivity and transport infrastructure.
        - **Other Structures: ₹51,788 lakh** – indicates large investments in public infrastructure (possibly water, utilities and administrative assets).
        - **Non-Residential Buildings: ₹8,722 lakh** – investment in government offices, institutions and public facilities.
    - **No investment in Dwelling** suggests that government capital spending is not focused on housing under this head.
2. **Sectoral Concentration of Investment**

    Investment is heavily concentrated in:
    - **Public Administration & Defence: ₹1,06,478 lakh ( 90% of total GCF)**
        - This indicates that most capital formation is linked to administrative infrastructure, governance facilities and state machinery.
    - **Water Supply: ₹10,090 lakh**
        - Reflects continued emphasis on public utilities and basic service delivery.
    - **Education: ₹164 lakh and Health: ₹361 lakh**
        - These are relatively small shares, suggesting limited capital expansion in social sectors compared to administrative and infrastructure spending.
3. **Low Investment in Machinery & Equipment**

- **Total Machinery & Equipment: ₹5,013 lakh (4.3% of total GCF)**
- Majority is in:
  - **Transport Equipment: ₹4,037 lakh** – likely vehicles and logistics for government departments.
  - **Other Machinery & Equipment: ₹976 lakh** – limited modernization of equipment.
- **No ICT Equipment investment** suggests minimal capital upgrading in digital infrastructure.

**4. Absence of Investment in New Growth-Oriented Assets**

There is **zero capital formation** in:

- Cultivated Biological Resources
- Intellectual Property Products (Research & Development (R&D), software, databases, etc.)

This indicates that government capital spending is largely traditional and asset-heavy, rather than knowledge-based or innovation-driven.

**5. Change in Stocks**

- **Change in Stocks: ₹524 lakh** (only in Water Supply sector)
- This is minor compared to total capital formation, suggesting limited inventory or work-in-progress adjustments.

**Table A. Asset-wise Capital Formation (with % Share)**

| Asset Category | Amount (₹ lakh) | % of Gross Capital Formation |
|---|---|---|
| **Construction (P1+P2)** | 1,12,097 | **95.30%** |
| **Machinery & Equipment (P3+P4)** | 5,013 | **4.26%** |
| **Cultivated Biological Resources (P5)** | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Intellectual Property Products (P7)** | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Change in Stocks** | 524 | **0.45%** |
| **Net Purchase of Second-Hand Assets** | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Gross Capital Formation (Total)** | **1,17,634** | **100%** |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Table B. Sector-wise Gross Capital Formation (with % Share)**

| Sector | Amount (₹ lakh) | % of Gross Capital Formation |
|---|---|---|
| **Public Administration & Defence** | 1,06,478 | **90.55%** |
| **Water Supply** | 10,090 | **8.58%** |
| **Construction Sector (Change in Stocks)** | 541 | **0.46%** |
| **Health** | 361 | **0.31%** |
| **Education** | 164 | **0.14%** |
| **Remediation & Sanitation** | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Gross Capital Formation (Total)** | **1,17,634** | **100%** |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Overall Trend Conclusion**

Capital formation in 2023–24 is infrastructure-intensive, administration-centric and asset-heavy, with limited investment in technology, innovation and productive assets beyond physical infrastructure. While this supports connectivity, public utilities and governance capacity, there appears to be scope for greater capital investment in education, health, ICT and R&D for long-term economic productivity.

**V. Socio Economic Survey: National Sample Survey (NSS):**

Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been participating in National Sample Survey (NSS) since 32nd Round during 1977-1978 covering rural and urban on sample basis. The Department participates on nation-wide Socio-Economic Surveys employing scientific sampling methods, as part of the nation-wide survey conducted annually by National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. The Survey is conducted every year in the form of Rounds which is again divided into Sub-Rounds (three months) or sometimes in Phase manner (two phases, six months each).

The Surveys are conducted on selected subjects from various Ministries of Govt of India. The Surveys period is normally one year. The 80$^{th}$ Round of NSS i.e., survey on Social Consumption Health was conducted during January 2025-December 2025.

Tabulation work of 79$^{th}$ Round NSS: CAMS and Survey on AYUSH were completed.

Annual survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) and Period Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is scheduled to commence from January 2026-December 2026 and preparation is underway.

**Civil Registration System**:

***Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD):***

| Comparative Statement on Vital Statistics - Mizoram | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Indicators** | **Latest Available Registration System** | |
| | **Sample Registration System (SRS) - 2020** | **Civil Registration System (CRS) -2024** |
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR) | **14.4** | **20.11** |
| Crude Death Rate (CDR) | **4.2** | **5.96** |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | **3** | **8.75** |
| SRS Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India | | |
| CRS Source: Office of the Addl. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths, Government of Mizoram | | |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Summary of Annual Reports of the working of RBD Act 1969 during the year 2024**

| Sector/ Events | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* |
| Births | | | |
| Number of registered births | 12202 | 17413 | 29615 |
| Number of registered male births | 6211 | 8646 | 14857 |
| Number of registered female births | 5991 | 8767 | 14758 |
| Sex Ratio | 965 | 1014 | 993 |
| Number of institutional births | 8070 | 16020 | 24090 |
| Birth Rate | 17.68 | 22.24 | 20.11 |
| Deaths | | | |
| Number of registered deaths | 3362 | 5415 | 8777 |
| Number of registered male deaths | 2141 | 3563 | 5704 |
| Number of registered female deaths | 1221 | 1852 | 3073 |
| Number of institutional deaths | 813 | 3489 | 4302 |
| Deaths Rate | 4.87 | 6.92 | 5.96 |
| Infant Deaths | | | |
| Number of registered infant deaths | 103 | 156 | 259 |
| Number of registered male infant deaths | 55 | 88 | 143 |
| Number of registered female infant deaths | 48 | 68 | 116 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 8.44 | 8.96 | 8.75 |
| Still Births | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of registered still births | 32 | 50 | 82 |
| Number of registered males still births | 17 | 23 | 40 |
| Number of registered females still births | 15 | 27 | 42 |
| Still Birth Rate | 2.62 | 2.86 | 2.76 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Total Numbers of Medically Certified Deaths for the Last Ten Years:**

| Year | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* | *10* | *11* |
| **Male** | 2843 | 2607 | 2657 | 2415 | 2180 | 2125 | 2149 | 2062 | 1824 | 1871 |
| **Female** | 1486 | 1323 | 1407 | 1320 | 1138 | 1317 | 1131 | 972 | 880 | 908 |
| **Total** | 4329 | 3930 | 4064 | 3735 | 3318 | 3442 | 3280 | 3034 | 2704 | 2779 |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**Medically Certified Death according to National List of Tenth Revision of International Classification of Diseases (ICD) for the year 2023**

| Sl. No. | Name of Disease Group | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Certain Infection & Parasitic Diseases (A00 – B99) | **307** | 176 | 483 |
| 2 | Neoplasm (C00 – D48) | 299 | 170 | 469 |
| 3 | Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs & certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89) | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| 4 | Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases (E00 – E89) | 134 | 82 | 216 |
| 5 | Mental &Behavioral Disorder (F01 – F99) | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| 6 | Diseases of the nervous system (G00 – G98) | 25 | 26 | 51 |
| 7 | Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00 – H59) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Diseases of the ear & mastoid process (H60 – H95) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Diseases of the circulatory system (I00 – I99) | 414 | 222 | 636 |
| 10 | Diseases of the respiratory system (J00 – J98) | 428 | 238 | 666 |
| 11 | Diseases of the digestive system (K00 – K92) | 607 | 196 | 803 |
| 12 | Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue (L00 – L98) | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 13 | Disease of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue (M00 – M99) | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| 14 | Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00 – N99) | 226 | 121 | 347 |
| 15 | Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium (O00 – O99) | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 16 | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00 – P96) | 74 | 66 | 140 |
| 17 | Congenital malformation, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 – Q99) | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 18 | Symptoms, signs & abnormal, clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified (R00 – R99) | 180 | 124 | 304 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes (S00 – T98) | 83 | 20 | 103 |
| 20 | External causes of morbidity & mortality (V01 – Y89) | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| 21 | Covid -19 (U07.1-U07.2) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | **TOTAL** | **2843** | **1486** | **4329** |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

**VII. Agriculture Census**

The Government of India has been conducting Agriculture Census as a quinquennial survey since 1970-71 in all States and UTs, under the guidance of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Agriculture Census Division) and the latest Agriculture Census is 11$^{th}$ in the series.

Agriculture Census is an essential initiative for assessing the agricultural sector in Mizoram, a state where agriculture forms the backbone of the economy. It provides vital data on the structure of agriculture, including the size and distribution of landholdings, cropping patterns, irrigation methods, land utilization, pattern of input usage by Operational holdings.

Phase-I (complete enumeration - 864 villages), Phase-II (20 % sample villages – 187 villages) and Phase-III (7% sample villages – 75 villages) of 11$^{th}$ Agriculture Census 2021-22 was completed in 2025.

| **Time Series Data on Agricultural Holdings and Area Operated in Mizoram** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SN** | **Census Year** | **Agricultural Holdings (in No.)** | **Agricultural Operated Area (In Ha.)** |
| **1** | 1976-1977 | 49679 | 74720 |
| **2** | 1980-1981 | 46602 | 69298 |
| **3** | 1985-1986 | 51932 | 81752 |
| **4** | 1990-1991 | 61031 | 83587 |
| **5** | 1995-1996 | 65919 | 85000 |
| **6** | 2000-2001 | 75523 | 93298 |
| **7** | 2005-2006 | 89765 | 109857 |
| **8** | 2010-2011 | 91880 | 104789 |
| **9** | 2015-2016 | 89774 | 112465 |
| **10** | 2021-2022 | 84349 | 142900 |

Source: Agriculture Census.

# II. FLAGSHIP SCHEME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

## Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme

The Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme is a flagship initiative of the Mizoram Government to promote economic growth and self-sufficiency. This Scheme outlines the strategies designed by the Government of Mizoram to achieve the status of a developed State by 2047 (Viksit Bharat @2047). It seeks to empower the citizens by providing them with the required financial, technical, infrastructural & institutional supports through a whole of government approach. The Scheme was launched by Chief Minister Pu Lalduhoma on September 19, 2024.

The aims and objectives of the scheme include:

- Effective Convergence of Actions
- Efficient Resource Mobilization & Allocation
- Establishing Progress Partners
- Gainful Engagement of the Youth
- Strengthening of Support Institutions
- Promoting Sustainable Development through Cluster Approach
- Comprehensive Service Delivery
- Empowerment of Community Institutions
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Data-Driven Decision Making

The scheme is expected to boost the state's economy, especially in the agriculture and small business sectors. It is being implemented as a pilot phase for the financial year. The Scheme covers all the districts of Mizoram, namely Aizawl, Champhai, Hnahthial, Khawzawl, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saitual, Serchhip and Siaha.

There are five support strategies under the components of the Scheme:

**1. Handholding Support to Progress Partners:**

Progress Partners will be identified by the Implementing Departments through Search Teams constituted by them, and final selection will be made by the Apex Body on merit and in consultation with the proposing Department. The Handholding Scheme will be converged with the existing schemes under Government of India. This includes –

- Collateral-free and interest-free bank loans: Up to Rs. 50 lakhs
- Chief Minister's Special Category Scheme: Grant-in-aid of up to Rs. 50,000

**2. Support to Implementing Departments:**

The success or otherwise of the first component of the Scheme would depend on the performance of the Implementing Departments that provide handholding support to Progress Partners. To enable them to carry out their tasks effectively and efficiently, the following support would be given: Provision of Common Facilities, Research & Development, Technical Training & Administrative Expenses.

**3. Sustainable Development through Clusters Approach:**

Development of the primary sector of the economy in cluster (zau) mode with the aim to promote settled farming / plantation.

**4. Market Support:**

Price support to priority crops as identified by the Government, Collection and dissemination of market intelligence, Establishment of market linkages for agricultural and industrial products & Financial support for creation of fixed capital, i.e., infrastructure and purchase of machinery.

**5. Participative Planning and Convergence for Sustainable Development:**

Collaborative approach to planning and decision-making to foster sustainable development through decentralized planning mechanisms such as District Development Boards and District Planning Committees, Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to integrate sustainability at all levels of planning & to drive innovation and effective scheme advocacy, the Chief Minister's Innovation Challenge was organized, which encourage creative and innovative solutions from various stakeholders to address development issues.

Handholding Support to Progress Partners
Pilot Phase (Phase-I)
Loan Assistance

| Sl. No. | Implementing Department | No. of applicants | No. of approved PPs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture Department | 200 | 27 |
| 2 | Animal Husbandry & Vet. Department | 3647 | 136 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industries Department | 4859 | 175 |
| 4 | Fisheries Department | 409 | 18 |
| 5 | Horticulture Department | 1105 | 137 |
| 6 | I & PR Department | 22 | 5 |
| 7 | I & WR Department | 6 | 0 |
| 8 | LESDE Department | 42 | 15 |
| 9 | LRS & WC Department | 605 | 106 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Science & Technology | 23 | 12 |
| 11 | Sericulture Department | 20 | 14 |
| 12 | Sports & Youth Services Department | 32 | 7 |
| 13 | Tourism Department | 294 | 64 |
| 14 | UD & PA Department | 87 | 35 |
| **TOTAL** | | 11439 | 751 |

**Pilot Phase (Phase-I)**

**CM Special Package Grant:**

No. of applicants - 29571
No. of selected PPs - 2255
Total amount disbursed - ₹18,33,58,370

| Sl. No. | Implementing department | No. of applicants | Amount Disbursed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture Department | 1053 | ₹80,00,000 |
| 2 | AH & Vet. Dept | 13019 | ₹5,26,20,000 |
| 3 | Commerce & Industries Dept. | 7424 | ₹6,88,00,000 |
| 4 | Fisheries Department | 706 | ₹1,49,25,370 |
| 5 | Horticulture Department | 3627 | ₹2,34,63,000 |
| 6 | I & PR Department | 7 | ₹7,00,000 |
| 7 | I & WR Department | 4 | ₹1,00,000 |
| 8 | LESDE Department | 28 | ₹0 |
| 9 | LRS & WC Department | 3036 | ₹1,02,50,000 |
| 10 | Sericulture Department | 471 | ₹30,00,000 |
| 11 | Tourism Department | 10 | ₹5,00,000 |
| 12 | UD & PA Department | 185 | ₹10,00,000 |
| | **TOTAL** | **29571** | **₹18,33,58,370** |

**Phase II (Ongoing):**

**Loan:**

No. of applicants - 493
No. of PPs approved - 36

**CM Special Package Grant:**

No. of applicants - 40878
No. of PPs approved - 463

**Loan Disbursement Status (Phase I & II):**

| BANKS | DISBURSED |
|---|---|
| State Bank of India (SBI) | 81 (47%) |
| Mizoram Rural Bank (MRB) | 244 (55%) |
| Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank (MCAB) | 35 (60%) |
| **Total** | **360 (53%)** |

**Total Amount Disbursed - ₹ 31,49,22,428**

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

### Mizoram's Performances on SDG India Index 2023-2024

SDG India Index 2023-24, the fourth edition of the country's principal tool for measuring national and sub-national progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was released on 12 July 2024 by NITI Aayog. SDG India Index 2023-24 measures and tracks national progress of all States and UTs on 113 indicators aligned to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's (MoSPI) National Indicator Framework (NIF). The SDG India Index computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs for each State and UT. Overall State and UT scores or Composite Scores are generated from goal-wise scores to measure the aggregate performance of the sub-national unit based on its performance across the 16 SDGs. The index categories states and UTs into 4 categories in order of scores achieved on the goals from 0 to 100 with 100 reflecting the best and 0 reflecting the lowest performance. The 4 categories are Achiever (100), Frontrunner (65-99), Performer (50-65) and Aspirant (0-49).

Abstract of Mizoram performances is as follows:

- In SDG Index 2023-2024 33 states /UT belonged to the category of 'Front Runner'. The state of Mizoram is ranked 13$^{th}$ among all the states in the SDG India Index 2023-2024 with a score of 72 and falls under Frontrunner category. Although Mizoram's ranking slipped from 12th to 13$^{th}$ position, in this year's edition, the score is a 4-point increase from 2020-21 index which was 68 and has thus retained its "Frontrunner" status.
- While the composite score of the state has improved, it is also 1 point above the composite score of India which is 71.
- The state ranks at the top among all states in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Mizoram has secured 100 and the State have already achieved the National target and became *'Achiever'*.
- The state ranks at 2nd in SDG 5 (Gender Equality) scoring 69 points.

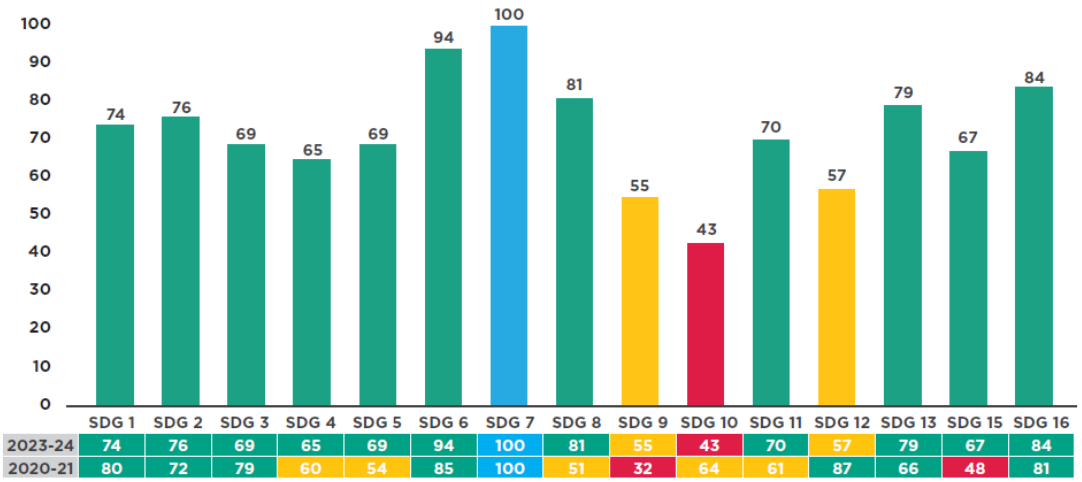
- The state is Achiever in 1 goal, Frontrunner in 11 goals, Performer in 2 goals and has 1 Aspirant goal. The performance of the state in the different performance categories of the index is listed below:

i. **Achiever (Scoring 100):** Goal 7(Affordable & Clean Energy)

ii. **Front Runner (Scoring between 99-65**): Goal 1(No Poverty), 2(Zero Hunger), 3(Good Health & Well Being), Goal 4 (Quality Education), 5(Gender Equality), 6(Clean Water & Sanitation), 8(Decent Work & Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities), 13(Climate Action), 15(Life on Land), and 16(Peace Justice and Strong Institutions),

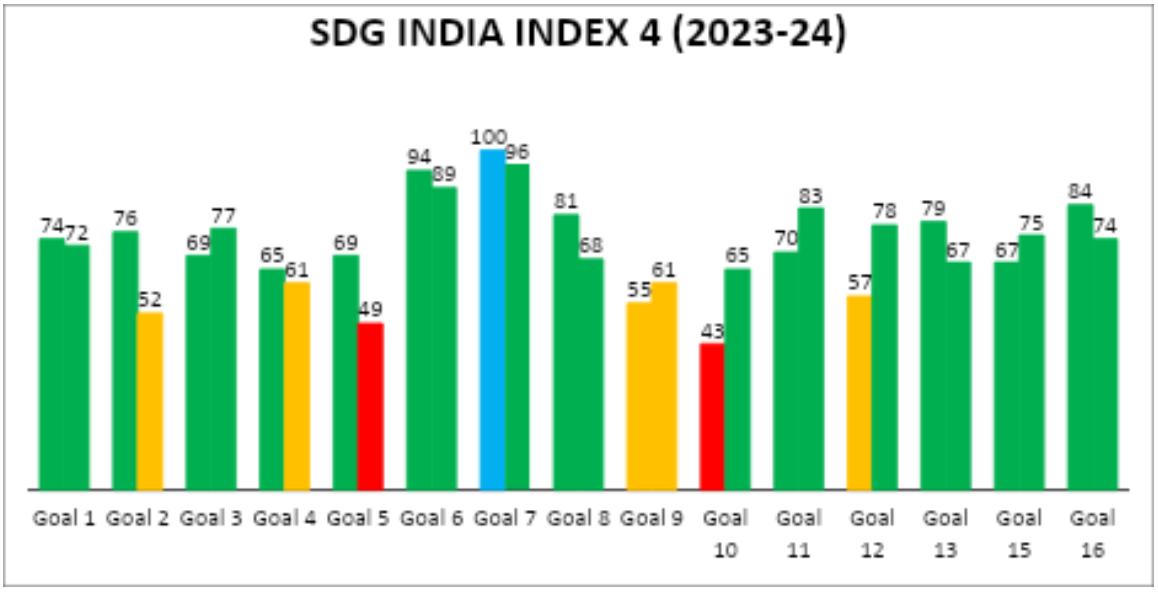
ii. **Performer (Scoring between 64-50)**: Goal 9(Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), 12(Responsible Consumption and Production)

ii. **Aspirants (Scoring between 49-0)**: Goal 10(Reduced Inequalities).




| | SDG 1 | SDG 2 | SDG 3 | SDG 4 | SDG 5 | SDG 6 | SDG 7 | SDG 8 | SDG 9 | SDG 10 | SDG 11 | SDG 12 | SDG 13 | SDG 15 | SDG 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 74 | 76 | 69 | 65 | 69 | 94 | 100 | 81 | 55 | 43 | 70 | 57 | 79 | 67 | 84 |
| 2020-21 | 80 | 72 | 79 | 60 | 54 | 85 | 100 | 51 | 32 | 64 | 61 | 87 | 66 | 48 | 81 |

PERFORMANCE BY SDGs




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

- 100% of households are electrified.
- LPG + PNG connections against number of households (%) is 114.03%
- Sex ratio at birth is 969, higher than the target value of 950.
- Low percentage (10.3%) of married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual), (NFHS 5, 2019-21)-Among Top 5 best performing states.
- 82.3% of women (aged 15-49 years) own a mobile phone that they themselves use (Top 3 states)
- 98.8% of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) usually participate in three household decisions.

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

- Ratio of female to male workers as Professionals and Technical Workers (%) is 47.40%.
- Gini Coefficient is 0.13, falls short of target of 1.
- Crimes against SCs and STs per lakh SC/ST population increased. Crimes against SCs were reportedly highest in the country.
- Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N.P.K. (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium) increased from 64.24 % to 98.41%.
- Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%) is reported as zero against the target of 100.
- Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.) increased from 127.20 to 157.97 kg.

- Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum) increased from 0.01 TPA to 1.25 TPA.
- Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index declined from 16.93 to 13.41.
- Inhabited villages with 3G4G mobile internet coverage (%) is 77.85%, falls short of the target of 100% and India value of 95.08%.

**North Eastern Region District SDG Index (2023–24)**

In the latest North Eastern Region District SDG Index (2023–24), published by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), NITI Aayog and UNDP, Mizoram emerged as one of the top-performing states, with three of its districts featured in the top 10. Hnahthial secured the 1st position, followed by Champhai in 2nd, and Kolasib in 9th place. All 11 districts of Mizoram secured the "Front Runner" rank.

| Districts | Score 2023-24 | Overall Rank (NERDIF 2023-24) | Rank within the State (NERDIF 2023-24) | Score 2021-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hnahthial** | **81.43** | **1** | **1** | **N/A** |
| **Champhai** | **79.86** | **2** | **2** | **71.93** |
| **Kolasib** | **76.5** | **9** | **3** | **72.27** |
| **Aizawl** | **76.07** | **11** | **4** | **71.27** |
| **Serchhip** | **75.64** | **12** | **5** | **74.87** |
| **Saitual** | **75.36** | **13** | **6** | **N/A** |
| **Khawzawl** | **74.29** | **17** | **7** | **N/A** |
| **Siaha** | **72.14** | **34** | **8** | **68.27** |
| **Lunglei** | **70.79** | **51** | **9** | **72.87** |
| **Mamit** | **68.14** | **79** | **10** | **71.47** |
| **Lawngtlai** | **67.71** | **86** | **11** | **63.4** |

**Initiatives under NERDIF ranking**

Indicators for each Goal have been identified with the respective Departments. Efforts to achieve saturation and uplift these indicators are currently underway with the concerned Departments, and projects outlining the required interventions are under review.

**Localisation of SDGs**

**Distribution of Project Incentive Award under Bracket 1 Villages**

On the 11th of August, 2023 there was an award ceremony for LSDG best performers under Bracket 1 villages and pilot urban localities. Project Incentive was given to each winner which was to be solely used for the development of their respective village/locality. Gram Sabha/Community Gathering was conducted to ensure that there was community participation for selection of projects. Project Incentive Award was

distributed among the winners on 16th January, 2024. 7 prizes were distributed along with Special Recognition of Scheme. The Projects have been completed and site inspection have also been conducted.

**Urban Index Framework (UIF) Ranking**

**Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC):**

One locality each from Aizawl has been chosen from 19 wards of Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) were chosen for urban pilot exercise to enable a healthy competition among various local councils. Out of 19 urban pilot localities, 13 urban pilot localities were submitted and the top performing localities were identified and Project Incentive Award was distributed among the winners on 16th January, 2024. The projects have been finalized and have undergone site inspection.

**Lunglei Municipal Council (LMC)**

Localization of SDG was launched at Lunglei Municipal Council on the 25th of September, 2024. Urban Indicator Framework data was collected by each locality which was compiled at ward level. Out of 49 indicators, 32 indicators were collected by the respective Local Council and 17 indicators collected from door to door by enumerators. Project Incentive Award for best performing wards was awarded on the 18th of June, 2025. The awards are being utilized to implement projects that benefit society and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These projects are currently underway and is expected to be finalized during the next financial year.

**Chief Minister's Bana Kaih Innovation Challenge**

The State Government's flagship scheme Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme is a landmark scheme that seeks to empower the citizens through financial, technical, infrastructural and institutional support through a whole of government approach. One of the five componets of this scheme is 'Participative Planning and Innovation for Sustainable Development' through integration of development process across state, district, blocks and village level planning. In pursuance of this mandate, **the Chief Minister's Innovation Challenge** had been instituted which was a competition that was organized in 4 different levels – Departmental Competition, District Competition, Higher Educational Institute Competition and Inventor's Challenge each catering to the three cornerstones of a progressive state, i.e., the government, the civil society, the academia and science and technology respectively. The aim of the Chief Minister's Innovation Challenge is to engage these primary stakeholders to bring forth Innovative Developmental Projects that can ensure societal welfare and sustainable advancement.

**i. Departmental Innovation Challenge**

Chief Minister's Department Innovation Challenge was a competition held among all state departments to bring out innovative projects that can profoundly transform their respective sectors of operation. A total of 18 departments participated in this challenge and 5 winners were selected.

**ii. Participative District Innovation Challenge**

The District Innovation Challenge was aimed to garner the participation of the civil society in engaging and formulating development projects for their communities The competition was organized for each district wherein registered societies, SHGs, PACs etc. submitted projects for the development of their society or cluster. The districts which took part in this are: Aizawl, Champhai, Saitual, Siaha, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Khawzawl, Serchhip and Hnahthial.

**iii. SDG Higher Educational Institute's Local Immersion**

Local Immersion Programme for Higher Educational Institutes aims 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 student-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. A total of 26 colleges participated in this competition and the top 3 winners were awarded.

**iv. Inventor's Challenge**

Chief Minister's Inventors Challenge is an initiative designed to inspire and support innovation in the fields of hardware and software technology. It was open to college students and independent inventors and the winners from each category were supported through seed funding.

## The Mizoram Industrial and Investment Policy, 2025

To further accelerate Mizoram's development and align investment promotion with evolving economic and environmental priorities, the Government of Mizoram has consolidated the **Mizoram Sustainable Investment Policy, 2024** and the **Industrial Policy, 2025** and notified **The Mizoram Industrial and Investment Policy, 2025**. This integrated policy framework seeks to create a cohesive, transparent, and investor-friendly ecosystem that balances economic growth with environmental sustainability and the protection of indigenous interests.

The principal objectives of the Mizoram Industrial and Investment Policy, 2025 are to attract investments aligned with the State's economic strengths and environmental priorities; promote entrepreneurship across sectors; and strengthen micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as the backbone of industrial development. The policy

emphasizes the development of a robust industrial infrastructure network, including the establishment of Special Investment Zones (SIZs), and the streamlining of governance mechanisms through institutional frameworks and single-window systems.

In addition, the policy supports green practices and sustainable technologies to ensure environmentally responsible industrial growth, while creating a stable and investor-friendly environment that ensures transparency, policy continuity, and ease of doing business. It aims to maximize economic impact by facilitating high-return, value-added investments that contribute to employment generation and GDP growth, and by providing transparent and effective financial and investment facilitation services in the best interest of investors and the public at large.

Through this comprehensive policy framework, Mizoram aspires to position itself as a preferred and resilient investment destination, fostering inclusive, sustainable, and long-term socio-economic development.

The Government of Mizoram has identified the following potential sectors for their ability to generate employment, leverage local resources, and contribute to sustainable growth: -

a) Agro and Food Processing Industries

b) Bamboo and Forest-Based Industries

c) Handloom and Handicrafts

d) Textiles and Garment

e) Tourism and Wellness Industries

f) Information Technology and IT-enabled Services (ITES)

g) Sports-Related Industries

h) Plantain Fiber and Hill Broom Processing and Marketing

i) Tea, rubber, coffee and plantation-based industries

j) Clean and Green Energy

k) Legal Process Outsourcing and Higher Education Services

l) Entertainment and Music Industries

m) Packaging Industries

n) Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Allied Activities

o) Education and Skill Development

p) Power and Renewable Energy

q) Transport and Logistics

r) Healthcare Sector

s) Waste Processing and recycling

t) Any other Industry to be notified by the Government in this regard from time to time.

**Investment Promotion Agency (IPA), Mizoram**

The Investment Promotion Agency (IPA), Mizoram has been established to enhance the State's investment climate by streamlining policies, facilitating investor engagement, and supporting sustainable economic development. The IPA functions through a structured three-tier governance framework comprising the Empowered

Committee, Working Committee, and Investment Promotion Cell (IPC), ensuring effective decision-making, coordinated implementation, and investor-centric facilitation.

By integrating strategic oversight, policy execution, and hands-on investor support, the IPA aims to create a transparent, efficient, and responsive investment ecosystem aligned with Mizoram's economic priorities. The three-tier structure enables timely decision-making, inter-departmental coordination, and a business-friendly environment for investors.

**a.) Empowered Committee**

The Empowered Committee serves as the apex decision-making body for investment promotion in Mizoram. Chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it comprises senior government officials from key departments dealing with economic planning, industry, finance, land management, and legal affairs. The Committee provides strategic direction, approves major investment proposals and policies, and ensures effective inter-departmental coordination to facilitate private sector participation.

For sector-specific investment proposals, concerned Ministers and Heads of Departments may be invited as special participants to provide technical inputs and sectoral insights.

**b.) Working Committee**

The Working Committee is responsible for implementing investment strategies, coordinating across departments, and addressing operational challenges related to investment facilitation. It is chaired by the Commissioner, Planning & Programme Implementation Department, and includes representatives from key departments and relevant sectors.

The Committee also engages with external stakeholders such as national industry associations and investment promotion organizations to strengthen Mizoram's investment ecosystem. It plays a pivotal role in reviewing policy frameworks, monitoring progress, and submitting recommendations to the Empowered Committee.

**c.) Investment Promotion Cell (IPC)**

The Investment Promotion Cell (IPC) functions as the operational arm of the IPA and serves as the primary interface for investors. Operating under the guidance of the Working Committee and led by senior officers of the Planning & Programme Implementation Department, the IPC undertakes research, investment promotion, and investor facilitation. It is organized into three specialized teams:

- **Policy Research Team**: Responsible for analyzing economic trends, reviewing investment policies, and identifying strategic sectors for growth. The team comprises the Deputy Adviser-cum-Deputy Secretary (FR&PF), Senior Research Officer (FR&PF), and Research Officer (FR&PF) of the Planning & Programme Implementation Department (RDB).

- **Investment Promotion & Analytics Team**: Engages with prospective investors, conducts market research, and generates data-driven insights to strengthen investment strategies. The team comprises Sector Experts (Industry & Investment, Logistics) and is headed by the Team Lead of the Programme Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (PIME Unit), SIT, P&PID.
- **Investment Facilitation Team**: Provides end-to-end investor support by streamlining approval processes and overseeing the implementation of the Single Window Clearance System. The team comprises the Joint Secretary, Investment Facilitation Expert, and Single Window System Specialist from the Commerce & Industries Department.

The IPC supports investors through policy guidance, regulatory facilitation, and coordination with line departments and sectoral experts, thereby ensuring a seamless and investor-friendly experience.

To further strengthen institutional capacity and enhance operational efficiency, the Investment Promotion Agency is proposed to be established as a dedicated statutory authority, which will enable focused investment promotion, improved service delivery, and long-term policy continuity in line with the State's development objectives.

# III. STATE FINANCE

1. The fiscal position of a State reflects the overall state of its public finances, revenue mobilisation, expenditure management, fiscal balance and debt sustainability. It indicates the State's capacity to meet current and future obligations while supporting economic growth and maintaining fiscal discipline. To manage its fiscal position, the State employs fiscal policy, which uses taxation and public expenditure decisions to influence economic activity. Fiscal policy operates in coordination with monetary policy to stabilise the economy and achieve key macroeconomic objectives such as higher employment, price stability, reduced income inequality and sustained economic growth.

2. The State enacted the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. Subsequently, the Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules were framed and brought into force with effect from 1st July, 2007. The Act mandates progressive fiscal consolidation, with the fiscal deficit targeted to be reduced to 3 per cent of GSDP by 2024–25.

3. Fiscal deficit is a key indicator of fiscal health; it indicates the total borrowing requirements of the Government from all sources and shows the gap between receipts and expenditure of the State Government. Fiscal deficit is an indicator of the gap between the government's total expenditure and its non-debt receipts, reflecting the extent to which expenditure is financed through borrowings. It is a key measure of fiscal discipline and debt sustainability. The Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP was contained at 2.04% in 2023-24 (Actuals) but witnessed a sharp increase to 5.59% in 2024-25 (Actuals). The Fiscal Deficit is, however, projected to moderate to 2.84% in 2025-26 (Budget Estimates), reflecting the State's commitment to fiscal consolidation through calibrated expenditure management and improved resource mobilisation. The State is therefore on track to achieve its fiscal deficit target as laid down by the FRBM Act.

**Table 1: Major fiscal Aggregates**

(₹ in crore)

| *Sl No* | *Items* | *2022-23 (Actuals)* | *2023-24 (Actuals)* | *2024-25 (Actuals)* | *2025-26 (BE)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| **1** | **Total Revenue Receipts** | **10282.06** | **11414.05** | **11063.92** | **12947.61** |
| | *(a) State's Own Tax Revenue* | 1101.82 | 1195.59 | 1225.98 | 1478.26 |
| | *(b) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue* | 1027.77 | 1084.93 | 923.01 | 1138.07 |
| | *(c) Share in Central Taxes & Duties* | 4745.25 | 5647.47 | 6434.52 | 7112.23 |
| | *(d) Grants-in-aid from Centre* | 3407.22 | 3486.06 | 2480.41 | 3219.05 |
| 2 | CSS Expenditure | 1525.49 | 1832.02 | 1722.87 | 2453.46 |
| 3 | State Expenditure | 12493.88 | 15172.29 | 13235.62 | 12589.80 |
| **4** | **Total Expenditure** | **14019.37** | **17004.31** | **14958.49** | **15043.26** |
| 5 | Revenue Expenditure | 10092.17 | 10836.96 | 11086.76 | 12384.70 |
| 6 | Capital Expenditure; *of which* | 3927.20 | 6167.35 | 3871.73 | 2658.56 |
| | *(a) Public Debt Expenditure* | 2603.15 | 4888.60 | 1858.70 | 419.00 |
| | *(b) Loans and Advance Expenditure* | 2.19 | 24.98 | 16.84 | 3.75 |
| 7 | Transfer to Contingency Fund | | | | |
| **8** | **Revenue Surplus/Deficit** | **189.89** | **577.09** | **-22.84** | **562.91** |
| **9** | **Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)** | **-1107.67** | **-677.70** | **-2014.72** | **-1651.68** |
| **10** | **Percentage of GFD to GSDP** | **-3.67** | **-2.04** | **-5.59** | **-2.84** |
| **11** | **GSDP** | **30184.18** | **33276.73** | **36030.66** | **39526.42** |

*Note: *as per latest GSDP figures provided for 2022-23(Actuals), 2023-24(Prov), 2024-25(Adv) and 2025-26(proj) by Economiics & Statistics Department vide no B.14015/6/2024-DES(T) dt 19.01.26*

## 1. Receipts Account

The State Government's receipts are divided into revenue receipts and capital receipts. The revenue receipts comprise State's own Tax and non-tax revenues, share of central tax transfers and grants-in-aid from Government of India whereas capital receipts mostly consist of debt receipts from internal resources, recoveries of loans and advances, public debt borrowings from Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and various Central Financial Institutions.

i) Revenue Receipts

**Table 2- Revenue Receipts**

(₹ in crore)

| *Sl No* | *Items* | *2022-23 (Actuals)* | *2023-24 (Actuals)* | *2024-25 (Actuals)* | *2025-26 (BE)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1 | State's Own Tax Revenue | 1101.82 | 1195.59 | 1225.98 | 1478.26 |
| 2 | State's Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1027.77 | 1084.93 | 923.01 | 1138.07 |
| **3** | **Sub-Total State's Own Resources (1+2)** | **2129.59** | **2280.52** | **2148.99** | **2616.33** |
| 4 | Share in Central Taxes & Duties | 4745.25 | 5647.49 | 6434.52 | 7112.23 |
| 5 | Grants-in-aid from Government of India | 3407.22 | 3486.06 | 2480.41 | 3219.05 |
| **6** | **Sub-Total Transfer from Centre(4+5)** | **8152.47** | **9133.55** | **8914.93** | **10331.28** |
| 7 | **Total Revenue Receipts(3+6)** | **10282.06** | **11414.07** | **11063.92** | **12947.61** |

(a) State's Own Tax Revenue

The State's Own Tax Revenue for 2025–26 (BE) is estimated at ₹1,478.26 crore, with Goods and Services Tax (GST) as the predominant source of tax revenue for Mizoram, accounting for 79.79 per cent of the total SOTR. The State's Own Tax Revenues mainly comprise taxes on income and ITC settlement and SGST paid within the state, taxes on property and capital transactions and taxes on commodities and services. State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) is estimated to constitute 11.42% of the total revenue receipts in 2025-26 (BE), marking an increase from 11.08% in 2024-25 (Actuals). The growth rate of SOTR is projected to rise sharply to 20.58% during 2025-26 (BE) over 2024-25 (Actuals), compared to a modest growth of 2.54% recorded between 2023-24 (Actuals) and 2024-25 (Actuals). This acceleration indicates an improvement in tax buoyancy and enhanced revenue mobilisation efforts. In absolute terms, SOTR is expected to increase by Rs 252.28 crore between 2023-24 (Actuals) and 2025-26 (BE). The levy of cess on the sale of petrol and diesel with effect from 03.09.2024, along with the enhancement of stamp duty from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, are among the key measures undertaken in recent years to broaden the tax base. In addition, the Government is strengthening the tax regime by augmenting the capacity of the Commissionerate of Taxation through the establishment of a dedicated enforcement wing, aimed at improving compliance and curbing revenue leakages.

(b) State's Own Non Tax Revenue

The State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR) primarily comprises interest accruals from the investment of the State's cash balances with the Reserve Bank of India, proceeds from State lotteries and receipts from user charges such as water supply and electricity bills, as well as rents from Government guest houses. Other important sources include Inner Line Permit (ILP) fees and income from miscellaneous sources such as fines, penalties, forfeitures, auctions, sale of assets and other incidental receipts. Interest receipts constitute the largest component of the State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR) and is estimated to contribute 3.86% in 2025-26 (BE). These receipts are primarily derived from the investment of the State's cash balances. **State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR)** declined in **2024–25 (Actuals)** to **₹923.01 crore** from **₹1,084.93 crore in 2023–24 (Actuals)**, indicating a nominal contraction during the year. However, **SONTR is projected to rebound in 2025–26 (BE)**, increasing by **23.30% over 2024–25 (Actuals)** to **₹1,138.07 crore**. The State's own revenue income constitutes 20.20 % of the Total Revenue receipts in 2025-26 (BE) showing a nominal increase from 19.42 % in 2024-25(Actuals). The State has been able to sustain marginal growth in its own revenue generation, indicating a gradual improvement in income mobilisation from own sources such as taxes, fees and other levies. While the increase remains modest, it nevertheless reflects the continued efforts of the State and a move towards a relatively healthier fiscal position.

(c) Central Resource Transfers

Share in Central Taxes and Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants, as recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission, constitute the two major components of Central Transfers under the category of untied funds. With 2025–26 being the final year of the Fifteenth Finance Commission period, the State is slated to receive the last instalment of the Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants. In addition, market borrowings raised by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the State Government, as approved by the Ministry of Finance, represent another significant source of untied funds.

The share of Union taxes and duties transferred has exhibited a steady upward trend in recent years; however, it remains closely linked to the overall annual tax performance of the Union. Share in Union Taxes and Duties transferred to the State increased by 13.94% in 2024–25 (Actuals) to ₹6,434.52 crore, up from ₹5,647.49 crore in 2023–24 (Actuals). This growth reflects improved central tax devolution during the year. The upward trend is expected to continue in 2025–26 (BE), with Central transfers from Union taxes and duties estimated at ₹7,112.23 crore, indicating sustained support through the devolution mechanism.

The Post Devolution Revenue Deficit (PDRD) Grant is a grant given by the central government to state governments. The grant is given to help states bridge the gap between their revenue and expenditure, the eligibility of States for such and the quantum of Grants was decided by the 15th Finance Commission. The Commission has recommended a declining trend for Mizoram in respect of Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants with Rs 1615.00 crore in FY 2022-23; Rs 1474.00 crore in FY 2023-24; Rs 1079.00 crore in FY 2024-25 and Rs 586 crore in the final year 2025-26.

The Grants in Aid (GIA) received from the Centre is estimated at Rs 3219.05 crore for 2025-26(BE) indicating a 29.78% increase from the figures for 2024-25(Actuals).

**Table 3: Central Resource Transfers/ Grants in Aid**

***In crore***

| Year | PDRD Grant | Share of Taxes | Urban Local Bodies | | Rural Local Bodies | SDMRF | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Basic | Performance | | SDRF | SDMF |
| 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 | 1615.00 | 4745.25 | 53.60 | - | - | 39.20 | 14.30 |
| 2023-24 | 1474.00 | 4745.25 | 35.00 | - | 70.00 | 41.60 | 15.30 |
| 2024-25 | 10.79 | 6434.52 | 25.90 | | 35.50 | 43.20 | 10.80 |
| 2025-26 (BE) | 586.00 | 7112.23 | 40.00 | | 74.00 | 45.60 | 11.40 |
| **Total** | **6897.79** | **30270.67** | **216.50** | **0.00** | **307.00** | **254.20** | **51.80** |

ii) Capital Receipts

The capital receipts in the State's Finance are mainly in the form of – (a) recoveries of loans and advances and (b) public debt borrowings from various sources. Public debt declined sharply from ₹6,402.04 crore in 2023–24 (Actuals) to ₹4,182.42 crore in 2024–25 (Actuals). This declining trend is expected to continue in 2025–26 (BE), with public debt estimated at ₹2,161.18 crore, representing a further reduction of 50.22%. Recoveries of loans and advances registered a significant increase of ₹618.08 crore between 2023–24 (Actuals) and 2024–25 (Actuals). Recoveries are estimated at ₹761.15 crore in 2025–26 (BE) reflecting an improving trend in recovery performance.

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**Table 4: Capital Receipts**

(₹ in crore)

| *Sl No* | *Items* | *2022-23 (Actuals)* | *2023-24 (Actuals)* | *2024-25 (Actuals)* | *2025-26 (BE)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1 | Recoveries of Loans & Advances (Non-Debt Capital Receipts) | 26.49 | 23.96 | 21.15 | 24.97 |
| 2 | Public Debt (2.1+2.2) | 4019.38 | 6402.04 | 4182.42 | 2161.18 |
| *2.1* | *Internal Debt* | *3718.98* | *5648.06* | *2812.36* | *1400.03* |
| *2.2* | *Loans & Advances from Central Government* | *300.40* | *753.98* | *1370.06* | *761.15* |
| | **Total Capital Receipts(1+2)** | **4045.87** | **6426.00** | **4203.57** | **2186.15** |

## 2. Expenditure Account

i) Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure of the State includes both developmental outlays and routine administrative spending. Allocations towards priority sectors such as education, health, agriculture and industry fall under development expenditure, whereas items like interest servicing, pension payments and establishment-related costs are classified as non-development expenditure. While CSS revenue expenditure is estimated to increase by 23.12% between 2024–25 (Actuals) and 2025–26 (BE), State Revenue Expenditure is projected to decline by 22.46% during the same period. Pension and interest payment is expected to account for 24.57% of the total revenue expenditure in 2025-26 (BE). Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts is projected to decline from 135.20% in 2024–25 (Actuals) to 95.65% in 2025–26 (BE). This reduction suggests a moderation in revenue expenditure relative to revenue receipts.

**Table 5 – Revenue Expenditure**

(₹ in crore)

| *Sl No* | *Items* | *2022-23 (Actuals)* | *2023-24 (Actuals)* | *2024-25 (Actuals)* | *2024-25 (BE)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1 | CSS Expenditure | 1388.28 | 1832.02 | 1722.87 | 2121.14 |
| 2 | State Expenditure | 8703.89 | 9004.94 | 13235.62 | 10263.56 |
| 3 | **Total Revenue Expenditure (1+2)** | **10092.17** | **10836.96** | 14958.49 | **12384.70** |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts | 98.15% | 94.94% | 135.20% | 95.65% |

ii) Capital Expenditure

The State's capital expenditure is largely directed towards long-gestation investments in core sectors such as infrastructure, machinery, healthcare and education, which are essential for sustaining economic growth and improving service delivery. Repayment of loans, by lowering outstanding liabilities, enhances the quality of public finances and reduces future interest burdens. Capital Outlay, which represents the State Government's investment in capital formation, increased sharply by 59.21% in 2024–25 (Actuals) to ₹1,996.19 crore from 2023–24 (Actuals). The upward trend is expected to continue in 2025–26 (BE), with Capital Outlay estimated at ₹2,235.81 crore, reflecting sustained emphasis on asset creation. In contrast, Other Capital Expenditure is projected to continue its declining trend, with expenditure estimated at ₹422.75 crore in 2025–26 (BE)

**Table 6: Capital Expenditure**

(₹ in crore)

| ***Sl No*** | ***Items*** | ***2022-23 (Actuals)*** | ***2023-24 (Actuals)*** | ***2024-25 (Actuals)*** | ***2025-26 (BE)*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***1*** | ***2*** | ***3*** | ***4*** | ***5*** | ***6*** |
| 1 | Capital Outlay | 1321.86 | 1253.77 | 1996.19 | 2235.81 |
| 2 | Other Capital Expenditure (2.1+2.2) | 2605.34 | 4913.58 | 1875.54 | 422.75 |
| *2.1* | *Disbursement of Loans & Advances* | *2.19* | *24.98* | *16.84* | *3.75* |
| *2.2* | *Repayment of Public Debt* | *2603.15* | *4888.60* | *1858.70* | *419.00* |
| | **Total Capital Expenditure (1+2)** | **3927.20** | **6167.35** | **3871.73** | **2658.56** |

## 3. Debt Profile

The Debt to Gross State Domestic Product ratio measures a State's Debt as a Percentage of its GSDP indicating its ability to service debt. The accumulated debt of the State has progressively increased over the years, as shown in *Table VII*. However, a marginal year-on-year decline was observed during the preceding two financial years, before the Debt–GSDP ratio rose to 40.63% in 2024–25, indicating a temporary uptick in the debt burden relative to GSDP.

**Table 7- Outstanding Liabilities**

(₹ in crore)

| *Year* | *Accumulated Debt (Finance Accounts)* | *Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)* | *Percentage of Debt to GSDP* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* |
| 2017-18 | 7300.31 | 17739.00 | 41.15% |
| 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 | 40.98% |
| 2022-23 | 10993.09 | 30184.18 | 36.42% |
| 2023-24 | 12082.26 | 33276.73 | 36.31% |
| 2024-25 | 14637.71 | 36030.66 | 40.63% |

*Note: *as per latest GSDP figures provided for 2022-23(Actuals), 2023-24(Prov), 2024-25(Adv) and 2025-26(proj) by Economics & Statistics Department vide No. B.14015/6/2024-DES(T) dt 19.01.26*

**Source: Finance Department (EA)**

## Taxation

Monthly Collection (2025-2026)

| Month & Year | GST | Profession Tax | Sales Tax | Road Maintenance Cess | Social Infrastructure & Services Cess0 | Entertainment Tax | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 2025 | 106,81,64,676 | 95,68,653 | 51,38,72,469 | 10,17,89,222 | 10,17,89,222 | 10,000 | - | **179,51,94,242** |
| May 2025 | 71,72,85,331 | 72,91,864 | 6,23,53,299 | 1,29,50,080 | 1,29,50,080 | - | - | **81,28,30,654** |
| June 2025 | 76,63,38,884 | 1,66,45,892 | 4,86,03,170 | 82,05,891 | 82,05,891 | - | - | **84,79,99,728** |
| July 2025 | 75,00,11,832 | 2,54,19,952 | 51,28,78,754 | 10,26,55,860 | 10,26,55,860 | 10,000 | - | **149,36,32,258** |
| August 2025 | 63,79,82,958 | 2,10,49,472 | 6,07,74,110 | 93,64,394 | 93,64,394 | 10,000 | - | **73,85,45,328** |
| September 2025 | 71,51,05,304 | 2,24,91,519 | 5,75,92,045 | 1,02,20,684 | 1,02,20,684 | - | - | **81,56,30,236** |
| October 2025 | 77,70,94,214 | 1,71,14,740 | 40,76,27,227 | 7,78,74,156 | 7,78,74,156 | 10,000 | - | **135,75,94,493** |
| November 2025 | 72,79,62,270 | 1,17,79,126 | 3,25,86,223 | 93,08,075 | 93,08,075 | 10,000 | - | **79,09,53,769** |
| December 2025 | 73,55,70,011 | 68,23,829 | 1,25,41,068 | 19,91,386 | 19,91,386 | - | 3,370 | **75,89,21,050** |
| **Progressive Total** | **689,55,15,480** | **13,81,85,047** | **170,84,04,530** | **33,43,59,748** | **33,43,59,748** | **50,000** | **93,160** | **941,13,01,759** |

Source: Taxation Department

- **GST remains the dominant revenue source**, contributing **about 73%** of total tax collections during 2025–26 (up to December), reaffirming the state's dependence on GST-linked economic activity.
- **Sales Tax accounts for a significant 18%**, reflecting the continued importance of petroleum and non-GST commodities in the state's revenue structure.
- **Earmarked cesses** (Road Maintenance and Social Infrastructure) together contribute **around 7.2%**, indicating increasing use of dedicated levies for infrastructure and social sector financing.
- **Profession Tax** remains a **marginal but stable source** at about **1.5%**.
- **Entertainment Tax and Others are now negligible**, consistent with post-GST structural changes in taxation.

During 2025–26 (April–December), GST constituted about 73 per cent of total tax revenue, followed by Sales Tax at 18 per cent, while earmarked cesses together accounted for over 7 per cent of the total collections.

**Annual Collection (2017-2018 to 2024-2025)**

| Year | GST | Profession Tax | Sales Tax | Road Maintenance Cess | Social Infrastructure & Services Cess | Entertainment Tax | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017-2018 | 1,65,77,19,950 | 14,93,65,124 | 2,41,45,44,362 | - | - | 39,51,172 | 2,36,19,683 | 4,24,92,25,201 |
| 2018-2019 | 4,49,99,53,941 | 15,39,82,682 | 1,13,36,42,711 | - | - | 4,46,691 | 1,86,805 | 5,78,88,30,825 |
| 2019-2020 | 5,31,98,06,155 | 17,47,69,967 | 1,17,75,83,217 | - | - | 1,13,374 | 5,99,790 | 6,67,28,72,503 |
| 2020-2021 | 5,48,78,33,127 | 15,89,43,227 | 1,13,11,05,874 | - | - | 69,706 | 4,01,890 | 6,77,83,53,824 |
| 2021-2022 | 7,31,55,46,854 | 14,28,98,066 | 1,48,83,24,337 | - | - | 4,78,893 | 2,83,620 | 8,94,75,31,770 |
| 2022-2023 | 8,91,33,10,807 | 15,67,81,158 | 1,13,61,31,712 | - | - | 1,16,876 | 2,82,193 | 10,20,66,22,746 |
| 2023-2024 | 9,70,25,49,016 | 16,37,43,363 | 1,25,93,22,001 | - | - | 40,000 | 2,19,370 | 11,12,58,73,750 |
| 2024-2025 | 9,37,76,93,760 | 14,78,48,848 | 1,70,74,12,806 | 13,25,12,578 | 13,25,12,578 | 70,000 | 1,37,600 | **11,49,81,88,170** |

Source: Taxation Department

CAGR = $(11,49,81,88,170/4,24,92,25,201)^{1/7} - 1$
= 15.3% per annum

Mizoram's own tax revenue has grown at a robust double-digit annual rate of about 15%, reflecting sustained expansion in GST collections and improving tax buoyancy over the period.

The trajectory of Mizoram's own tax revenue over the last one and a half decades reflects a steady strengthening of the State's fiscal base, marked by both scale expansion and structural transformation. Total tax collections increased from ₹88.45 crore in 2009-10 to ₹1,149.82 crore in 2024-25, representing a more than thirteen-fold increase over the period. In the pre-GST era, revenue growth was driven primarily by Sales Tax and Profession Tax, with Sales Tax forming the dominant component of the tax basket. This phase was characterised by gradual, incremental growth, closely aligned with consumption trends and limited by the narrowness of the formal tax base.

A decisive structural shift occurred from 2017-18 onwards with the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, which significantly altered the composition of State tax revenue. GST rapidly emerged as the single largest source of own tax revenue, accounting for over four-fifths of total collections in the immediate post-GST years and remaining the dominant contributor thereafter. This transition reflects improved tax compliance, formalisation of economic activity and deeper integration of the State economy with national markets. While Sales Tax, largely linked to petroleum products and other non-GST items, continued to provide a stable supplementary revenue stream, its relative share declined in the post-GST period, underscoring the shift towards a more unified and consumption-based taxation framework.

More recently, the revenue structure has shown signs of further diversification with the introduction of earmarked levies such as the Road Maintenance Cess and the Social Infrastructure and Services Cess in 2024-25. These cesses have enhanced the share of non-GST, purpose-linked revenues, reducing over-dependence on GST and enabling targeted financing of infrastructure and social sector priorities. The gradual decline in the relevance of legacy taxes such as Entertainment Tax, alongside the continued stability of Profession Tax, highlights the ongoing rationalisation of the State's tax system. Overall, the evolving revenue composition points towards a more resilient and diversified fiscal structure, better aligned with the State's medium-term development objectives and long-term vision for inclusive and infrastructure-led growth.

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# IV. PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

## Price & Price Indices

**Price Index:** Price index is a measurement of the changes in the price of goods and services over a period of time.

**Consumer Price Index – Urban:** CPI (U) measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that Urban households acquire for the purpose of consumption. Monthly price data are collected from 1114 urban markets covering all states in the country. Price data of 270 items are collected from 16 urban markets of Mizoram.

**Consumer Price Index – Rural:** CPI(R) measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that rural households acquire for the purpose of consumption. Price data is collected from 1181 villages across the country. In Mizoram, Consumer Price Index (Rural) is compiled monthly for 197 selected consumer items. The following table represents the State's CPI (R) index and its related inflation rate.

**Consumer Price Indices of Mizoram**
**(Base Year-2012)**
**Source: MOSPI**

| SN | Month | 2024 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* |
| 1 | January | 203.3 | 173.2 | 184.9 | 207.4 | 181.9 | 191.8 |
| 2 | February | 204.2 | 173.0 | 185.2 | 207.3 | 181.5 | 191.6 |
| 3 | March | 203.6 | 173.1 | 185.0 | 207.1 | 181.9 | 191.7 |
| 4 | April | 204.0 | 174.4 | 185.9 | 206.8 | 182.5 | 192.0 |
| 5 | May | 204.5 | 175.9 | 187.0 | 207.0 | 183.3 | 192.5 |
| 6 | June | 204.2 | 177.4 | 187.8 | 207.3 | 184.8 | 193.6 |
| 7 | July | 204.8 | 178.5 | 188.8 | 207.5 | 185.8 | 194.3 |
| 8 | August | 206.2 | 179.3 | 189.8 | 207.8 | 185.9 | 194.4 |
| 9 | September | 205.8 | 180.9 | 190.6 | 207.3 | 186.4 | 194.5 |
| 10 | October | 207.5 | 183.0 | 192.5 | 208.0 | 187.8 | 195.7 |
| 11 | November | 207.7 | 182.9 | 192.6 | 208.2 | 188.0 | 195.9 |
| 12 | December | 207.7 | 183.1 | 192.7 | 209.3 | 188.7(P) | 196.7(P) |
| P=Provisional Index | | | | | | | |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

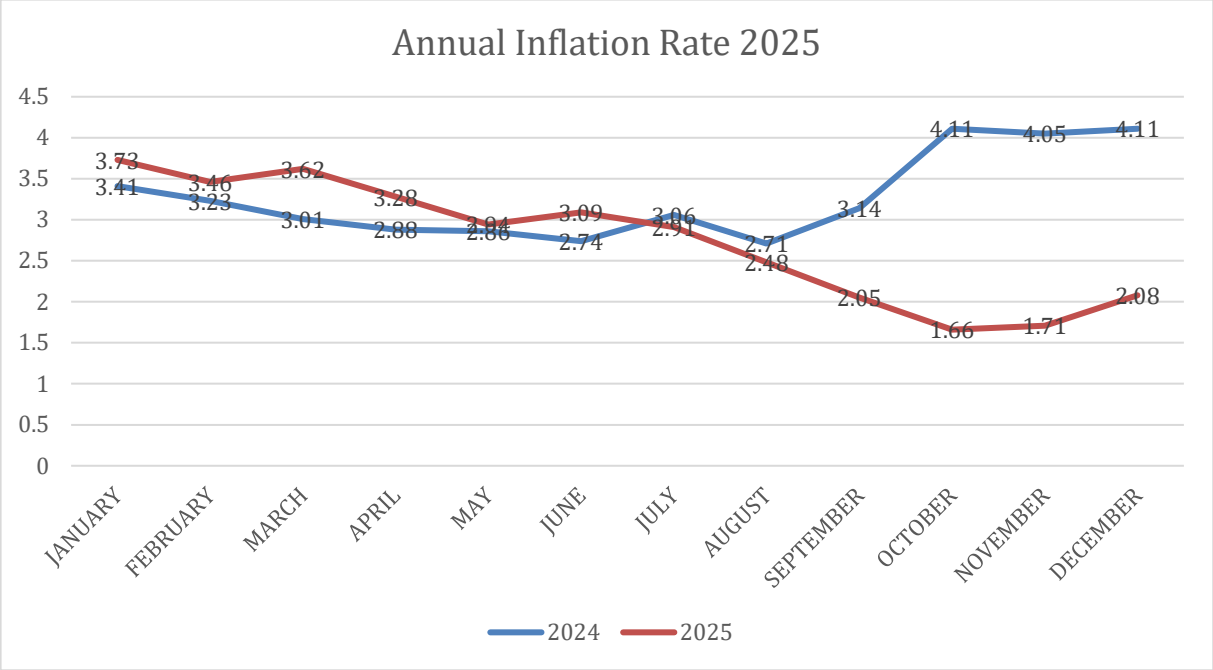
Based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with base year 2012, as released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the price level in Mizoram exhibited a steady upward movement during both 2024 and 2025. In 2024, the combined CPI increased gradually from 184.9 in January to 192.7 in December, reflecting a sustained rise in consumer prices over the year. Rural CPI remained consistently higher than urban CPI throughout 2024, increasing from 203.3 in January to 207.7 in December, while urban CPI rose from 173.2 to 183.1 during the same period.

During 2025, the upward trend in CPI continued, with the combined index rising from 191.8 in January to 196.7 in December (Provisional). Rural CPI increased from 207.4 in January to 209.3 in December, indicating continued firm price levels in rural areas. Urban CPI also registered a steady increase from 181.9 in January to 188.7 in December (Provisional). Overall, the CPI data indicate a gradual and sustained increase in consumer prices in Mizoram during 2024 and 2025, with rural indices remaining consistently higher than urban indices, reflecting differential price dynamics across sectors, subject to finalization of provisional indices.

**Annual Inflation Rates of Mizoram**

| **(Base Year-2012)<br>Source: MOSPI** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SN** | **Month** | **2024** | | | **2025** | | |
| | | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Combined** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Combined** |
| ***1*** | ***2*** | ***3*** | ***4*** | ***5*** | ***6*** | ***7*** | ***8*** |
| 1 | JANUARY | 6.72 | 1.11 | 3.41 | 2.02 | 5.02 | 3.73 |
| 2 | FEBRUARY | 6.19 | 1.11 | 3.23 | 1.52 | 4.91 | 3.46 |
| 3 | MARCH | 5.06 | 1.52 | 3.01 | 1.72 | 5.08 | 3.62 |
| 4 | APRIL | 4.62 | 1.63 | 2.88 | 1.37 | 4.64 | 3.28 |
| 5 | MAY | 4.34 | 1.85 | 2.86 | 1.22 | 4.21 | 2.94 |
| 6 | JUNE | 3.29 | 2.37 | 2.74 | 1.52 | 4.17 | 3.09 |
| 7 | JULY | 3.12 | 2.94 | 3.06 | 1.32 | 4.09 | 2.91 |
| 8 | AUGUST | 3.15 | 2.34 | 2.71 | 0.73 | 3.80 | 2.48 |
| 9 | SEPTEMBER | 2.80 | 3.43 | 3.14 | 0.73 | 3.04 | 2.05 |
| 10 | OCTOBER | 3.59 | 4.51 | 4.11 | 0.24 | 2.62 | 1.66 |
| 11 | NOVEMBER | 2.87 | 4.87 | 4.05 | 0.24 | 2.79 | 1.71 |
| 12 | DECEMBER | 2.37 | 5.35 | 4.11 | 0.77(P) | 3.06(P) | 2.08(P) |
| P - Provisional Index. | | | | | | | |

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics




Based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with base year 2012, as published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the inflation trend in Mizoram shows a marked moderation during 2025 as compared to 2024. During 2024, combined inflation remained at moderate to elevated levels, rising from 3.41 per cent in January to a peak of 4.11 per cent in October and December, driven largely by increasing urban inflation in the latter half of the year. Rural inflation in 2024 was relatively higher in the initial months, registering 6.72 per cent in January, before gradually easing to 2.37 per cent by December.

In contrast, inflation during 2025 exhibited a declining and more stable trajectory. Combined inflation moderated from 3.73 per cent in January to 1.66 per cent in October, before marginally increasing to 2.08 per cent in December (Provisional). Rural inflation remained subdued throughout the year, largely below 2.0 per cent and reached a low of 0.24 per cent during October and November, indicating improved price stability in rural areas. Urban inflation, though higher than rural inflation during most months of 2025, also followed a declining trend from 5.02 per cent in January to around 3.0 per cent by the end of the year. Overall, the inflation pattern in 2025 reflects a significant easing of price pressures in the State, with improved stability across both rural and urban sectors, subject to finalization of provisional indices.

# Public Distribution

## 1. Sectoral Overview

The main responsibility of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs (FCS&CA) Department is implementation of PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS), now known as IMPLEMENTATION OF NFSA ACT, 2013 in Mizoram by running the Department as public service or Social Service.

The Department caters to 2,92,002 nos. of households with 11,66,878 nos. of population/beneficiaries (as on September 2025) under its Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with an average monthly requirement of **97,500 - 98,000** quintals of rice.

## 2. *Achievements made in the sector during the year under key indicators-*

Fair Price Shop across the State is 100% automated. Mizoram has successfully implemented Aadhaar seeding for 100% of its digitized National Food Security Act (NFSA) ration cards, covering over 1.1 million beneficiaries. SMART PDS scheme was launched in Mizoram in 2025 and is in its early stage of implementation, the State has achieved several milestones by adopting the broader e-PDS and "One Nation One Ration Card" (ONORC) initiatives.

***No. of verification of weights and measures –***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inspection conducted | 9201 |
| 2 | Violations detected | 162 |
| 3 | Penalties collected | ₹ 3,15,950 |

***Consumer Protection and Awareness achievements-***

Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions offer swift, accessible and low-cost justice to consumers in matters relating to defective goods, deficient services, unfair trade practices, overcharging and deceptive advertisements. These quasi-judicial bodies operate at the Districts, State and National levels under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

In Mizoram, there is one State Consumer disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission) and 11 District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (District Commission). It may be noted that eight District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (District Commission) buildings and one State Commission building had been constructed.

i. **Consumer Protection:**

In accordance with the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 the Mizoram State Consumer Protection Council (SCPC) and District Consumer Protection Councils (DCPC) for all 11 districts were constituted on 01.07.2024.

**State Consumer Protection Council (SCPC):** Chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, FCS&CA, and the Secretary, FCS&CA as Member Secretary. Members include officials from concerned departments, NGOs and consumer bodies.

**District Consumer Protection Council (DCPCs):** Headed by the Deputy Commissioners, with the DCSOs as member Secretaries. Meetings had been conducted in all districts. District meetings addressed LPG distribution, MRP enforcement, Fair Price Shop operations, anti-hoarding measures and the quality of consumer goods.

These councils are critical advisory platforms that facilitate inter-departmental coordination and are responsive through periodic consultations.

ii. **Consumer Awareness:**

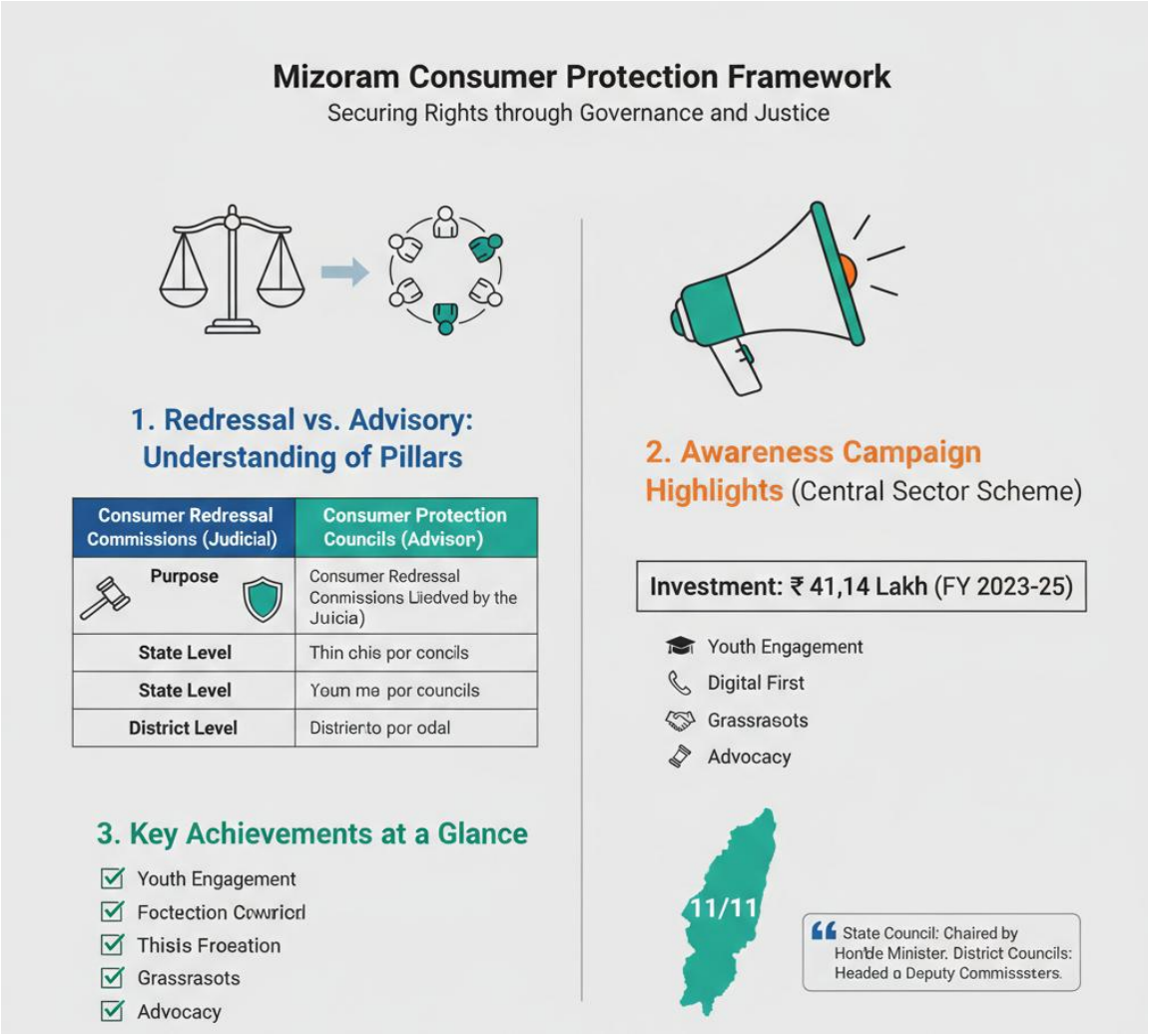
Consumer Awareness Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at educating citizens about their rights and responsibilities as consumers. Under this scheme, ₹ 41.14 lakh was sanctioned to the Government of Mizoram during 2023-2024 & 2024-2025 for implementing consumer awareness and education activities across the State.

**Key initiatives:**

1) Sponsored Voluntary Organization (VCOs) and NGOs for various consumer awareness activities.
2) Conducted a one-day LPG Home Delivery workshop and produced a short awareness video promoting the "IndianOil ONE" app.
3) Distributed 100 copies of "Consumer-te Zalenna" to educational institutions.
4) Organized Lok Adalat awareness campaigns and District Consumer Protection Council (DCPC) meetings across all 11 districts.
5) Promotion of awareness through magazines, souvenirs and hoardings at public locations.
6) Celebrated World Consumer Rights Day (WCRD) in 2025 across the State.

**Achievements:**

1) Broadened public understanding of consumer rights and grievance mechanisms.
2) Enhanced digital adoption.
3) Fostered institutional and grassroot collaboration.
4) Achieved greater visibility and community participation statewide.




***Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), Aadhaar seeding, e-POS roll out-***

One Nation One Ration Card was implemented successfully in the month of June, 2020. Mizoram was the 20th State to implement ONORC successfully. The first successful inter-state transaction was done at Kanhmun, Mamit District with NFSA beneficiaries of Tripura.

The status of Aadhaar seeding with Ration Cards as of 30th March, 2024 was 99% and Mizoram is currently the highest-ranking State in Aadhaar seeding.

e-POS device was introduced under Mizoram PDS in February, 2020. Above 98% of foodgrains monthly transaction is conducted through e-POS device either in online mode (biometric authentication) or partial-offline mode (simply by entering ration card number in the e-POS device without capturing biometric of the beneficiary). Partial-offline mode is allowed in areas where there is no internet connectivity. The remaining 2% are done outside e-POS. This is mainly done when the e-POS device is not functional.

**3. *Information on implementation of schemes/projects under the following: -***

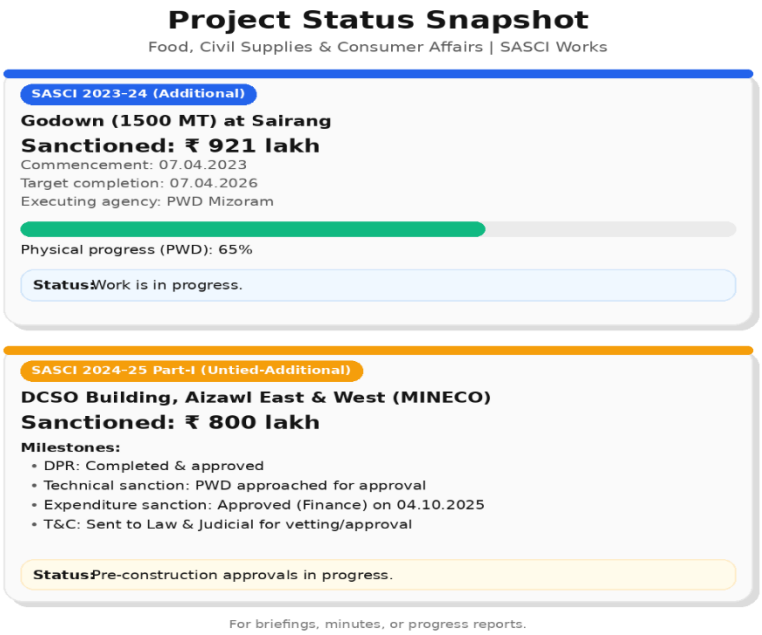
**a. Central Scheme (CS): - SASCE/SASCI**

**i. Construction of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs 1500 MT Capacity Godown at Sairang under Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure (SASCE).**

- SASCI 2023-2024 (Additional)
- The project and construction work is taken up by PWD Mizoram.
- Sanctioned Amount: ₹ 921 lakh
- Date of commencement: 07.04.2023
- Target date for completion: 07.04.2026
- Physical progress (as per PWD record): 65%
- Word is in progress.

**ii) Construction of DCSO building, Aizawl East & West at MINECO under Special Assistance to States for Capital Infrastructure 2024-2025**

- SASCI 2024-2025 Part-I (Untied-Additional)
- Sanctioned Amount: ₹ 800 lakh
- Preparation of DPR: Completed and approved
- Technical sanction: PWD Department is approached for approval.
- Expenditure sanction: Approved by Finance Department on 04.10.2025
- Terms and Condition: Sent for approval/vetting by law & Judicial Department.



**iii) NABARD:**

Under NABARD Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) Scheme, 24 Warehouses with Associated Infrastructure in 23 locations in Mizoram. The total outlay of the project is ₹ 4880.66 lakh.

- State Matching share: ₹ 337.51 lakh
- The locations with capacity (in MT) and project cost is given in the table as under:

| Sl. No. | Location | Capacity (in Metric Tonnes) | Project Cost (Rs.in Crores) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bairabi | 1000 | 317.89 |
| 2 | Siaha SDC | 1000 | 512.01 |
| 3 | Siaha | 200 | 218.01 |
| 4 | Chapui | 200 | 217.95 |
| 5 | Vaseikai | 500 | 261.91 |
| 6 | Lungpher | 200 | 217.90 |
| 7 | Marpara | 500 | 236.75 |
| 8 | Zawlnuam | 200 | 176.75 |
| 9 | Phuldungsei | 200 | 176.56 |
| 10 | Kanhmun | 200 | 176.55 |
| 11 | Dungtlang | 200 | 181.42 |
| 12 | Rabung | 200 | 79.26 |
| 13 | Teikhang | 200 | 77.29 |
| 14 | S. Vanlaiphai | 250 | 207.08 |
| 15 | Hnahthial | 300 | 217.93 |
| 16 | Tlabung | 250 | 102.72 |
| 17 | Cherhlun | 200 | 93.66 |
| 18 | Zohmun | 200 | 171.72 |
| 19 | GMG-2 | 2000 | 487.99 |
| 20 | Sialsuk | 200 | 171.81 |
| 21 | Thingsai | 200 | 178.27 |
| 22 | Bungtlang S-I | 200 | 181.21 |
| | **Total** | **8800** | **4880.60** |

**b. State Scheme-**

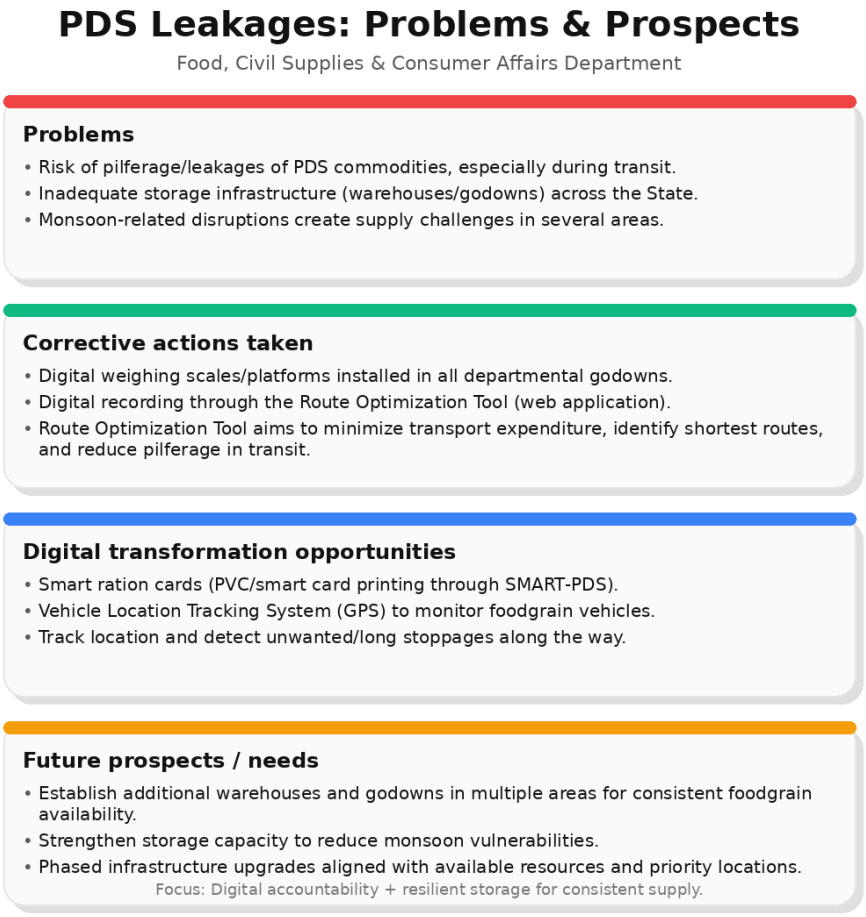
Outside of NFSA, the State government has Ration card schemes viz., Non-NFSA (Card Var) and Mizoram State Special Ration Package (MSSRP) (card Sen). MSSRP was introduced in the month of October 2024. Beneficiaries belonging to MSSRP are beneficiaries in the waiting list to be accommodated under NFSA as and when quota/seats are available under NFSA. Expenditure on foodgrains for non-NFSA and MSSRP are solely borne by the State Government.

**4. Problems, opportunities and future prospects. (PDS leakages and corrective actions, Digital transformation opportunities (smart ration cards, GPS_tracking for food trucks)**

Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department in its effort to eradicate pilferage of PDS commodities has taken extensive measures in accounting the commodities using various digital platforms. The Department has installed Digital Weighing Scale/Platform in all of its Godowns, which will be digitally recorded in the Route Optimization Tool, a web-application. This application aims to minimize expenditure on foodgrains transportation by finding the shortest route, prevents pilferage of foodgrains in transit etc. In addition to this, the Department is in the process of implementing Vehicle Location Tracking System to monitor vehicles carrying foodgrains, track location, track unwanted and long stoppage along the way.

The Department has implemented SMART-PDS, a web application that manages public distribution such as ration cards, foodgrains allocation to beneficiaries, distribution of foodgrains etc. This application has the facility to generate/print ration cards in the form of smart card/pvc card.

However, as the main responsibility of the Department is to ensure the availability of rice to the general population across the State, there is a need to establish warehouses and godowns in different areas. But, due to limited financial resources, improvements in infrastructure- particularly construction of new warehouses for storing rice and other food items cannot be carried out rapidly. This inadequate infrastructure creates problems during monsoon season in several areas making it necessary to build warehouses at several areas to ensure consistent supply of foodgrains.




## 5. Sectoral Statistics

### a. Public Distribution system- schemes (area and target beneficiaries), ONORC coverage, subsidy expenditure trends, beneficiary breakdown (priority households, Antyodaya)

As per the National Food Security Act, 2013 types of ration cards termed as schemes are categorized into two-PHH and AAY. Mizoram is allocated 7,06,296 beneficiaries under NFSA (64% of the State's population as per 2011 census). However, it is the practice of the State Government to include 100% of the population under PDS to receive subsidized foodgrains. Therefore, Mizoram has two State Schemes- non-NFSA and MSSRP to cover the remaining population under PDS.

PDS coverage: (As on September 2025)

| Scheme | Cards | Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|
| AAY | 25,831 | 62,196 |
| PHH | 1,54,184 | 6,43,061 |
| MSSRP | 12,923 | 50,619 |
| Non-NFSA | 99,064 | 4,11,002 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,92,002** | **11,66,878** |

**b. Category-wise ration card holders, rates, actual expenditure on procurement, income from scale of ration for each category.**

| **Scale & Rate of Distribution of Ration (Rice) to Tte Public** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Scheme** | Scale | Issue price |
| **AAY** | 35 kg per card | free of cost |
| **PHH** | 5 kg per beneficiary<br>+<br>3 kgs (additional) | free of cost<br>+<br>3 kgs per person pm @ Rs 15/- per kg |
| **Non-NFSA** | 8 kg per beneficiary | Rs. 30/- per kg |
| **MSSRP** | 8 kg per beneficiary | Rs. 20/- per kg |

| **Category-wise ration card holders (as on September 2025)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Scheme** | **No.** |
| 1 | AAY | 25831 |
| 2 | PHH | 154184 |
| 3 | Non-NFSA | 99064 |
| 4 | MSSRP | 12923 |

| **Rates (selling price from state godown)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | AAY | Free of cost |
| 2 | PHH | Free of cost |
| 3 | Non-NFSA | 2850 per qtl. |
| 4 | MSSRP | 1850 per qtl. |

| **Actual expenditure on procurement of rice under different scheme** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | AAY | Free of cost |
| 2 | PHH | Free of cost |
| 3 | TO | 6,82,06,976.00 |
| 4 | OMSS (D) | NIL |
| 5 | OMP | 99,73,08,317 |
| 6 | W.I. | 1,60,80,296.00 |
| | **TOTAL** | **1,08,15,95,589.00** |

| Income acquired from Supply Sale Proceeds (SSP) (upto September 2025) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Month** | **Amount (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | April, 2025 | 11,26,55,118.00 |
| 2 | May, 2025 | 11,46,38,992.00 |
| 3 | June, 2025 | 11,13,38,637.00 |
| 4 | July, 2025 | 12,12,68,203.00 |
| 5 | August, 2025 | 12,61,55,797.00 |
| 6 | September, 2025 | 12,67,45,654.00 |
| | **TOTAL** | **71,28,02,401.00** |

| Income acquired from Scheme for Adolescent Girl (SAG) (from Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Woman and Child Development Department) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No** | **Receive date** | **Amount released (in Rs)** | **Adjusted/ Deducted** | **Actual Amount received (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | 28.05.2025 | 27,15,860.00 | NIL | 27,15,860.00 |
| **TOTAL** | | **27,15,860.00** | | **27,15,860.00** |

| Income acquired from Midday Meal (PM POSHAN) (from School Education Department) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Receive date** | **Amount released (in Rs)** | **Adjusted/ Deducted** | **Actual Amount received (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | 20.05.2025 | 42,28,764.00 | NIL | 42,28,764.00 |
| **TOTAL** | | **42,28,764.00** | | **42,28,764.00** |

| Income acquired from Wheat Base Nutrition Programme (WBNP) (from Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Woman and Child Development Department) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Receive date** | **Amount released (in Rs)** | **Adjusted/ Deducted** | **Actual Amount received (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | 30.04.2025 | 78,09,849.00 | NIL | 78,09,849.00 |
| **TOTAL** | | **78,09,849.00** | | **78,09,849.00** |

| Abstract status of Progressive HSTS Bill received by FCS&CA Department as on September 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Particulars** | **Amount (in Rs.)** | **Remarks** |
| 1 | Pending bills | 27,65,45,610.00 | Reasons cannot be ascertained since all requisite norms are fulfilled by the Department as per guidelines made by FCI authorities |

**c. Quantity of foodgrain and price**

| Scheme | Procurement rate per kg (amount in Rs.) | Issue rate per kg (amount in Rs.) | Subsidy borne by State per kg (amount in Rs.) | Scale of issue (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AAY | Free of cost (NFSA) | Free of cost (NFSA) | 0 | 35 kgs per household |
| PHH | Free of cost (NFSA) | Free of cost (NFSA) | 0 | 5 kgs per head |
| | 35.90 (Non-NFSA) | 15.00 (Non-NFSA) | 20.90 | 3 kgs per head |
| MSSRP | 35.90 | 20.00 | 15.90 | 8 kgs per head |
| Non-NFSA | 35.90 | 30.00 | 5.90 | 8 kgs per head |

**d) Fair Price Shops, distribution and subsidy, storage capacity (warehouses, godowns, cold storages), digitization of supply chain**

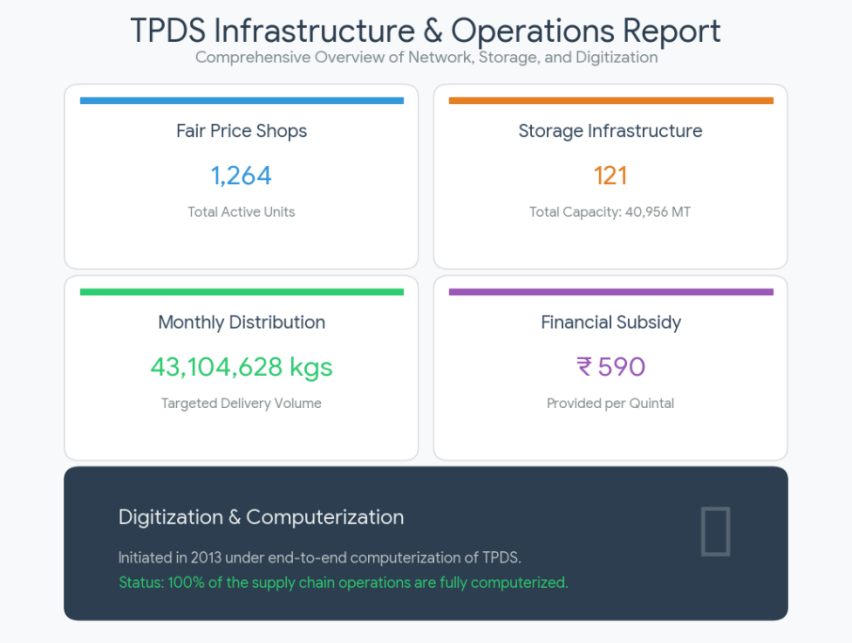
No. of Fair Price Shops - 1264

Distribution quantity - 43104628 kgs

Subsidy - Rs. 590 per qtl

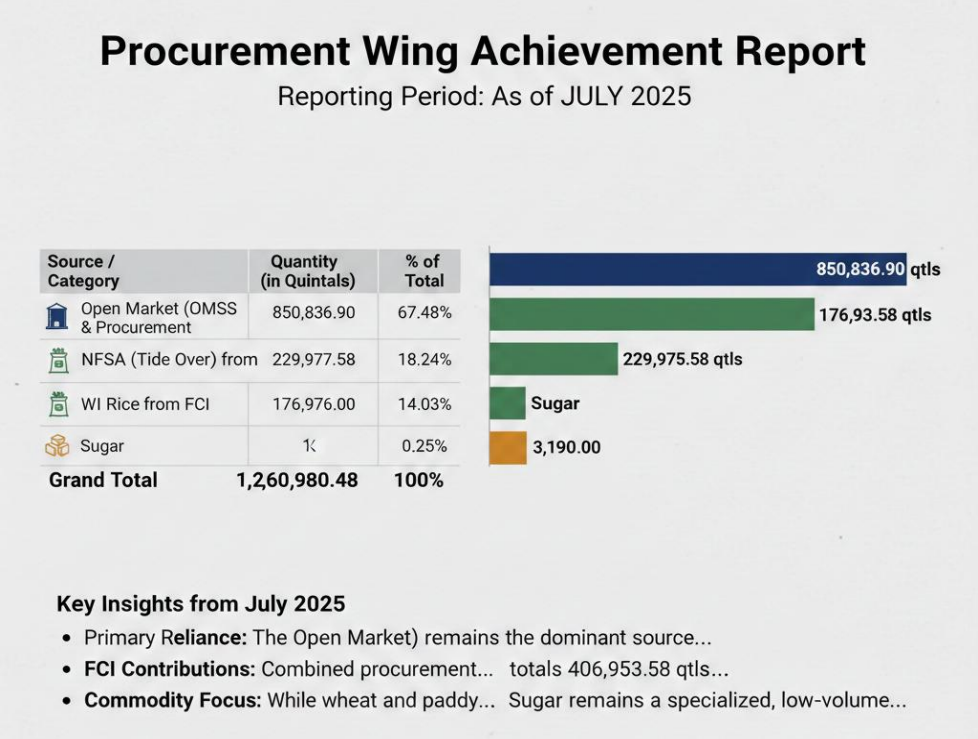
No. of Storage capacity (Godowns) - 121 (capacity 40,956 MT)

Digitization of supply chain was initiated from the year 2013 under end-to-end computerization of the TPDS Scheme. The entire operation of supply chain PDS is computerized.




**5) Distribution of edible oil/kerosene/gas under TPDS/procurement of wheat and paddy:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Purchase from Open Market Sales Scheme and Open Market Procurement | 850836.90 |
| 2. | Purchase of NFSA (tide over) from FCI | 229977.58 |
| 3. | Purchase of WI rice from FCI | 176976.00 |
| 4. | Purchase of Sugar | 3190.00 |




**6) Foodgrain requirements of the State met through procurement in relation to the total food grain requirement of the State.**

The total monthly requirement of foodgrains under PDS is approximately 97,000 quintals per month.

Under NFSA, State Government is allocated 54798.33 quintals per month. The remaining balance requirement is procured by State Government through Open Market Procurement (OMP) from Government appointed Suppliers at the rate of t appointed Suppliers at the rate of 3,590/- per quintal

**7) Quarterly POL Imports (1st quarter April 2025 – October 2025)**

| Quarter | Nos. of bags/case/ Trucks | Quantity (Qtls/kLs/Cyl.) |
|---|---|---|
| MS (in kL) | 1550 trucks | 19,644 kLs. |
| HSD (in kL) | 1898 trucks | 30,069 kLs. |

**8) Quarterly LPG Imports (1st quarter April 2025 – October 2025)**

| Month | Nos. of bags/case/ Trucks | Quantity (Qtls/kLs/Cyl.) |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Cylinders | 1455 trucks | 4,55,811 cyl. |

Source: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

# V. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

## 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 thirds of the Geographical area under forest or tree cover in order to prevent soil erosion. The Environment, Forests & Climate Change Department, Government of Mizoram has a substantial contribution to the economy of the State. Putting aside the intangible benefits from forests and wildlife, the tangible/direct benefits which are being tapped by the Government as well as the people are innumerable. Based on the latest edition of 'India State of Forest Report-2023' published by Forest Survey of India, about 85.34% of Mizoram's total geographical area is covered by forests. As per the report, Mizoram has 17,990.46 sq.km open forests.

**Table 1 : Forest Cover of Mizoram**

| Class | Area (km²) | % of Calculated Area by SoI |
|---|---|---|
| Very Dense Forest (VDF) | 261.52 | 1.24 |
| Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) | 8,635.76 | 40.96 |
| Open Forest (OF) | 9,093.18 | 43.14 |
| **Total Forest Cover** | **17,990.46** | **85.34** |
| Scrub | 314.54 | 1.5 |

Source: India State of Forest Report 2023

**Table 2 : District-wise Forest Cover in Mizoram**

| District | Calculated Area by SoI (km²) | 2023-2024 Assessment | | | | % of Calculated Area by SoI | Change w.r.t. 2021 Raster based | Scrub (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VDF (km²) | MDF (km²) | OF (km²) | Total Forest Cover (km²) | | | |
| Aizawl | 2,213.50 | 15.09 | 917.38 | 967.42 | 1,899.89 | 85.83% | -33.64 | 13.89 |
| Champhai | 1,652.50 | 42.95 | 915.45 | 415.98 | 1,374.38 | 83.17% | 86.69 | 68.24 |
| Hnahthial | 851.50 | 0.00 | 372.14 | 363.32 | 735.46 | 86.37% | 114.67 | 12.62 |
| Khawzawl | 1,088.25 | 9.03 | 489.22 | 324.92 | 823.17 | 75.64% | 12.89 | 49.75 |
| Kolasib | 1,492.50 | 1.32 | 636.15 | 640.45 | 1,277.92 | 85.62% | -37.58 | 2.68 |
| Lawngtlai | 2,424.75 | 78.44 | 781.73 | 1,081.75 | 1,941.92 | 80.09% | 50.17 | 25.51 |
| Lunglei | 3,685.25 | 30.32 | 1,263.70 | 1,964.41 | 3,258.43 | 88.42% | -30.66 | 27.77 |
| Mamit | 3,048.25 | 50.07 | 1,176.17 | 1,495.81 | 2,722.05 | 89.30% | -21.96 | 32.11 |
| Saitual | 1,651.25 | 17.10 | 729.86 | 612.81 | 1,359.77 | 82.35% | -17.56 | 60.92 |
| Serchhip | 1,443.75 | 16.71 | 589.59 | 603.07 | 1,209.37 | 83.77% | 14.17 | 10.18 |
| Siaha | 1,529.50 | 0.49 | 764.37 | 623.24 | 1,388.10 | 90.76% | 104.54 | 10.87 |
| **Grand Total** | **21,081** | **261.52** | **8,635.76** | **9,093.18** | **17,990.46** | **85.34%** | **241.73** | **314.54** |

Source: Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department

**Table 3 : Forest Cover in Municipal Areas of Mizoram**

| Name of Urban Local Body | Area as per Digitized Boundary | VDF ($km^2$) | MDF ($km^2$) | OF ($km^2$) | Total Forest Cover ($km^2$) | % of Total Forest Cover w.r.t. Area of Digitized Boundary | Scrub ($km^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 113.71 | 0.00 | 41.04 | 29.22 | 70.26 | 61.79 | 2.18 |
| Lunglei | 170.28 | 0.00 | 70.78 | 78.39 | 149.17 | 87.60 | 0.47 |
| **Grand Total** | **283.99** | **0.00** | **111.82** | **107.61** | **219.43** | **77.27** | **2.65** |

Source: India State of Forest Report 2023

**Table 4 : Forest Cover Inside and Outside Recorded Forest Area**

| Forest Cover Inside RFA (or Green Wash) | Forest Cover Outside RFA (or Green Wash) |
|---|---|
| VDF: 259.83 km² (1.47%) | VDF: 1.69 km² (0.47%) |
| MDF: 8,438.53 km² (47.87%) | MDF: 197.23 km² (54.65%) |
| OF: 8,931.24 km² (50.66%) | OF: 161.94 km² (44.88%) |
| **Total: 17,629.60 km²** | **Total: 360.86 km²** |

Source: India State of Forest Report 2023

**Table 5 : Forest Fire Prone Classes**

| Class | Area (km²) | % of Total Forest Cover |
|---|---|---|
| Extremely Fire Prone | 473.93 | 2.59% |
| Very Highly Fire Prone | 2,596.79 | 14.19% |
| Highly Fire Prone | 6,252.11 | 34.15% |
| Moderately Fire Prone | 5,164.07 | 28.21% |
| Less Fire Prone | 3,818.10 | 20.86% |
| **Total** | **18,305.00** | **100.00%** |

Source: Forest Cover Map (FCM), ISFR – 2023

**Table 6 : District-wise No. of Forest Fire Detected**

| Sl.No. | District | SNPP-VIIRS Detection 2023-2023 | SNPP-VIIRS Detection 2023-2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 446 | 442 |
| 2 | Champhai | 581 | 140 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 70 | 178 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 127 | 198 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 245 | 284 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 1385 | 1811 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Lunglei | 1045 | 1558 |
| 8 | Mamit | 814 | 994 |
| 9 | Saitual | 316 | 340 |
| 10 | Serchhip | 381 | 245 |
| 11 | Siaha | 388 | 437 |
| **Total** | | **5,798** | **6,627** |

Source: India State of Forest Report 2023

**Achievements during 2024-25**

Seedlings Distributed - 1,01,520 nos
Seedlings Planted - 15,472 nos
Engagement of Fire Watcher - 16800 mandays
Creation of Fireline - 182 kms
Maintenance of Fireline - 141 kms
Controlled burning - 41 kms
Project Tiger - 57600 mandays
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat - 86040 mandays

**Afforestation and Conservation:** Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Finance Commission Grant, Wetland Management project, Green India Mission, etc. under which there are afforestation component and are being executed for restoration of degraded open forests and re-forestation of jhumlands/wastelands. Mizoram is one of the eight states where Green India Mission (GIM) is implemented which aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures.

For ensuring active and constructive participation of the local people in Forest management under NAP, 1 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), 13 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and 252 village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs)/Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted. Works under NAP are mainly taken up by VFDCs/EDCs through FDAs. As per APO 2023-2024, maintenance of older plantations covering 1610 Ha has been approved and fund is awaited till date.

Schemes such as Project Tiger, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat are executed for conservation of Wildlife and the development of their habitats as well. The Department manages 10 Protected Areas (PAs), 1 Zoo and 1 Deer Park in the State. Besides, two wetlands: Palak and Tamdil which are managed by the Department. 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 7: Area under Reserved Forest and Protected Areas in Mizoram**

| Sl. No. | Type of Forest | Area (in sq.km) |
|---|---|---|
| *1* | **A. State owned** | |
| 1 | Riverine reserved forest | 1,832.50 |
| 2 | Innerline reserved forest | 570.00 |
| 3 | Roadside reserved forest | 97.20 |
| 4 | Other reserved forests | 1,873.65 |
| 5 | Wildlife protected areas | 1,952.75 (Inclu. Buffer of DTR-488) |
| 6 | **B. District Councils Forests** | 809.095 |
| 7 | **C. Unclassed Reserved** | 833 |
| 8 | **D. Compensatory Afforestation** | 130.27260 |
| | **Total reserved forests** | **8,098.4676** |

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

**Table 8: Area under Protected Areas**

| Sl. No. | Name of PA | Area (in sq.km) | District |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dampa Tiger Reserve | 500 (core) + 448 (buffer) | Mamit |
| 2 | Murlen National Park | 100.00 | Champhai |
| 3 | Phawngpui National Park | 50.00 | Lawngtlai |
| 4 | Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary | 110.00 | Lawngtlai |
| 5 | Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary | 35.00 | Lunglei |
| 6 | Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary | 60.00 | Champhai |
| 7 | Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary | 35.75 | Aizawl |
| 8 | Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary | 180.00 | Lunglei |
| 9 | Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary | 50.00 | Kolasib |
| 10 | Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary | 250.00 | Siaha |
| | **Total** | **1858.75** | |

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

**Green Mizoram Day:** Deeply concerned about the continued loss of healthy forest cover, the State Government launched "Green Mizoram Programme" in 1999 for planting trees on barren lands including private, Government and Semi-Government lands. From 18$^{th}$ June 1999 till 2022, more than 41 lakh nos. of seedlings have been planted under Green Mizoram Programme. A total seedling of 99189nos. have been distributed and 13557 nos. of seedlings have been planted within the Divisions.

**Table 9: Seedlings planted/distributed in the year 2024**

| Sl. No. | Name of Division | No. of Seedlings planted | No. of Seedlings distributed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aizawl | 750 | 20637 |
| 2. | Lunglei | 1456 | 23298 |
| 3. | Kolasib | 937 | 6733 |
| 4. | Mamit | 3124 | 7520 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Tlabung | 448 | 12919 |
| 6. | Champhai | 213 | 651 |
| 7. | DCF Chhimtuipui | 402 | 1283 |
| 8. | Darlawn | 295 | 3570 |
| 9. | Kawrthah | 258 | 1718 |
| 10. | Khawzawl | 270 | 4762 |
| 11. | N. Vanlaiphai | 300 | 210 |
| 12. | Thenzawl | 125 | 260 |
| 13. | LADC | 402 | 204 |
| 14. | MADC | 342 | 4664 |
| 15. | Dampa Tiger Reserve | 2085 | 780 |
| 16. | CADC | 2150 | 9980 |
| | **TOTAL** | **13557** | **99189** |

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

**Central Sector Schemes (CS):**

**(i) Nagar Van :** The Nagar Van Scheme has also been implemented to establish City/Urban Forest land within cities/town or its fringes from degradation and encroachment and actively engage local residents in developing bio-diverse forest for social and environmental benefits in urban landscape. During FY 2024-25 no fund was received from MoEFCC.

**(ii)Medicinal Plants**: This scheme is funded by National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) under the Ministry of Ayush, Govt. of India. There are two components -

**1) Ex situ conservation :** Under the component Resource Augmentation of Medicinal Plants (RAMP) which is plantation of medicinal plants is implemented in 6 Forest Divisions.

**2) In situ conservation :** Under this component Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development (MPCDA) where naturally available medicinal plants are enhanced in 3 Forest Division.

**4.Other Projects :** Besides the above Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes, EF &CC Department is also taking up the following projects.

**i)Nature Learning Centre at Champhai** : This project is funded National Mission on Himalayan Studies, Uttarakhand starting from 2023-24 with the project cost of Rs.399.00 lakhs . 2nd installment amounting to Rs 74.18 lakhs was received during 2024-2025 and is on the course of completion.

**ii) Afforestation of Denuded Hills in Champhai District of Mizoram:** This project is funded by North Eastern Council (NEC) through the Planning & Programme Implementation Department, it was implemented by Govt of Mizoram during 2022-2023 in Champhai Forest Division.

**iii) Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for Exotic Species :** Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre was entablished at Champhai, Mizoram under Aizawl Zoological Park to isolate and quarantine foreign species of Exotic birds and animals. The project is for a total of Rs. 1091.48 lakhs funded by Central Zoo Authority, Govt of India. Rs. 1 Crore has been released as 1st installment out of Rs.5.00 crores for the financial year 2023-24. 2nd and 3rd installment of Rs 50 lakhs & Rs 30 lakhs were also received in 2024-25 by Champhai Forest Division.

# Management and Control of Mizoram Pollution

1. **Environmental Monitoring**:

1.1. **Water Quality Monitoring:**

The water quality monitoring network under National Water monitoring Programme (NWMP) was strengthened to 121 monitoring locations in the State. During the year, MPCB monitors 36 parameters from 95 nos of surface water and 26 ground water sources as per CPCB prescribed guidelines. The monitoring results are compiled and submitted to CPCB regularly via online portal on weekly basis and data and WQI for rivers uploaded on MPCB and ENVIS website for public awareness. The Water Quality Index (WQI) for the rivers during April, 2025 to January, 2026 is represented in Table1.

In addition to regular monitoring of the above water stations under NWMP. The Board operates its own monitoring stations from three locations within Aizawl.

***Table 1: Water Quality Index April, 2025 to January, 2026***

| ***Station Code*** | ***Location name*** | ***BOD*** | ***DO*** | ***FC*** | ***TC*** | ***Water quality status*** | ***Awareness& Training conducted for Water Pollution*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Water Quality Criteria*** | | ***< 3.0 mg/L*** | ***> 4.0 mg/L*** | ***< 2500 MPN/ 100 ml*** | ***< 5000 MPN/ 100 ml*** | | |
| 2050 | Tlawng River Upper Stream | 1.17 | 5.9 | 143 | 1600 | Satisfactory | Training & Awareness- 2 |
| 2051 | Tlawng River Lower Stream | 1.18 | 6.1 | 139 | 1600 | Satisfactory | Technical Assistance-7 |
| 2052 | Tuirial River Upper Stream | 1.07 | 5.8 | 101 | 1600 | Satisfactory | |
| 2053 | Tuirial River Lower Stream | 1.07 | 5.6 | 101 | 1600 | Satisfactory | |
| 3709 | Tlawng River at Sairang Village | 1.45 | 6.9 | 84.3 | 1487 | Satisfactory | |

Source: EF&CC

The Annual Average Water Quality data of 124 monitoring stations for the year 2024–2025 and the Monthly Water Quality Index (April 2024 to October 2025) of the Tlawng and Turial river streams are annexed (Annexure 1 and 2) as supplementary information.

1.2 **Air Quality Monitoring:**

The Mizoram Pollution Control Board is executing National Air Quality Monitoring Programme sponsored by CPCB operating 34 air quality monitoring stations (manual) covering all districts of Mizoram and one automatic Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) monitoring station at Sikulpuikawn, Aizawl. Under NAMP four main pollutants viz. PM $_{2.5}$, $PM_{10}$, Sulphur dioxide ($SO_2$) and Nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$) are monitored regularly at the manual stations and twelve notified parameters in CAAQMS

The annual average air quality indexof Mizoram and the Real time air quality data generated from Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) are represented in Tables at Annexure – XXIII.

## 2. Status of Implementation of Provisions under Water & Air Act- Industrial Pollution Control & Waste Management Rule:

### *2.1* Industrial Pollution Control:

MPCB is mandated to exercise the functions assigned to the State Pollution Control Boards under the said Water and Air Acts by controlling the pollution of industrial and commercial sectors through Industrial Pollution Control activities such as Consent Management, Inventory, Inspection and cross verification, regular monitoring the industrial/commercial units and instigating actions against defaulting units. The achievement of the Board during Jan 2025-December, 2025 are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Actions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inventory | 7 | | |
| 2 | Assessment & characterization of Plastic wastes | Assessment & Characterization of plastic wastes was conducted in all 23 Urban towns of Mizoram (as per their annual report submission) | | |
| 3 | Inspections & monitoring | 708+576 | | |
| 4 | Physical Crossed Verification on Compliance Report | 27 | | |
| 3 | Complaints Received & Resolved | 49 | | |
| 4 | Directions issued | 47 | | |
| 5 | Penalty served | Fines imposed for open burning – 3<br>Fines imposed on SUP inspections – 395 | | |
| 6 | **Consent** | **RED** | **ORANGE** | **GREEN** |
| | | **(Jan,25-Dec,25)** | **(Jan,25-Dec,25)** | **(Jan,25-Dec,25)** |
| | Consent to Establish (CTE) | 1 | 46 | 31 |
| | Consent to Operate (CTO) | 4 | 18 | 14 |
| | Consent Renewed | 10 | 1 | - |

***Table 2: Status of implementation of Industrial Pollution Control***

### 2. Vehicular Emission Testing under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules:

MPCB is notified by the State Government as Nodal Agency for Vehicular Emission Testing and issuance of Pollution under Control Certificate (PUCC) in 2010. Since then, testing sites are operated at 4 locations in Aizawl and 1 location in Lunglei districts with 4 (four) mobile testing van conducting and issuing PUCCs in various parts of Aizawl & Lunglei districts.

The statistics of the vehicle tested from **Jan, 2025-Dec, 2025** are as follows:

| Sl. No | Testing site | No.of test | Pass | Fail | Pass% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Court Zawl, MINECO | 24236 | 24202 | 34 | 99.14% |
| 2 | Zemabawk | 5278 | 5241 | 37 | |
| 3 | Silaimual | 3607 | 3589 | 18 | |
| 3 | Hlimen | 2932 | 2870 | 62 | |
| 4 | Rangvamual | 10016 | 10001 | 15 | |
| 6 | Lunglawn, Lunglei | 4954 | 4696 | 258 | |
| 7 | Rahsi Veng, Lunglei | 4627 | 4454 | 173 | |
| 8 | Mobile Testing | 23079 | 23002 | 77 | |
| **TOTAL** | | 78729 | 78055 | **674** | |

***Table 3: Statistics of Vehicular Emission Test conducted from Jan2025-Dec 2025***

## Disaster Management

**2. Disaster Statistics**:

| Indicator | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of Disasters Recorded | - | - | No incident are declared as disaster as per DM Act, 2025 |
| Households Affected | 1431 | 3622 | |
| Lives Lost | 0 | 49 | |
| Persons Injured | 14 | 13 | |
| Population Relocated/Resettled | | | Evacuated but returned to their home |
| Estimated Economic Loss | ₹10,63,85,805 | Rs.13,27,53,463 | |
| Infrastructure Damaged (roads, bridges, schools, hospitals) | | 1. Road and Bridge : 1648.07 km<br>2. Link Road in Agriculture and allied Sector : 900.72 km<br>3. Buildings : 465<br>4. Primary Education : 394<br>5. Primary Health Care : 28 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compensation Released (Rs. lakh) | ₹89,75,100 | ₹1,64,90,800 | Compensation are not given but relief in the form of ex-gratia as per SDRF norm are issued |

### 3. Disaster Records (2024-25)

| Type of Disaster | No. of Incidents | Districts Affected | Households Affected | Fatalities | Injuries | Estimated Loss (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASF | | | | | | |
| Cloubburst | 86 | 11 | 137 | | | 19,33,000 |
| Cyclone | 1 | 11 | 752 | 35 | | 4,45,15,941 |
| Earthquake | | | | | | |
| Fallen Tree | 27 | 1 | | 1 | | 4,00,000 |
| Fire | 179 | 11 | 117 | 6 | | 1,74,11,950 |
| Flood | 50 | 11 | 64 | 0 | 5 | 22,92,065 |
| Hailstorm | 332 | 11 | 2199 | 1 | | 4,09,02,166 |
| Heavy Rainfall | 234 | 11 | 172 | | 1 | |
| Landslide | 668 | 11 | 181 | 6 | | 33,69,600 |
| Lighting | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Pest Attack | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | |

### 4. Rehabilitation & Resilience Measures

The Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025 defined "rehabilitation" as "*the restoration of basic service, facility and capacity for the functioning of a disaster-affected community*". And, "resilience" is defined as "*the ability of a system, community or society exposed of a hazards to resist, absorb, respond to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner and the expression 'resilient' shall be construed accordingly"*. Accordingly, the SDRMF is intended to be utilized under the following components: Response and Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction, Preparedness and Capacity Building, Structural and Non-Structural Measures, Innovation, and Emergency Projects. Therefore, no expenditure can be undertaken under rehabilitation and long-term resilience measures from this fund.

**Source: Disaster Management & Rehabilitation Department**

# VI. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

## Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Agriculture remains a foundational sector of Mizoram's economy, sustaining rural livelihoods, ensuring food security and supporting agro-based value chains. Paddy continues to occupy the largest cultivated area, followed by maize, with Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) forming the backbone of foodgrain production. The sector comprises Crop husbandry, Animal husbandry, Forestry & Logging and Fisheries reflecting a diversified primary production base.

The structure of agricultural holdings indicates a predominance of small and marginal farmers, underscoring the sector's importance for livelihood security and income stability in rural areas. While the State economy is progressively transitioning toward a service-oriented structure, Agriculture & Allied activities remain critical for inclusive and balanced regional development

Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Department promotes cultivation and production of various crops namely cereals, pulses, oilseeds, tree-borne oilseeds, nutri-cereals and cash crops such as sugarcane, cotton etc. To increase crop production in the state, the department has promoted several activities such as demonstrations, mechanization, establishment of critical infrastructures - rainwater harvesting structures, construction of Agriculture Link roads, establishment of wholesale markets, solar cold storage and warehouses under various schemes. Among all the agricultural crops, paddy occupies the largest area followed by Maize.

### 2. Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector in GSVA

The share of Agriculture & Allied sector in the State's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) has moderated over time in line with economic diversification.

| GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Base Year: 2011-2012) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (INR lakhs) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SN** | Item | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 (Prov.) | 2024-25 (Adv.) |
| ***1*** | ***2*** | ***3*** | ***4*** | ***5*** | ***6*** | ***7*** | ***8*** | ***9*** | ***10*** | ***11*** | ***12*** |
| **1** | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 465297 | 515112 | 498538 | 572433 | 620882 | 609331 | 613716 | 653068 | 625159 | 543911 |
| **1.1** | Crops | 129484 | 147435 | 167729 | 176503 | 182550 | 193827 | 185605 | 195142 | 178407 | 186229 |
| **1.2** | Livestock | 53661 | 66166 | 86688 | 123820 | 147112 | 68574 | 63695 | 61577 | 65371 | 64946 |
| **1.3** | Forestry & Logging | 274342 | 292438 | 234573 | 262044 | 280549 | 340232 | 357157 | 388213 | 372748 | 281162 |
| **1.4** | Fishing | 7811 | 9073 | 9548 | 10066 | 10671 | 6698 | 7259 | 8135 | 8633 | 11574 |

| SN | Item | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | **Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing** | **22.49** | **19.61** | **15.81** |
| a | Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) | 6.72 | 5.6 | 5.41 |
| b | Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.89 |
| c | Forestry & Logging | 13.37 | 11.69 | 8.17 |
| d | Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.34 |

- In 2022-23, the sector accounted for **22.49%** of GSVA.
- In 2023-24 (Provisional), the share declined to **19.61%**.
- In 2024-25 (Advance Estimates), it stands at **15.81%**.

Within the Primary Sector (16.72% of GSVA in 2024-25), Crop Husbandry **contributes 5.41%,** Animal Husbandry 1.89%, Forestry & Logging 8.17%, and Fishing & Aquaculture 0.34%.

This trend reflects the gradual shift of the State economy toward Secondary and Tertiary activities, while Agriculture continues to provide livelihood support to a significant section of the population.

### 3. Crucial Economic Indicators

At Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12):

- GSVA from Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing stood at ₹3,06,809 lakh in 2024-25 (Advance Estimates).
- The Primary Sector as a whole contributed ₹3,24,814 lakh to GSVA in 2024-25 (Adv.).

The sector experienced peak growth around 2014-15, followed by moderation and stabilization in subsequent years. While relative contribution has declined, the sector continues to play a vital role in employment generation, rural income stability and agro-based development.

### 4. Land Holding Pattern

- The landholding pattern is dominated by small-scale farmers, with marginal and small farmers together accounting for about 61.59 percent representing 51,743 farmers.
- Semi-medium farmers form a significant share at 31.29 percent representing 26,284 farmers, while large farmers constitute only 7.12 percent representing 5,981 farmers, showing limited presence of large-scale commercial agriculture.
- Nearly two-thirds of farmers cultivate less than two hectares, reflecting terrain-driven fragmentation and smallholder-based farming systems.

- The landholding structure highlights the need for aggregation models such as farmer producer organisations, cluster-based farming, and targeted smallholder productivity support.

| District-wise Farmer Distribution by Landholding Size | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Districts** | **District % of State Total** | **Marginal Farmers (< 1 ha)** | **Small Farmers (1-2 ha)** | **Semi-Medium Farmers (2-4 ha)** | **Large Farmers (> 4 ha)** | **Total Farmers** |
| Aizawl | 11.6298 | 3,123 | 2,894 | 3,057 | 696 | 9,770 |
| Lunglei | 13.2714 | 3,564 | 3,303 | 3,488 | 794 | 11,149 |
| Champhai | 7.61237 | 2,044 | 1,895 | 2,001 | 455 | 6,395 |
| Kolasib | 8.43967 | 2,266 | 2,101 | 2,218 | 505 | 7,090 |
| Serchhip | 7.50524 | 2,016 | 1,868 | 1,973 | 448 | 6,305 |
| Mamit | 17.0591 | 4,581 | 4,246 | 4,483 | 1,021 | 14,331 |
| Saitual | 7.68022 | 2,062 | 1,912 | 2,019 | 459 | 6,452 |
| Hnahthial | 4.50314 | 1,209 | 1,121 | 1,184 | 269 | 3,783 |
| Khawzawl | 5.3114 | 1,426 | 1,322 | 1,396 | 318 | 4,462 |
| Lawngtlai | 11.5822 | 3,110 | 2,882 | 3,044 | 694 | 9,730 |
| Siaha | 5.40544 | 1,452 | 1,346 | 1,421 | 322 | 4,541 |
| **State** | **100** | **26,853** | **24,890** | **26,284** | **5,981** | **84,008** |
| Note: Imputed Estimates derived from provisional data of the ongoing Agriculture Census 201-22 to 2025-26. | | | | | | |

## 5. Land Use and Cropping Pattern

- Rice remains the dominant crop and backbone of food security with a total cultivated area of 20,665.94 hectares, production of 35,321.93 metric tonnes, and an average yield of 1,709 kg per hectare, while Jhum rice covers 12,490.20 hectares with lower productivity of 1,282 kg per hectare compared to Wet Rice Cultivation which achieves yields up to 2,370 kg per hectare.
- Maize is the second most important cereal grown on 5,018.80 hectares producing 9,499.45 metric tonnes with an average yield of 1,893 kg per hectare, with Rabi maize performing better at 2,404 kg per hectare compared to Kharif maize at 1,793 kg per hectare.
- Pulses are cultivated on 2,757.80 hectares producing 3,134.55 metric tonnes and oilseeds grown on 3,461.34 hectares producing 11,442.45 metric tonnes contribute to crop diversification and nutritional security.
- Traditional varieties of crops continue to dominate cultivation with 89 percent in rice, 84 percent in maize, around 84 percent in pulses, and nearly 79 to 89 percent across most crops, indicating slow but gradual adoption of improved and hybrid seeds.
- Oil palm has emerged as a high-value commercial crop covering 1,421.94 hectares and producing 9,779.93 metric tonnes with high productivity of 6,878 kg per hectare based entirely on hybrid planting material.

- Pulse productivity shows wide variation with rajmash achieving yields up to 2,667 kg per hectare while rice bean yields remain comparatively low at around 916 kg per hectare, highlighting the need for improved cultivation practices.
- Commercial crops such as sugarcane grown on 786.1 hectares achieving productivity of 27,110 kg per hectare and potato cultivated on 135 hectares with yields of 5,607 kg per hectare demonstrate strong potential for income diversification.
- Minor crops including tapioca grown on 56.6 hectares yielding 8,194 kg per hectare and onion cultivated on 2.35 hectares yielding 3,202 kg per hectare show high productivity despite limited cultivation area.
- Yield differences across cultivation systems and seasons indicate the importance of improved irrigation, mechanisation, and scientific agronomic practices in Mizoram.

| Sl. No. | Crop Name | Season (Kharif/ Rabi) | Area Sown (ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (kg/ ha) | Variety Used (Traditional/ HYV-Hybrid/ GM) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rice - Jhum | Kharif | 12,490.20 | 16,012.74 | 1,282 | Traditional (96%), HYV (4%) |
| 2 | Rice - WRC | Kharif | 7,952.74 | 18,846.79 | 2,370 | Traditional (87%), HYV (13%) |
| 3 | Rice - WRC | Rabi | 223 | 462.4 | 2,074 | Traditional (85%), HYV (15%) |
| | **Total Rice** | Both | 20,665.94 | 35,321.93 | 1,709 | Traditional (89%), HYV (11%) |
| 4 | Maize | Kharif | 4,197.80 | 7,525.55 | 1,793 | Traditional (85%), HYV (14.8%), GM (0.2%) |
| 5 | Maize | Rabi | 821 | 1,973.90 | 2,404 | Traditional (83%), HYV (16.8%), GM (0.2%) |
| | **Total Maize** | Both | 5,018.80 | 9,499.45 | 1,893 | Traditional (84%), HYV (15.8%), GM (0.2%) |
| 6 | Tapioca | Kharif | 56.6 | 463.8 | 8,194 | Traditional (98%), HYV (2%) |
| 7 | Onion | Rabi | 2.35 | 7.53 | 3,202 | Traditional (96%), HYV (4%) |
| 8 | Rice Bean | Kharif | 259.5 | 237.77 | 916 | Traditional (88%), HYV/Hybrid (12%) |
| 9 | Arhar (Pigeon Pea) | Kharif | 143.4 | 149.78 | 1,044 | Traditional (86%), HYV/Hybrid (14%) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Arhar (Pigeon Pea) | Rabi | 10 | 8 | 800 | Traditional (84%), HYV/Hybrid (16%) |
| | **Total Arhar** | Both | 153.4 | 157.78 | 1,029 | Traditional (86%), HYV/Hybrid (14%) |
| 11 | Field Pea | Rabi | 498.2 | 576.11 | 1,156 | Traditional (84%), HYV/Hybrid (16%) |
| 12 | Cow Pea | Kharif | 549.7 | 729.43 | 1,327 | Traditional (86%), HYV/Hybrid (14%) |
| 13 | Cow Pea | Rabi | 114 | 94.92 | 833 | Traditional (88%), HYV/Hybrid (12%) |
| | **Total Cow Pea** | Both | 663.7 | 824.35 | 1,242 | Traditional (86%), HYV/Hybrid (14%) |
| 14 | French Bean | Kharif | 109 | 132.8 | 1,218 | Traditional (82%), HYV/Hybrid (18%) |
| 15 | French Bean | Rabi | 519 | 682.04 | 1,314 | Traditional (81%), HYV/Hybrid (19%) |
| | **Total French Bean** | Both | 628 | 814.84 | 1,298 | Traditional (81%), HYV/Hybrid (19%) |
| 16 | Rajmash (Kidney Bean) | Kharif | 15 | 40 | 2,667 | Traditional (84%), HYV/Hybrid (16%) |
| 17 | Rajmash (Kidney Bean) | Rabi | 540 | 483.7 | 896 | Traditional (83%), HYV/Hybrid (17%) |
| | **Total Rajmash** | Both | 555 | 523.7 | 944 | Traditional (83%), HYV/Hybrid (17%) |
| | **Total Pulses** | Both | 2,757.80 | 3,134.55 | 1,137 | Traditional (84%), HYV/Hybrid (16%) |
| 18 | Soybean | Kharif | 674.6 | 793.3 | 1,176 | Traditional (81%), HYV/Hybrid (19%) |
| 19 | Sesamum | Kharif | 1,118.70 | 519.8 | 465 | Traditional (91%), HYV/Hybrid (9%) |
| 20 | Rape & Mustard | Kharif | 77 | 49.82 | 647 | Traditional (88%), HYV/Hybrid (12%) |
| 21 | Rape & Mustard | Rabi | 169.1 | 299.6 | 1,772 | Traditional (84%), HYV/Hybrid (16%) |
| | **Total Rape & Mustard** | Both | 246.1 | 349.42 | 1,420 | Traditional (85%), HYV/Hybrid (15%) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Oil Palm | Kharif | 1,421.94 | 9,779.93 | 6,878 | Traditional (0%), HYV/Hybrid (100%) |
| | **Total Oilseeds** | Both | 3,461.34 | 11,442.45 | 3,306 | Traditional (79%), HYV/Hybrid (21%) |
| 23 | Tobacco | Kharif | 113.3 | 190.54 | 1,682 | Traditional (96%), HYV (4%) |
| 24 | Sugarcane | Kharif | 786.1 | 21,311.36 | 27,110 | Traditional (93%), HYV (7%) |
| 25 | Potato | Rabi | 135 | 757 | 5,607 | Traditional (78%), HYV (22%) |

**Double Cropping Pattern**

- Double cropping remains limited in Mizoram with only 3,031.65 hectares under practice, but it generates a significant additional production gain of about 5,345.2 metric tonnes.
- Wet Rice Cultivation during Kharif forms the foundation of double cropping, followed by secondary crops such as maize, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables.
- Kolasib leads with 1,339 hectares and 2,079.97 metric tonnes of additional production, followed by Lawngtlai with 531 hectares and 1,453.10 metric tonnes, Mamit with 468 hectares and 774.5 metric tonnes, and Lunglei with 371 hectares and 624.52 metric tonnes.
- Moderate adoption of double cropping is observed in Aizawl with 141.85 hectares and 140.88 metric tonnes, Serchhip with 58.8 hectares and 92.38 metric tonnes, and Champhai with 51 hectares and 56.6 metric tonnes.
- Very limited adoption of double cropping in Saitual with 15 hectares, Hnahthial with 21 hectares, Khawzawl with 22 hectares, and Siaha with 13 hectares reflects constraints related to irrigation, terrain, and limited cultivable land.
- The concentration of double cropping in districts with established irrigation and land development highlights the importance of water management, improved seeds, and extension support for expanding agricultural intensification across the State.

| Sl. No. | Districts | Area Practicing Double Cropping (ha) | Primary Crop | Secondary Crop(s) | Production Gain (MT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 141.85 | WRC (Kharif) | Maize, Field Pea, Cowpea, French Bean, Rape & Mustard | 140.88 |
| 2 | Lunglei | 371 | WRC (Kharif) | WRC, Maize, Field Pea, Cowpea, French Bean, Rajmash, Rape & Mustard | 624.52 |
| 3 | Champhai | 51 | WRC (Kharif) | Maize, Field Pea, French Bean, Rape & Mustard | 56.6 |
| 4 | Kolasib | 1,339.00 | WRC (Kharif) | Maize, Field Pea, Cowpea, French Bean, Rajmash, Rape & Mustard, Potato, Onion | 2,079.97 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 58.8 | WRC (Kharif) | Field Pea, Rajmash, Rape & Mustard | 92.38 |
| 6 | Mamit | 468 | WRC (Kharif) | WRC, Maize, Arhar, Field Pea, Cowpea, French Bean, Rajmash | 774.5 |
| 7 | Saitual | 15 | WRC (Kharif) | Field Pea | 45 |
| 8 | Hnahthial | 21 | WRC (Kharif) | Field Pea, French Bean, Rape & Mustard | 40.25 |
| 9 | Khawzawl | 22 | WRC (Kharif) | Field Pea | 29 |
| 10 | Lawngtlai | 531 | WRC (Kharif) | WRC, Maize, Field Pea, French Bean, Rajmash, Rape & Mustard, Potato | 1,453.10 |
| 11 | Siaha | 13 | WRC (Kharif) | Field Pea, Rape & Mustard | 9 |
| | **TOTAL** | **3,031.65** | **-** | **-** | **5345.2** |

## 6. Area, Productivity, Consumption, Import & Export

| Sl. No | Crop Category | Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Local Consumption (MT) | Import (MT) | Export (MT) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | RICE | 20,665.94 | 35,321.93 | 34,000-35,000 | 55,000-70,000 | 200-300 | Staple food; local production meets only 30-40% of demand |
| | Jhum Rice | 12,490.20 | 16,012.74 | 15,500-16,000 | - | - | Traditional cultivation |
| | WRC (Kharif) | 7,952.74 | 18,846.79 | 18,000-18,500 | - | - | Higher yield variety |
| | WRC (Rabi) | 223 | 462.4 | 400-460 | - | - | Off-season cultivation |
| II | MAIZE | 5,018.80 | 9,499.45 | 8,500-9,000 | 2,000-3,000 | 500-1,000 | Used for food and poultry feed |
| | Kharif | 4,197.80 | 7,525.55 | 7,000-7,500 | - | - | Main season |
| | Rabi | 821 | 1,973.90 | 1,500-1,900 | - | - | Off-season |
| III | TAPIOCA | 56.6 | 463.8 | 450-460 | 50-100 | 0-5 | Minor crop; local consumption |
| IV | ONION | 2.35 | 7.53 | 8-Jul | 3,000-4,000 | 0 | Heavy import dependency |
| V | PULSES (Total) | 2,757.80 | 3,134.55 | 3,000-3,100 | 1,500-2,000 | 20-50 | Multiple varieties |
| | Rice Bean | 259.5 | 237.77 | 230-235 | - | - | Local variety |
| | Arhar | 153.4 | 149.78 | 145-150 | - | - | Low yield |
| | Field Pea | 498.2 | 576.11 | 550-575 | - | - | Rabi crop |
| | Cow Pea | 663.7 | 824.35 | 800-820 | - | - | Popular legume |
| | French Bean | 628 | 814.84 | 780-810 | - | - | Growing demand |
| | Rajmash | 555 | 523.7 | 500-520 | - | - | Premium variety |
| VI | OILSEEDS (Total) | 3,461.34 | 11,442.45 | 1,500-2,000 | 5,000-6,000 | 9,000-10,000 | Oil Palm dominates; UNDERSTATED (see note) |
| | Soyabean | 674.6 | 793.3 | 750-790 | - | - | Food and oil |
| | Sesamum | 1,118.70 | 519.8 | 500-520 | - | - | Traditional crop |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rape & Mustard | 246.1 | 349.42 | 340-350 | - | - | Oil source |
| | Oil Palm | 1,421.94 | 9,779.93 | 200-300 | - | 9,000-9,500 | Major export crop; Actual Production Significantly Higher - see note below |
| VII | COTTON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500-800 | 0 | No local production |
| VIII | TOBACCO | 113.3 | 190.54 | 180-190 | 100-200 | 0-5 | Limited production |
| IX | SUGARCANE | 786.1 | 21,311.36 | 20,000-21,000 | 5,000-7,000 | 300-500 | Used for jaggery and sugar |
| X | POTATO | 135 | 757 | 750-760 | 10,000-12,000 | 0 | High import dependency |

Notes:

- Imputed Estimates derived from Area and Production Data 2024-25, Mizoram, and various relevant literature sources.
- The reported Oil Palm production (9,779.93 MT) is significantly UNDERSTATED. Reason: The current GSDP base year series (2011-12) does not include Oil Palm in area and production calculations. Due to this methodological gap, most field staff do not include Oil Palm data in their regular reports. Expected Correction: Oil Palm will be properly included when the new GSDP series (base year 2022-23) is introduced in 2026-27 or 2027-28.

## 7. Soil Health Management and Implications

- Soil health management efforts have expanded scientific nutrient management practices across districts through large-scale issuance of soil health cards supported by soil testing activities.
- Districts such as Aizawl, Lunglei, and Champhai shows slow coverage wherein issued around 2,770 soil health cards each, while Lawngtlai issued about 2,660 cards and Khawzawl about 2,738 cards.
- Functional soil testing laboratories exist only in Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib, and Mamit with one laboratory each, including a Krishi Vigyan Kendra-supported facility in Mamit.
- Several districts including Saiha, Champhai, Serchhip, Lawngtlai, Saitual, Khawzawl, and Hnahthial lack functional laboratories.

| District | No. of Soil Health Cards Issued | No. of Soil Testing Labs. Functional | No. of Tests Conducted |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 2770 | 1 No | 2770 |
| Lunglei | 2770 | 1 No. | 2770 |
| Saiha | 2730 | Nil | 2730 |
| Champhai | 2770 | Nil | 2770 |
| Kolasib | 2730 | 1 no. | 2730 |
| Serchhip | 2770 | Nil | 2770 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawngtlai | 2660 | Nil | 2660 |
| Mamit | 2731 | 1 no. at KVK, Lengpui | 2731 |
| Saitual | 2730 | Nil | 2770 |
| Khawzawl | 2738 | Nil | 2738 |
| Hnahthial | 2730 | Nil | 2730 |

## 8. Fertiliser use patterns and inter-district variation

- Fertiliser use across most districts remains relatively modest and uniform at about 90 kilogram urea, 30 kilogram DAP, and 20 kilogram MOP per hectare.
- Certain districts such as Saiha and Saitual apply higher fertiliser quantities of around 200 kilogram per hectare, while Kolasib applies lower urea a t about 50 kilogram per hectare and Khawzawl and Hnahthial record very low application levels of about 25 kilogram and 41 kilogram urea per hectare respectively.
- Pesticide consumption remains moderate and largely uniform at approximately 2.22 kilogram or litres per hectare.
- Organic manure and compost usage remains negligible across most districts, highlighting a major gap in integrated nutrient management despite strong potential for organic agriculture.
- Integrated Pest Management practices currently cover about 11,217 hectares which shows adoption of sustainable pest control but indicating significant scope for further expansion.

| District | Fertilizer Consumption (Kg/Ha) | Pesticides Consumption (Ltr/Ha. or Kg/Ha) | Use of Organic Manure/Compost (MT) | Area under IPM (Ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 30 kg<br>MOP 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | 11217 ha |
| Lunglei | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 30 kg<br>MOP 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Saiha | 200 kg/ha | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Champhai | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 30 kg<br>MOP 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Kolasib | Urea : 50kg/ha | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Serchhip | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 40 kg<br>MOP : 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Lawngtlai | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 30 kg<br>MOP 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mamit | Urea : 90 kg<br>DAP : 40 kg<br>MOP : 20 kg | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Saitual | Urea : 200 kg/ha | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Khawzawl | Urea : 25 kg/ha | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |
| Hnahthial | Urea : 41 kg /ha | 2.22 kg/ha | Negligible | |

**9. Seed Quality and Technology Adoption**

- Seed replacement rates vary significantly across districts, with very high adoption seen in specific crops such as maize and field pea at 100 per cent in Siaha, sorghum at 100 per cent and WRC paddy at 67.7 per cent in Aizawl, and mustard at 100 per cent in Saitual, while several districts continue to show low adoption in staple crops.
- Paddy and maize replacement rates remain extremely low in many districts, including paddy at 2 per cent in Champhai, 2.37 per cent in Mamit, and 1.8 per cent in Serchhip, and maize at 1.5 per cent in Kolasib, 2.15 per cent in Mamit, and 2.5 per cent in Serchhip.
- Moderate adoption is observed in several districts, including sesame at 55.5 per cent and field pea at 42.4 per cent in Aizawl, rapeseed at 60 per cent and field pea at 90 per cent in Serchhip, and maize at 43 per cent and soybean at 42 per cent in Hnahthial.
- Districts such as Khawzawl and Saitual shows strong crop-specific adoption, including field pea at 100 per cent in Khawzawl and maize at 80 per cent in Saitual.
- Distribution of certified and hybrid seeds such as maize VBL-55-5, paddy Arize 6444, soybean JS 335, and field pea Arkel reflects ongoing efforts to modernise crop production.

| District | Seed Replacement Rate (%) | Certified Seed Supplied (MT) | Seed Varieties Distributed (HYV/Traditional/GM etc) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | Paddy(WRC) 67.7%<br>Sorghum 100%<br>Soybean 17.4%<br>Sesamum 55.5%<br>Field Pea 42.4%<br>Cow Pea 7% | Maize VBL-55-5<br>Sesamum GT-03-8<br>Sorghum SPV-2217-14 | Sesamum GT-03-8<br>Sorghum SPV-2217-14 |
| Siaha | Maize 100 %<br>Field Pea 100%<br>French Bean 70%<br>Sesame 70% | Maize VBL-55-5<br>Field Pea Arkel | Field Pea Arkel |
| Champhai | Maize 30%<br>Paddy 2%<br>Rape & Mustard 100%<br>Field Pea 50% | Maize: D Sultan Hybrid 131<br>CP 808<br>Paddy: Arize 6444 hybrid gold<br>Soybean KDS 753 | Soybean KDS 753 |
| Kolasib | Maize 1.5% | Maize BN-110<br>Sesame Rekha<br>Paddy: Arize 6444 hybrid gold, PR 126 | Korean Vaimim<br>Sesame Rekha<br>Rice-PR 126 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Serchhip | Maize 2.5%<br>Paddy 1.8%<br>Rajmash 50%<br>Rapeseed 60%<br>Sunflower 50%<br>Field Pea 90% | Maize: VBL-55<br>Paddy: Bashudha Gold<br>Yardlong bean:KSP 5318<br>Sorghum Sudan 999 | Paddy: Bashudha Gold<br>Yardlong bean:KSP 5318<br>Sorghum Sudan 999 |
| Mamit | Paddy 2.37%<br>Maize 2.15%<br>Soybean 25%<br>Field Pea 10% | Paddy: Arize 6444 hybrid gold, PR 126, RCM 13<br>Sesamum Rekha | Paddy: PR 126, RCM 13<br>Sesamum Rekha |
| Lawngtlai | 20% | Maize VBL-50<br>Soybean JS 335<br>Sorghum SSG Red | Soybean JS 335<br>Sorghum SSG Red |
| Saitual | Maize 80%<br>Mustard 100% | Maize VBL-55<br>Sorghum: Sudan 999 | Sorghum: Sudan 999 |
| Khawzawl | Field Pea 100% | Maize VBL-55<br>Soybean DSB-19<br>French Bean:MZ FB-48 (Zorin bean | Soybean DSB-19<br>French Bean:MZ FB-48 (Zorin bean |
| Hnahthial | Field Pea 43%<br>French Bean 42%<br>Rapeseed 40%<br>Maize 43%<br>Cowpea 38%<br>Soybean 42%<br>Sesamum 42% | Field Pea PRCP-9<br>French Bean:MZ FB-48 (Zorin bean)<br>Rapeseed: PS-67<br>Maize QPM-9<br>Cow pea: CO5xKBC 2<br>Soybean DSB-19, 21, JS-335<br>Sesamum: Gujarat Til | Field Pea PRCP-9<br>French Bean:MZ FB-48 (Zorin bean)<br>Rapeseed: PS-67<br>Cow pea: CO5xKBC 2<br>Soybean DSB-19, 21, JS-335<br>Sesamum: Gujarat Til |

## 10. Crop Diversification - Kharif vs Rabi area

- Paddy dominates the cropping pattern with 20,665.94 hectares, accounting for about 63 per cent of the total cropped area of 32,997.23 hectares.
- Maize remains the second most important cereal, covering 5,018.8 hectares. Pulses and oilseeds together occupy 6,219.14 hectares, representing about 18.8 per cent of the cropped area.
- Agriculture remains largely rainfed despite high annual rainfall of about 254 centimetres. Wet Rice Cultivation areas are mostly mono-cropped during Kharif season.

| Crop Category | Total Kharif Area (ha) | Total Rabi Area (ha) | Total Area (ha) | Double Cropping Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Jhum) | 12,490.20 | - | 12,490.20 | - |
| Rice (WRC) | 7,952.74 | 223 | 8,175.74 | 223 |
| **Total Rice** | **20,442.94** | **223** | **20,665.94** | **223** |
| Maize | 4,197.80 | 821 | 5,018.80 | 821 |
| Pulses | 1,076.60 | 1,681.20 | 2,757.80 | 1,681.20 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oilseeds | 3,292.24 | 169.1 | 3,461.34 | 169.1 |
| Tapioca | 56.6 | - | 56.6 | - |
| Onion | - | 2.35 | 2.35 | - |
| Tobacco | 113.3 | - | 113.3 | - |
| Sugarcane | 786.1 | - | 786.1 | - |
| Potato | - | 135 | 135 | - |
| **Mizoram Total** | **29,965.58** | **3,041.65** | **32,997.23** | **2,894.30** |
| Note: Final estimates derived from Area and Production Data 2024-25, Mizoram. | | | | |

## 11. District-wise Agricultural Performance

- Rice productivity shows strong inter-district variation, with Kolasib producing 5,614.40 MT from 2,405 hectares and achieving yields 36.59 per cent above the State average, while Aizawl, Hnahthial, and Saitual record lower productivity with yield gaps ranging from minus 20.27 to minus 26.76 per cent.
- Maize performance is uneven across districts, with high yield advantages in Hnahthial at 55.97 per cent and Lunglei at 35.86 per cent above average, whereas Khawzawl, Saiha, and Lawngtlai fall below average with deviations from minus 14.50 to minus 29.88 per cent.
- Pulse productivity demonstrates strong potential in specific districts, particularly Saitual at 201.32 per cent above the State average, Serchhip at 101.51 per cent, and Hnahthial at 82.87 per cent, while Aizawl and Lunglei remain below average by more than minus 30 per cent.
- Oilseed productivity displays the widest disparity, with Mamit at 163.36 per cent and Lunglei at 145.83 per cent above average, contrasted by extremely low productivity in Saiha, Saitual, and Aizawl where deviations range from minus 82.46 to minus 90.92 per cent.
- Sugarcane productivity is high in Champhai at 84.43 per cent, Lunglei at 59.50 per cent, and Aizawl at 36.52 per cent above average, but remains very low in Serchhip, Khawzawl, and Saitual with deviations between minus 87.23 and minus 98.16 per cent.
- Minor high-value crops show localized strong performance, including tapioca in Aizawl with productivity 119.65 per cent above average and potato in Lawngtlai with 13.95 per cent higher yields.

| Sl No. | Districts | Major crops/ secondary crops | Crop Area (ha) | Total Production (MT) | Yield Deviation from State Avg. (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | Rice (Major) | 2,127.20 | 2,662.40 | -26.76% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 793 | 1,589.60 | 5.91% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 401.2 | 311.18 | -31.78% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 205.2 | 119.02 | -82.46% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 183.6 | 6,793.20 | 36.52% |
| | | Tobacco (Secondary) | 30.3 | 54.54 | 7.05% |
| | | Tapioca (Secondary) | 21.6 | 388.8 | 119.65% |
| | | Onion (Secondary) | 0.35 | 0.53 | -53.13% |
| 2 | Lunglei | Rice (Major) | 2,029.00 | 3,379.60 | -2.54% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 333 | 856.3 | 35.86% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 223 | 162.04 | -36.09% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 183 | 1,487.21 | 145.83% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 74 | 3,200.00 | 59.50% |
| 3 | Champhai | Rice (Major) | 2,088.00 | 4,470.00 | 25.26% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 89 | 258 | 53.14% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 44 | 40.8 | -18.40% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 28 | 20.73 | -77.61% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 49 | 2,450.00 | 84.43% |
| | | Tobacco (Secondary) | 60 | 120 | 18.87% |
| 4 | Kolasib | Rice (Major) | 2,405.00 | 5,614.40 | 36.59% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 665 | 1,115.50 | -11.36% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 1,137.00 | 1,311.17 | 1.46% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 810 | 1,592.05 | -40.55% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 134.5 | 4,040.00 | 10.80% |
| | | Tapioca (Secondary) | 35 | 75 | -73.85% |
| | | Potato (Secondary) | 56 | 252 | -19.77% |
| | | Onion (Secondary) | 2 | 7 | 9.30% |
| 5 | Serchhip | Rice (Major) | 1,518.00 | 2,849.75 | 9.85% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 53.3 | 110.96 | 9.98% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 32.2 | 73.76 | 101.51% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 456.62 | 534.64 | -64.59% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 76 | 263.16 | -87.23% |
| 6 | Mamit | Rice (Major) | 2,577.80 | 3,683.56 | -16.38% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 691 | 1,550.00 | 18.51% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 344 | 356.5 | -8.83% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 429.52 | 3,738.50 | 163.36% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 95 | 2,300.00 | -10.69% |
| 7 | Saitual | Rice (Major) | 1,824.44 | 2,486.22 | -20.27% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 350 | 805 | 21.54% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 100 | 342.5 | 201.32% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 30 | 15 | -84.87% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 22 | 11 | -98.16% |
| 8 | Hnahthial | Rice (Major) | 852 | 1,085.00 | -25.48% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 70.5 | 208.09 | 55.97% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 51 | 106 | 82.87% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 5 | 4.25 | -74.30% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 38 | 160 | -84.47% |
| 9 | Khawzawl | Rice (Major) | 818 | 1,381.00 | -1.24% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 290 | 385 | -29.88% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 68.4 | 113 | 45.36% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 36 | 27.8 | -76.64% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 30 | 54 | -93.36% |
| | | Tobacco (Secondary) | 23 | 16 | -58.63% |
| 10 | Lawngtlai | Rice (Major) | 3,221.00 | 5,830.00 | 5.91% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 1,279.00 | 2,070.00 | -14.50% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 334 | 295.1 | -22.30% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 1,263.00 | 3,898.75 | -6.64% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 80 | 1,970.00 | -9.17% |
| | | Potato (Secondary) | 79 | 505 | 13.95% |
| 11 | Saiha | Rice (Major) | 1,205.50 | 1,880.00 | -8.76% |
| | | Maize (Secondary) | 405 | 551 | -28.10% |
| | | Pulses (Secondary) | 23 | 22.5 | -13.96% |
| | | Oilseeds (Secondary) | 15 | 4.5 | -90.92% |
| | | Sugarcane (Secondary) | 4 | 70 | 157.97% |

## 12. Major Policy Interventions and Outcomes

### a. Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme

Out of the total 203 online application received via online portal, 25 applications were approved by the Apex Body for rendering loan under the scheme. Out of the 1053 applications received under the CM Special package across all 11 districts, 99 applications were approved and allocated fund as per the trades selected totaling to Rs. 80,00,000/- (Rupees eighty lakhs only). Under the Paddy Procurement Policy, a total of 1472.80 quintals was procured from local farmers of Kolasib and Mamit Districts during KMS 2024-25 at the rate of Rs. 3000.00

per quintal from 19.12.2025 to 31.03.2025 amounting to Rs. 44,18,400/- (Rupees forty-four lakhs eighteen thousand four hundred only).

**b. Digital Agriculture Mission:**

The Digital Agriculture Mission is a flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India designed to create a comprehensive digital infrastructure framework that facilitates the delivery of advanced digital services to farmers across the country. Its objective is to harness technology for improving productivity, transparency, and service delivery in the agriculture sector.

In alignment with this national initiative, the Government of Mizoram signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India on 6thJune, 2024 to adopt and implement key components under the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) framework. As part of this engagement, the Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of Mizoram, formally onboarded the Digital Crop Survey (DCS) platform during Rabi Season 2024–25. A pilot survey was successfully conducted in Phulpui village, Aizawl District marking the beginning of the State's digital crop monitoring journey.The State Government is now preparing to scale up the Digital Crop Survey during Kharif 2025, with the objective of covering a maximum number of villages across Mizoram, thereby mainstreaming digital agriculture in the region.

To further strengthen its digital agriculture capabilities, Mizoram signed an additional MoU with the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Jorhat, on 18th February 2025, for implementing the National Soil Mapping Programme - a critical component of the Digital Agriculture Mission. As part of this initiative, soil profile sampling and field data collection were carried out in Mamit District contributing to the creation of a comprehensive soil database.

In addition, the State has initiated drone-based surveys under this mission to support the generation of high-resolution base maps of agricultural land. The first such survey was launched in Serchhip District, and as of now, an area covering approximately 145 square kilometers has been successfully mapped. The use of drone technology marks a significant advancement in spatial data collection and is intended to be extended to all districts in a phased manner.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER): It was initiated in Mizoram in 2016 with the aim of transitioning local farmers from traditional subsistence agriculture to sustainable and profitable organic farming. Implemented through Mission Organic Mizoram (MOM) as the State Lead Agency, the scheme has brought together 27,604 farmers under 41 Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs), collectively covering an area of 26,500 hectares since its inception till date. The program's objectives include improving market orientation, enhancing efficiency through Farmer Producer Organization, producing high-quality organic products, and branding Mizo crops such as turmeric, ginger, pineapple, mizo chilli and tea for both domestic and international markets.

| District | Area under Organic Cultivation (Ha) | No. of Organic Clusters | Certifications Obtained | Support Provided to Organic Farmers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIZAWL | 2934 | 4 | Organic certification: C4 valid for Phase III (8000ha) C1 ongoing for Phase IV (5500ha) | Formation of FPO and handholding for 3 years. ii. Assistance for on-farm and off-farm inputs. iii. Assistance for quality seeds and planting material. iv. ICS Management, training and certification. v. Subsidy for seed stores / warehouses/ small cold store/Collection center/ Transport Vehicle. |
| LUNGLEI | 2679 | 5 | | |
| CHAMPHAI | 2801 | 3 | | |
| HNAHTHIAL | 1611 | 2 | | |
| KHAWZAWL | 1000 | 2 | | |
| KOLASIB | 698 | 1 | | |
| LAWNGTLAI | 3000 | 6 | | |
| MAMIT | 2456 | 3 | | |
| SIAHA | 2500 | 5 | | |
| SAITUAL | 3494 | 5 | | |
| SERCHHIP | 1362 | 2 | | |

The scheme has progressed through four phases, with most cultivation areas attaining C3-level organic certification, and the most recent phase i.e., Phase IV achieving C1 status covering 5500 farmers on an area of 5500 hactares. Organic certification is supported by recognized agencies including Ecocert India, GreenCert Biosolution, and OneCert. Empanelled service providers selected by the committee, chaired by the Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of Mizoram, has selected the following organizations to serve as Service Providers under Phase IV of MOVCD-NER in Mizoram:

Clover Organic Pvt. Ltd, Dehra Dun - 2,500 ha (5 FPCs)

Future Foods, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 1,500 ha (3 FPCs)

Yashowati Bio- Multitechs Unit -2, Tinsukia, Assam - 1,500 ha (3 FPCs)

| SI No | Name of Scheme/sub scheme/project | Budget approved for this FY | Fund received for this FY | Fund utilized for this FY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ATMA | 700.00 | 652.00 | 652.00 |
| 2 | NFSNM | 314.55 | 195.64 | 183.65 |
| 3 | SMSP | 250.45 | 89.04 | 89.04 |
| 4 | NMEO-Oil Palm | 3441.00 | 2022.00 | 2022.00 |
| 5 | NMEO-Oil seeds | 966.12 | 603.32 | 603.32 |
| 6 | MOVCD-NER | 4187.00 | 1393.00 | 1393.00 |
| 7 | Digital Agriculture | 436.00 | 228.89 | 228.89 |
| 8 | RKVY-DPR | 1770.00 | 442.50 | 442.50 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Soil Health &Fertility | 295.00 | 73.75 | 73.75 |
| 10 | RAD | 550.00 | 137.50 | 137.50 |
| 11 | PDMC | 2700.00 | 134.93 | 134.93 |
| 12 | SMAM | 1231.00 | 307.76 | 307.76 |
| 13 | Agro-Forestry | 200.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 14 | NEC | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 15 | Green-Ag(EAP) | 998.91 | 432.70 | 432.70 |
| 16 | NABARD (RIDF-XXIX) | 3075.00 | 3075.00 | 3075.00 |
| 17 | State Schemes (Handholding) | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 |

## 13. Key Challenges and Future Prospects

### a. Small land holdings of the farmers in Mizoram

Agriculture in Mizoram is dominated by marginal and small farmers, resulting in highly fragmented landholdings. As per the landholding distribution, nearly 62% farmers are marginal (<1 ha) or small (1–2 ha), and only 7.12% belong to large category (>4 ha). This reduces economies of scale, limits mechanization, and makes farm investment in irrigation, inputs, and post-harvest facilities financially unviable.

### b. Slow adoption of cluster approach

Despite the need for organized farming systems, the cluster-based approach is being adopted slowly in the state. The hilly terrain, scattered settlements, jhum-based cultivation pattern, and fragmented holdings prevent farmers from consolidating into production clusters. This weakens collective input supply, common infrastructure creation (irrigation, packhouses, processing units), and market aggregation through FPOs/FPCs.

### c. Poor post-harvest infrastructure

Mizoram faces serious challenges in storage, drying, grading, processing, and cold chain availability, increasing post-harvest losses. The report notes that post-harvest infrastructure created (drying yards, grading units etc.) is reported as Nil across districts, which directly affects crop quality, shelf life, and farmer income. Estimates show high post-harvest loss levels in several districts (state average ~14.2–16.5%), mainly due to storage, transport, pest, and processing gaps.

### d. Inadequate research in pulses/oilseeds (best variety for district/location)

The report highlights that research support is insufficient, especially for pulses and oilseeds, in terms of identifying the most suitable high-yielding varieties for specific agro-climatic zones/districts. This creates mismatch between crop variety and local conditions, leading to lower productivity and inconsistent outcomes. The diversification push toward pulses/oilseeds therefore remains constrained without location-specific varietal trials and stronger research-extension linkage.

# Horticulture

## 1. Sectoral Overview

Owing to favorable geo-climatic condition and various factors – suitable landscape of the State for Horticulture crops, traditional farming culture of the local communities etc. with timely and effective intervention of Horticulture Department, Mizoram annually earned good amount of revenues from horticulture produces such as Ginger, chilli, grapes, pineapple, banana, anthurium, vegetables – Tomato, cabbage, squash etc. However, due to the inevitable natural factors which hinder accessibility to the potential clusters like hill slope terrain which are separated by deep gorges make the horticulture farm lands difficult to be accessed. As a result, cost of production is always high as compared to other States.

## 2. Performance During the Year (2024–25): Key Achievements

There have been tremendous achievements under the Horticulture Sector during the year under report despite incidence of severe disaster such as Cyclone Remal, incidence of hailstorm in several parts of the State and heavy rains during monsoon season which may be summarized in brief as follows:

- 650 Ha. Area of land is covered with new horticulture crop plantation by Area Expansion Scheme under MIDH.
- 729 Ha. Area of cultivated lands is covered with Micro-Irrigation (Drip Irrigation 572 Ha, Sprinkler Irrigation 157 Ha)
- 502 No. of Collapsible Water Tanks of capacity 10,000 litres each are installed in Farmers' fields/clusters.
- 3.45 Lakhs Qtls. of Mizo ginger produced by Mizoram farmers (19,927 Nos.) have been purchased by Govt. of Mizoram.
- 137 No. of progress partners of various horticulture trades have been assisted under Hand holding Scheme.
- 297 No. of progress partners of various horticulture trades have been assisted under Chief Minister's Special Package.
- A total length of 311.258 Kms Horticulture Link Road damaged by Cyclone Remal have been repaired under NDRF (National Disaster and Rehabilitation Fund) during 2024-2025 un 8 Districts Viz : Aizawl, Lunglei, Champhai, Khawzawl. Serchhip, Kolasib, Mamit and 101.27 km under SASCI Part-I (Cyclone Remal ) during 2024-2025(on going)
- Operation Ginger was launched by the Department in the month of August, 2024 successfully in which precautionary and remedial measures against Pests and diseases of ginger had been carried out by ginger farmers under the guidance and close supervision of Horticulture Department Field Functionaries. It was estimated that 60 – 70 % of ginger plants had been saved from the prevalent fungal diseases such as Ginger Rhizome Rot, Ginger Stem rot, bacterial rot etc.

- Bamboo Processing Unit ie. Activated Charcoal Unit (900 MT bamboo charcoal production/ year) and Bamboo Treatment and seasoning plant with a capacity of 150-160 poles / day is established at Sairang Horticulture Centre in Aizawl District under NBM.
- Banana Fibre Extraction Unit is being established at Mausen village in Lunglei District under CM's Hand holding Scheme.
- 28 Unit of Pack House and 197 Unit of Solar based Dryer have been established at various potential locations.
- Horticulture Fair was organized at various District Hqrs. including Aizawl during May – June, 2024. The total revenue amounting to Rs. 30.60 lakh have been earned by various farmers and entrepreneurs in the fair organized at City Park, Aizawl alone.
- Revenue collected by the Department of Horticulture:

| Source of Revenue | Amount Collected (Lakh/Cr) | Year |
|---|---|---|
| Subsidized Sales of different Horticulture inputs | Rs. 14.46 lakh | 2024-2025 |

- Income generated by some farming communities / Societies during 2024-2025:

| Sl No. | Name of Societies/Communities | Crop/produce | Quantity (MT) | Amount of revenue earned (Rs. In lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ginger Growers Societies (19927 Nos) 11 Districts | Ginger | 34,500 MT | 2070.00 Cr. |
| 2 | Champhai Grape Growers Society | Grape | 120.485 | 72.291 |
| 3 | Hnahlan Grape Growers Society | Grape | 136.00 | 81.60 |
| 5 | Tualte Tomato Growers Society (219 families) | Tomato Gr. A &B | 310 MT | 103.50 |
| 6 | Tuipui Tomato Growers Society (42members) | Tomato Gr. A&B | 30MT | 13.50 |
| 7 | Lamzawl Dawnfawh Ching Association | Water Melon | 250MT | 87.50 |
| 8 | Zodin MPACS, Tlabung | Turmeric | 4.5 MT | 2.925 |
| 9 | Mualpheng Farming Societies | Vegetables | | |
| | | Tomato | 250MT | 125.00 |
| | | Zo Hmarchapui | 80MT | 80.00 |
| 10 | Sihphir Iskut Society (50 families) | Squash | 500 MT | 150.00 |
| 11 | Khuangleng Bee Keepers Society | Honey | 50 Lit | 0.40 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Zawngling Chilli Growers Socity (190 families) | Chilli | 45 MT | 166.50 |
| 13 | Zo Anthurium Growers Society (ZAGS). | Anthurium | LS | 22.90 |
| 14 | Lurh Zo Farmers' Society, Khankawn | Cabbage | 250 MT | 87.50 |

### 3. Farmers Engaged in Horticulture

The participation of farmers engaged in horticulture is highest in spices with 20,354 farmers and vegetables with 16,185 farmers, with women's participation ranging from 5.26% to 19.44% except in anthurium where it is 99%, and youth participation ranging from 4.80% to 22.36%, though the overall share of horticulture in rural employment could not be ascertained.

| Category | | No. of Farmers | Women Farmers (%) | Youth Farmers (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fruits | 12136 | 16.18% | 15.95% |
| 2 | Spices | 20354 | 19.44% | 22.36% |
| 3 | Vegetables | 16185 | 18.89% | 12.66% |
| 4 | Plantation Crop | 760 | 5.26% | 4.80% |
| 5 | Anthurium | 81 | 99% | 1% |

### 4. Crop-wise Area, Production and Consumption Assessment

- Fruit production in the State stands at 137,810.66 MT from an area of 26,204.79 ha, which is almost fully absorbed by local consumption (137,547.66 MT). The import requirement is negligible (50 MT), while a small but notable export volume of 163 MT indicates limited surplus for external markets.
- Vegetables cover an area of 18,964.93 ha, producing 117,126.78 MT, which closely matches local consumption (117,116.84 MT). Imports remain minimal at 121.05 MT, and exports are absent.
- Spices constitute the most commercially significant category, with 33,470.44 ha under cultivation and production reaching 49,312.49 MT. Local consumption is 34,759.24 MT, leaving a substantial marketable surplus, reflected in exports of 11,700.80 MT and zero imports.
- Plantation crops are cultivated over 10,454.20 ha, producing 15,093.56 MT, which is almost entirely consumed locally (15,091.56 MT). Imports are marginal (100 MT) and exports are nil.

- Floriculture, particularly anthurium, occupies only 13.60 ha but reflects a high-value commodity base. While overall consumption and production figures are recorded, trade data in stems indicate an export orientation, with around 7,000 stems exported against 3,000 stems locally consumed.
- Minor vegetables remain marginal in scale, with 236 ha under cultivation and production of only 15 MT, all of which is consumed locally without any imports or exports.

| Crop Category | | Area (Ha.) | Production (MT) | Local Consumption (MT) | Imports (MT) | Exports (MT) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fruits | 26204.79 | 137810.6611 | 137547.6611 | 50 | 163 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 18964.933 | 117126.781 | 117116.835 | 121.054 | 0 |
| 3 | Spices | 33470.439 | 49312.492 | 34759.241 | 0 | 11700.801 |
| 4 | Plantation Crops | 10454.2 | 15093.562 | 15091.562 | 100 | 0 |
| 5 | Flower (Anthurium) | 13.5963 | 27061.5 | 27061.5 | 0 | 0 |
| | | - | 10,000 stems | 3,000 stems | - | 7,000 stems |
| | | - | 1,325,450 Nos. | 475,450 Nos. | - | 850,000 Nos. |
| 6 | Minor Vegetables | 236 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

## 5. Pests & Nutrient Management

- During 2024–25, the Department implemented Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) interventions over a combined area of 3,987.52 ha, covering 16,615 farmers under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).
- Under IPM, an area of 2,160.48 ha was covered, benefiting 10,388 farmers, with the application of plant protection inputs such as insecticides, fungicides, anti-viral and bactericidal formulations. The intervention resulted in an estimated increase in production and productivity of not less than 2–5 percent.
- Similarly, INM activities were carried out across 1,827.04 ha, covering 6,227 farmers, through the use of fertilizers and organic manure to improve soil fertility and nutrient availability.

| Intervention Type | | Area Covered (ha) | No. of Farmers | Inputs Used (Fertiliser/ Pesticide/ Bio-input) | Scheme Support | Effectiveness/ Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | IPM | 2160.48 | 10388 | Insecticides, Fungicides, Anti-Virus, Bactericides | MIDH | Increased production and productivity by not less than 2 to 5% |
| 2 | INM | 1827.04 | 6227 | Fertilizers and Organic Manure | MIDH | |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | 3987.52 | 16615 | | | |

## 6. Land Use & Productivity Trends

- The Gross Cropped Area increased from 1,88,750 ha in 2018–19 to a peak of 2,13,670 ha in 2019–20, after which it declined and remained broadly stable in the range of 2.00–2.06 lakh ha during 2020–21 to 2022–23.
- Productivity dropped sharply from 7,460.80 kg/ha in 2018–19 to 5,188.53 kg/ha in 2019–20 and remained fluctuating thereafter, reaching a low of 4,493.56 kg/ha in 2021–22, before recovering to 5,289.89 kg/ha in 2022–23.

| Year | Gross cropped Area (ha) | Net Sown Area (ha) | Productivity (kg/ha.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-19 | 188,750 Ha | 145.0 (According to Land Use Statistics at a glance) | 7460.801 |
| 2019-20 | 213,670 Ha | | 5188.534 |
| 2020-21 | 206,000 Ha | | 5345.296 |
| 2021-22 | 200,000 Ha | | 4493.564 |
| 2022-23 | 204,000 Ha | | 5289.892 |

## 7. Value Chains, Marketing & Trade

- Ginger accounts for the largest export volume (14,500 MT) and forms the most significant contributor to overall export earnings, indicating that ginger remains the core commercial export commodity of the State's horticulture sector. It is also supported through organised institutional structures such as the Multi-Purpose Farming Society.
- The export destinations are largely Assam and other domestic markets, while only a small portion of exports are international notably turmeric to Bangladesh.
- Apart from ginger, crops such as Mizo chilli, M Orange, cabbage, tomato and banana contribute substantially to export value, demonstrating diversification in the export base and rising commercialization of fruits and vegetables.
- Several export commodities are linked with organised producer institutions such as Orange Growers Association, Passion Fruit Growers Society, MIDFA (Dragonfruit), and multiple tomato and farming associations.
- Export crops such as Mizo chilli, pineapple, mango, watermelon, brinjal, etc. are without any institutional linkage.
- The total export value is reported at around Rs. 161.85 crore, reflecting that horticulture has already emerged as a major revenue-generating sector, with further potential to scale through improved logistics, processing and market expansion.

| Crop/ Product | Export Volume (MT) | Export Value (Lakh) | Destination Countries | FPO/Cluster Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ginger | 14500 | 725,000,000 | Assam & Others | Multi-Purpose Farming Society |
| Turmeric | 4.5 | 2,92,500 | Bangladesh | Zodin MPAC Ltd., Tlabung |
| Mizo Chilli | 185 | 64,750,000 | Assam & Others | Nil |
| Passionfruit | 55 | 2,750,000 | Mizoram | Passion Fruit Growers Society |
| M Orange | 1561 | 187,320,000 | Assam | Orange Growers Association, Sailam<br>Tuipui Serthlum Society |
| Dragonfruit | 570 | 57,000,000 | Mizoram | MIDFA (Mizoram Dragonfruit Farmer's Associations |
| Banana | 1380 | 138,000,000 | Mizoram | Thingsulthliah Farmers Association,<br>Rawnte Farming Association, Tlungvel |
| Cabbage | 2108 | 105,400,000 | Mizoram | Serchhip Agriculture & Horticulture Cooperative Society Ltd. |
| Pineapple | 1149.2 | 80,444,000 | Assam | Nil |
| Mango | 750 | 75,000,000 | Mizoram | Nil |
| Tomato | 1270 | 101,600,000 | Mizoram | Tuipui Tomato Association & Tualte, Chawngtlai,<br>Neihdawn, Rabung Tomato Growers' Association |
| Watermelon | 570 | 57,000,000 | Mizoram | Nil |
| Brinjal | 800 | 24,000,000 | Mizoram | Nil |
| | TOTAL | 161,85,56,500/- | | |

## 8. Post-Harvest Management, Storage & Logistics

- Post-harvest handling infrastructure has been strengthened through the creation of 30 Pack Houses (210 MT capacity) under MIDH.
- Cold-chain capacity has expanded with 12 Cold Storage units (188 MT capacity covering 95.41 ha) supported through convergence financing including NABARD, MIDH, NEC and PM-Gati-Shakti.
- Storage and market-link infrastructure have improved through 9 Warehouses/Collection Centres (987.5 MT capacity covering 100.3 ha) supported by NABARD.
- Value-addition infrastructure has scaled up through 12 Primary Processing Units (Solar Dryers) with 192.5 MT capacity covering 316 ha.
- The sector has promoted renewable-energy preservation methods through 29 Solar Dryers supported under MIDH/RKVY.

| Infrastructure/ Activity | | Units Created (No.) | Capacity (MT) | Coverage (Ha.) | Scheme Support/ Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ripening Chamber (Solar) | 3 | 60 | 0 | MIDH |
| 2 | Ripening Chamber | 3 | 18 | 20.5 | MIDH |
| 3 | Pack House | 30 | 210 | 53 | MIDH |
| 4 | Pusa Zero Energy Cool Chamber | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | Structural damage |
| 5 | Low energy Cool Chamber | 4 | 8.5 | 0.2 | - |
| 6 | Primary Processing Unit (Solar Dryer) | 12 | 192.5<br>10000 Bottles 2000 Boxes | 316 | Farming Society |
| 7 | Cold Storage | 12 | 188 | 95.41 | NABARD, FOCUS, MIDH, NEC 2021, PM-GATI-SHAKTI |
| 8 | Turmeric Slicer | 2 | 0.200 MT/Hr | 0.125 | Convergence with (IWMP) DRDA |
| 9 | Turmeric Dryer | 1 | 0.250 MT/120 Hr | 0.125 | |
| 10 | Turmeric Grinder | 1 | 0.050 MT/Hr | 0.125 | |
| 11 | Solar dryer | 29 | 0.38 | 35.64 | MIDH, RKVY |
| 12 | Warehouse/ Collection Centre | 9 | 987.5 | 100.3 | NABARD |

## 9. Utility of Logistics Infrastructure

- The State has developed key post-harvest infrastructure including 25 pack houses with a capacity of 210 MT, 11 cold storages with 160.5 MT capacity, 6 ripening chambers with 78 MT capacity, and 24 primary processing units with a total capacity of 195.5 MT.
- Utilization levels indicate mixed performance, with relatively high utilization observed in collection centres at 90 percent, pack houses at 79.33 percent, and ripening chambers at 67.67 percent.
- Cold-chain infrastructure remains underutilised, as cold storages operate at only 40% utilization.
- Processing infrastructure also shows moderate utilization, with primary processing units operating at 48.33%.
- A critical concern is the non-functionality of cool chamber assets, with Pusa Zero Energy Cool Chamber and Low Energy Cool Chamber reporting 0% utilization due to structural damage.

| Infrastructure Type | | Units Available (Nos.) | Capacity (MT) | Utilization Rate (%) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ripening Chamber (Solar) | 6 | 78 | 67.67% | |
| 2 | Pack House | 25 | 210 | 79.33 | |
| 3 | Collection Centre (NABARD) | 4 | 30 | 90 | |
| 4 | Pusa Zero energy Cool Chamber | 1 | 0.1 | 0% | Structural damage |
| 5 | Low energy Cool Chamber | 1 | 8 | 0% | Structural damage |
| 6 | Cold Storage | 11 | 160.5 | 40% | |
| 7 | Primary Processing Unit | 24 | 195.5 | 48.33% | |
| 8 | Low-Cost Preservation Unit | 2 | 0.5 | 80% | |

**10. Food Processing and Horti-based Enterprises**

- Horticulture processing activities recorded a combined output of around 1,050.54 MT, generating an estimated value of Rs. 20.99 crore– Rs. 21.00 crore.
- Processing in Mizoram is largely concentrated in fruit- and spice-based value addition, with major product categories including banana chips/flour, amla juice/candy, pineapple juice, ginger-based products, turmeric powder, pickles and beverages.
- The processing economy is strongly district-driven and uneven, with a small number of districts contributing a dominant share of total volume and value.
- Scheme support particularly under MIDH and convergence models such as IWMP/DRDA—has played a key enabling role in establishing processing units and supporting post-harvest value addition.
-

| AIZAWL DISTRICT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product Type | | Volume Processed (Qtls./Ltrs) | Value of Output (Rs. in Lakh) | Processing Type | Scheme Support |
| 1 | Vegetable pickle | 500 | 5 | Pickle | Integrated Post Harvest Management |
| 2 | Fruit pickle | 400 | 4 | Pickle | |
| 3 | Fruit juice (Citrus, Tamarind & Lemon in ltrs.) | 500-700 | 1-1.7 | Juice | |
| 4 | Citrus peel | 1 | 0.05 | Powder | |
| 5 | Chilli flakes | 1 | 20 | Flakes | |
| 6 | Sesame oil in Ltrs. | 300 | 0.5 – 0.8 | Oil | |
| 7 | Instant tea & coffee | 2.5 | 12 | Drinks/ Beverages | |
| 8 | Spices pickle | 0.5 | 0.5 | Pickle | |
| 9 | Banana flour | 2.4 | 30 | Flour | |
| 10 | Candy | 0.5 | 0.5 | Candy | |
| 11 | Roasted sesame seeds | 0.4 | 0.6-0.8 | Roasted | |
| **TOTAL** | | **908.3 Qtls.**<br>**90.83 MT**<br>**800-100 lits.** | **74.15** | | |

| LUNGLEI DISTRICT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Product Type** | | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Turmeric | 38 | 14 | Powder | - |
| 2 | Hmarcha | 0.45 | 3.6 | Powder | |
| 3 | Ginger | 85 | 22 | Slice Dry | |
| 4 | Khawmhma (Chinese sumac) | 12.03 | 18.4 | Candy | |
| 5 | Amla | 1.5 | 0.9 | Candy | |
| 6 | Tamarind | 9 | 8.8750 | Candy | |
| 7 | Banana | 36.3 | 32 | Chips | |
| 8 | Banana | 0.5 | 1.75 | Flour | |
| 9 | Banana | 0.3 | 0.26 | Juice | |
| 10 | Amla | 0.25 | 1.86 | Juice | |
| 11 | Pineapple | 3 | 18.2 | Juice | |
| 12 | Pear | 0.03 | 0.28 | Juice | |
| 13 | Kiwi | 0.4 | 2.8 | Juice | |
| 14 | Chengkek | 0.015 | 0.168 | Juice | |
| 15 | Dragon Fruit | 0.7 | 3.74 | Juice | |
| 16 | Maipawl | 0.4 | 2.69 | Juice | |
| 17 | Theiria | 0.005 | 0.252 | Juice | |
| 18 | Theite | 0.03 | 0.3 | Juice | |
| **TOTAL** | | **187.91** | **132.075** | | |
| **MAMIT DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| **Product Type** | | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Turmeric | 10 | 8.9 | Slice Dried/ Powder form | - |
| 2 | Red Tea | 2000 Boxes | 2.2 | Thingpuife | |
| 3 | Blue Pea Tea | 10000 Bottles | 20 | Thingpuife | |
| 4 | Pickle | - | - | - | |
| **TOTAL** | | **10** | **31.1** | | |
| **SIAHA DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| **Product Type** | | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Packaged Turmeric Powder | 0.3 | 8.5 | Drying, Slicing and Grinding into fine powder form | Convergence with (IWMP) DRDA |
| **TOTAL** | | **0.3** | **8.5** | | |
| **CHAMPHAI DISTRICT** | | | | | |

| | Product Type | Volume Processed (MT) | Value of Output (Lakh/ Cr) | Processing Type | Scheme Support |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| **KOLASIB DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| | **Product Type** | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh/ Cr)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Dragon Fruit Beer, Juice, Carambola beer, Amla product | 2.8 | - | Beer, Juice, Candy | MIDH |
| **TOTAL** | | **2.8** | **-** | | |
| **HNAHTHIAL DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| | **Product Type** | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Dragon Fruit Juice | 0.5 | 1 | Juice | - |
| 2 | Pickle | 2.5 | 0.25 | Pickle | |
| 3 | Lemon Juice | 5 | 5 | Juice | |
| 4 | Banana Juice | 0.1 | 0.25 | Juice | |
| **TOTAL** | | **8.1** | **6.5** | | |
| **SAITUAL DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| | **Product Type** | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh/ Cr)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | - |
| **SERCHHIP DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| | **Product Type** | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Turmeric | 1.5 | 8 | Powder | - |
| 2 | Assam Lemon | 0.53 | 0.53 | Liquid | |
| 3 | Banana | 160 | 480 | Chips | |
| 4 | Amla | 92.8 | 649.6 | Juice | |
| 5 | Amla | 325 | 162.5 | Candy | |
| 6 | Amla | 0.8 | 1.6 | Powder | |
| 7 | Lakher Anthur | 32.5 | 22.50 | Candy | |
| 8 | Ginger | 6.5 | 32.50 | Beer | |
| 9 | Pineapple | 43.8 | 394.2 | Juice | |
| 10 | Dragonfruit | 3.5 | 28 | Malted | |
| 11 | Khawmhma | 18.5 | 18.50 | Candy | |
| 12 | Ginger | 0.097 | 0.485 | Tea | |
| 13 | Lemongrass | 0.102 | 0.51 | Tea | |
| 14 | Gooseberry | 0.9 | 8.1 | Malted | |
| 15 | Guava | 1.2 | 10.80 | Malted | |
| 16 | Pumpkin | 0.07 | 0.63 | Powder | |
| 17 | Chilli | 0.1 | 0.8 | Powder | |
| **TOTAL** | | **687.899** | **1819.255** | | |
| **LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT** | | | | | |

| Product Type | | Volume Processed (MT) | Value of Output (Lakh) | Processing Type | Scheme Support |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Banana Chips | 1.5 | 2 | Chips production | MIDH |
| 2 | Turmeric powder | 1 | 1.5 | Powder | - |
| 3 | Dry Chilli | 5 | 5.5 | Dry and powder form | MIDH |
| 4 | Aonla Candy | 0.5 | 1 | Candy | - |
| 5 | Khawmhma | 0.5 | 1 | Sweetened | - |
| 6 | Tamarind candy | 1 | 2 | Candy | - |
| 7 | Ginger Candy & Powder | 5 | 1.5 | Candy & Powder form | MIDH |
| 8 | Mango | 5 | 2 | Mango Bar, Mango Powder, Mango Pickle | - |
| 9 | Chingit | 0.2 | 0.5 | Powder | - |
| **TOTAL** | | **19.7** | **17** | | |
| **KHAWZAWL DISTRICT** | | | | | |
| **Product Type** | | **Volume Processed (MT)** | **Value of Output (Lakh)** | **Processing Type** | **Scheme Support** |
| 1 | Passion Fruit Juice | 43 | 10.8 | Mechanical Extraction | MIDH |
| **TOTAL** | | **43** | **10.8** | | |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **1050.539 MT**<br>**800-100 lits.**<br>**2000 Boxes**<br>**10000 Bottles** | **2099.58** | | |

## 11. Winery Sector Production and Market

- The winery sector in the State is currently concentrated in Champhai district, with two operational units such as Hnahlan Grape Winery and Champhai Grape Winery producing 2,20,300 litres of wine.
- The combined output value of these wineries is estimated at Rs. 7.2 crore, and at present, the market chain remains largely local, with sales occurring within Mizoram through licensed vendors.

| Sl. No. | Winery Name/ Location | Total Production (litres) | Market Chain (Local /Export/ Online) | Value of Output (Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hnahlan Grape Winery | 56500 | Local Market inside Mizoram through licensed vendors | 2.1 |
| 2. | Champhai Grape Winery | 163800 | Local Market inside Mizoram through license vendors | 5.1 |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **220,300** | **-** | **7.2** |

**12. Handholding Scheme**: Under Chief Minister Hand Holding Scheme several numbers of Progress Partners have been assisted with Govt. funds and Bank Loans during the period under report as under-

i. Progress Partners under CM Handholding Scheme:

| Sl No | District | No. of Progress Partner assisted | Amount of fund / Loan (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 4 | Rs. 3,16,000.00 |
| 2 | Lunglei | 78 | Rs. 61,62,000.00 |
| 3 | Siaha | 24 | Rs. 18,96,000.00 |
| 4 | Kolasib | 23 | Rs. 18,17,000.00 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 58 | Rs. 45,82,000.00 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 36 | Rs. 28,44,000.00 |
| 7 | Mamit | 24 | Rs. 18,96,000.00 |
| 8 | Khawzawl | 20 | Rs. 15,80,000.00 |
| 9 | Saitual | 18 | Rs. 14,22,000.00 |
| 10 | Hnahthial | 12 | Rs. 9,48,000.00 |
| 11 | Champhai | NIL | NIL |
| | **TOTAL** | **297** | **Rs. 2,34,63,000.00** |

ii. Chief Minister's Special Package:

| Sl No | District | No. of Progress Partner assisted | Amount of fund (Rs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 14 | Rs. 2,16,10,000.00 |
| 2 | Lunglei | 10 | Rs. 46,40,000.00 |
| 3 | Siaha | 13 | Rs. 20,10,000.00 |
| 4 | Kolasib | 5 | Rs. 47,50,000.00 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 8 | Rs. 52,80,600.00 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 2 | Rs. 3,60,000.00 |
| 7 | Mamit | 8 | Rs. 51,70,000.00 |
| 8 | Khawzawl | 5 | Rs. 15,30,000.00 |
| 9 | Saitual | 12 | Rs. 19,60,000.00 |
| 10 | Hnahthial | 5 | Rs. 7,60,000.00 |
| 11 | Champhai | 3 | Rs. 50,70,000.00 |
| | **TOTAL** | 85 | Rs. 5,31,40,600.00 |
| (as on 7-11-2025) | | | |

**13.** Establishment of Banana Fibre Extraction Unit:

| Name of Scheme/Sub-Scheme Project | Budget Approved for this FY | Fund Received for this FY | Fund Utilised for this FY | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) | 4315.28 | 2190.28 | 2080.12 | Fund received including SMS |
| National Bamboo Mission (NBM) | 1052.72 | 414.72 | 346.43 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) | 2835.45 | 2119.45 | 2119.45 | |
| National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) | 1010.79 | 1010.79 | 1010.79 | |

## 14. Farmers' Income Contribution

- District-level assessments indicate that horticulture contributes a substantial share of household income, ranging from about 20% to 75%, highlighting the sector's key role in rural livelihoods and income security.
- The average annual income from horticulture varies widely across districts, from aroundRs. 33,000 per household (Mamit) to as high asRs. 1.5 lakh per household (Aizawl) andRs. 1 lakh per household (Khawzawl), reflecting differences in crop mix, market access and commercialisation levels.
- In several districts such as Lunglei, Hnahthial, Serchhip and Khawzawl, horticulture accounts for more than half of household income, confirming its increasing importance as a primary livelihood activity.
- However, districts such as Lawngtlai (20%) and Kolasib (35.5%) show relatively lower dependence on horticulture income, suggesting uneven horticulture intensification and scope for targeted interventions to improve adoption, productivity and market linkage.
- The findings are indicative and based on assessments from horticulture farming communities, and since the data is not derived from a full census or baseline survey, it should be interpreted as an approximate livelihood contribution trend rather than a statistically representative estimate.

| Sl. No. | District | Average Annual Income from Horticulture | Share of Household Income (%) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 1.5 Lakh per household | 50-60% | Assessment made from Horticulture Farming Communities only, and it is not Census/ baseline survey report base |
| 2 | Lunglei | 50,000/- per household | 50-75% | |
| 3 | Mamit | 33,000/- per household | 58% | |
| 4 | Siaha | 62,000/- per household | 55% | |
| 5 | Champhai | 75,540/- per household | 44% | |
| 6 | Kolasib | 61,032/- per household | 35.5% | |
| 7 | Hnahthial | 60,000/- per household | 60% | |
| 8 | Saitual | 90,000/- per household | 40% | |
| 9 | Serchhip | 50,000/- to 60,000/- per household | 50-70% | |
| 10 | Lawngtlai | 38,000/- per household | 20% | |
| 11 | Khawzawl | 1 lakh per household | 63% | |

**15. Climate Resilience, Risk Management & Sustainability**

a. **The data highlights** a significant investment in sustainable agriculture, specifically through the cultivation of Bamboo, which covers an area of 3,000 hectares. This focus on climate-resilient crops is complemented by the high adoption of modern irrigation methods. For fruit and vegetable crops, there has been a 100% adoption rate of water-saving techniques, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation, spanning 1,045 hectares.

b. **Climate Shock Impacts**: Despite these proactive measures, the document records the tangible effects of climate shocks on infrastructure. It notes that 240 greenhouse units sustained damages specifically due to Cyclone Remal. The report concludes by stating that assistance for the recovery process is currently underway to address these damages.

c. **Non-cluster-based farming**: The traditional farming system where the farmers cultivate their choice crops in their respective plot of lands which scattered here and there create lots of problems in aggregating their farm produces which unfortunately discourage economic crop yield. This farming system also discourages creation of cluster-based infrastructure such as Farm Road connectivity, Community Water storage structures, Protected cultivation (Green House, Poly House etc.), Geo-mapping, Collection Centre, Pack House, Cold Storage facilities etc.

d. **Inaccessibility of farming clusters**: One of the biggest challenges in Horticulture development in the State is poor road connectivity to farm lands. Horticulture clusters, be it Orange Orchards, Pineapple gardens, banana gardens, ginger cluster etc., are mostly on the hill slope hardly accessible by road in good weather. By the time our farm clusters are connected by all-weather roads, our horticulture crop production and productivity will be doubled, and cost of production will be by then be much lower and cost of our food items will also be considerably reduced accordingly.

e. **Shortage of Processing Unit / Entrepreneurs**: Large scale production of horticulture crops such as Ginger, Turmeric, Banana, Pineapple, Dragon fruit, Cabbage etc. automatically calls for processing unit and reliable entrepreneurs which unfortunately are void in the State in the present scenario. It is expected that these problems may be solved in the coming years with the Government interventions.

f. **Non availability of Horticulture wholesale market**: Wholesale market provides platform for various fresh and processed / semi-processed farm produces for producers and wholesalers both profitable in a symbiotic manner. However, non-existence of such kind of facility even in our capital city invites participation of layers of intermediaries causing exorbitant rates of our farm produces.

# Animal Husbandry & Veterinary

## 1. Sector Overview

The sector provides income to 39% of the households of Mizoram, which is about 87,606 households (Department sample survey report) while 60% used livestock farming as their main source of income. This can be translated as: 52,000 households were fully dependent on livestock for their survival. Nearly 90 per cent of the rural households keep at least one species of livestock. Despite the challenges and repeated outbreaks of African Swine Fever, the sector shows resiliency and the same is reflected in the State Flagship Policy of 'Mizoram Handholding Scheme'. The Animal Husbandry is opted for by 48% of all the progress partners seeking assistance through the Handholding Scheme.

## 2. Consumption Pattern & Nutrition Scenario

### a. Meat Consumption and Trends

The Total production of meat from Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Goats, Pigs and poultry during 2024-25 was estimated at 16742 tonnes (provisional). Out of the total meat production (including poultry meat) Poultry accounted for the highest quantity with 38.48 percent followed by pigs with a share of 30.89 percent, and beef meat accounted for 27.65 percent of the total meat production.

Due to the increase in disposable income and the shift of consumers from high carb to high protein diet, the supply-demand gap is increasing further. The state consumed Rs 269 crores worth of meat during 2024-25, out of which 30% is imported from outside the state.

### b. Milk Consumption and Nutritional Gap

As per reports of the Integrated Sample Survey, the estimated total milk production during 2024-2025 was 25431 tonnes (provisional). The per capita availability of milk per day in Mizoram is worked out to be 47.39 gms against the Indian Council of Medical Research recommendation of 240 gms of milk per day per individual.

### c. Egg Consumption and Nutritional Gap

The estimated total egg production during 2024-2025 was 400.062 lakhs (provisional) of which 229 lakhs were Desi and 171 lakhs were improved variety. The recommendation made by nutritional experts is 180 eggs per year for an individual to maintain good health however however, the per capita availability of eggs Mizoram during 2024-2025 worked out to be 27 eggs per year

## 3. Production Performance and Key Trends

### a) Milk Production Trends

The overall milk production in Mizoram shows a declining trend from 2019-20 to 2022-23, falling from 26,698 tonnes (2019-20) to 24,481 tonnes (2022-23), after which it slightly recovered to 25,431 tonnes in 2023-24 and remained at the same level in 2024-25 (provisional).

A key feature is that crossbred cattle contribute the dominant share of milk production (around 91–92%), while indigenous cattle contribute only about 8–9%, indicating that the sector's milk performance depends heavily on crossbred productivity and its related inputs such as fodder, feed and breeding services.

| Estimated milk production in Mizoram (Tonnes) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Crossbred** | **Indigenous** | **Total** |
| 2019-2020 | 24501 | 2197 | 26698 |
| 2020-2021 | 23186 | 2192 | 25378 |
| 2021-2022 | 22549 | 2039 | 24588 |
| 2022-2023 | 22390 | 2091 | 24481 |
| 2023-2024 | 23322 | 2091 | 25431 |
| 2024-2025 | 23322 (prov.) | 2091 (prov.) | 25431 (prov.) |

**b) Egg Production Trend**

Estimated egg production in Mizoram shows an overall declining trend from 2019-20 to 2023-24, falling from 433 lakh eggs (2019-20) to 382 lakh eggs (2023-24), mainly due to a sharp reduction in Desi egg production (from 274 lakh to 199 lakh).

However, in 2024-25, total production recovered to 400 lakh eggs (provisional), driven largely by an improvement in Desi eggs (229 lakh), while Improved variety eggs slightly declined (from 183 lakh in 2023-24 to 171 lakh in 2024-25). This indicates that backyard/desi poultry performance remains the key driver of Mizoram's egg production trend.

| Estimated Egg Production in Mizoram (in lakh No.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Desi** | **Improved** | **Total** |
| 2019-2020 | 274 | 159 | 433 |
| 2020-2021 | 246 | 177 | 423 |
| 2021-2022 | 219 | 181 | 400 |
| 2022-2023 | 221 | 176 | 397 |
| 2023-2024 | 199 | 183 | 382 |
| 2024-25 | 229 | 171 | 400 |

**c) Meat Production Trend**

Estimated meat production in Mizoram shows a clear recovery trend after a decline in 2020-21 and 2021-22. Total meat production fell from 16,533 tonnes (2019-20) to 14,850 tonnes (2021-22), but then steadily increased to 15,528 tonnes (2022-23) and reached the highest level at 16,742 tonnes in 2023-24 (provisional).

The dominant drivers of total meat production are Pig and Poultry, with poultry showing the strongest growth (from 2,232 tonnes in 2019-20 to 6,443 tonnes in 2023-24), reflecting expansion of commercial poultry and rising market demand. Meanwhile, pig meat declined sharply from 8,128 tonnes (2019-20) to 4,806 tonnes (2021-22) likely linked to disease and productivity shocks (notably ASF), but later recovered gradually to 5,171 tonnes in 2023-24.

| Estimated Meat Production in Mizoram (in tonnes) (Provisional) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Cattle** | **Buffalo** | **Goats** | **Pigs** | **Poultry** | **Mithun** | **Total** |
| 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 |
| 2022-2023 | 4185 | 191 | 192 | 4886 | 5999 | 75 | 15528 |
| 2023-2024 | 4630 | 269* | 229 | 5171 | 6443 | - | 16742 |

## 4. Demand–Supply Gap of Livestock Products

### a) Demand gap table for milk, eggs, meat

The key economic concern in Mizoram's livestock sector is the very high demand–supply gap, especially in milk and eggs, showing that the State remains far from nutritional self-sufficiency as per ICMR standards.

Mizoram faces a major deficit in milk and eggs, as the milk requirement of 1,28,705 tonnes against an availability of only 25,431 tonnes results in a demand gap of 1,03,274 tonnes, while for eggs, the requirement of 2,645 lakh numbers against availability of 400 lakh numbers leaves a gap of 2,245 lakh eggs; comparatively, the meat deficit is smaller, with a requirement of 18,233 tonnes and availability of 16,742 tonnes, resulting in a gap of 1,491 tonnes, indicating meat production is closer to demand though still inadequate.

| Demand Gap of Major Livestock Products for 2024-25 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Item** | **Requirement According to ICMR* Recommendation** | **Availability** | **Demand Gap** |
| 1 | Milk | 128705 Tonnes | 25431 Tonnes | 103274 Tonnes |
| 2 | Eggs | 2645 Lakh nos | 400 Lakh nos | 2245 Lakh nos |
| 3 | Meat | 18233 Tonnes | 16742 Tonnes | 1491 Tonnes |
| Note: 30% of the meat available is imported from other states. | | | | |

### b) Per capita availability against ICMR norms

Per capita availability of key livestock products in Mizoram remains significantly below ICMR nutritional recommendations, as milk availability is only 47.42 gms/day against the recommended 240 gms/day, egg availability is only 27 eggs/year against the recommended 180 eggs/year, while meat availability is relatively closer at 11.40 kg/year against the recommended 12.41 kg/year, indicating that the most critical nutritional gaps are in milk and egg consumption.

| Sl no | Item | Per Capita Availability | ICMR Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Milk | 47.42 gms/day | 240 gms/day |
| 2 | Egg | 27 nos/year | 180 nos /year |
| 3 | Meat | 11. 40 kg/year | 12.41 g/year |

## 5. Import of Livestock Products

In calendar year 2024, Mizoram imported livestock products valued at Rs. 364.71 crore, including 1,265 MT of poultry meat valued at Rs. 37.95 crore, 1,545 MT of beef valued at Rs. 77.25 crore, 94.64 lakh litres of milk valued at Rs. 78.55 crore, and 42 lakh eggs valued at Rs. 3.36 crore, along with major input imports such as 6.1 lakh day-old chicks valued at Rs. 36.60 crore, 1,165.1 MT of cattle feed valued at Rs. 4.07 crore, 8,873.4 MT of pig feed valued at Rs. 35.49 crore, and 14,069.1 MT of poultry feed valued at Rs. 91.44 crore, indicating strong dependence on outside markets for both livestock products and feed inputs.

| Sl No | Product | Quantity | Value (Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Poultry meat (MT) | 1265 | 37.95 |
| 2 | Beef (MT) | 1545 | 77.25 |
| 3 | Milk (lakhs litres) | 94.64 | 78.55 |
| 4 | Egg (lakhs nos) | 42 | 3.36 |
| 5 | Day-old Chicks (lakh nos) | 6.1 | 36.60 |
| 6 | Cattle feed (MT) | 1165.1 | 4.07 |
| 7 | Pig Feed (MT) | 8873.4 | 35.49 |
| 8 | Poultry feed (MT) | 14069.1 | 91.44 |
| | **Total Import value** | **27060.34** | **364.71** |

(Note: Data collected from AH &Vety Checkgate, Vairengte and Monetary Value is calculated from the current price)

## 6. Sectoral Performance & Key Achievements

The State is committed to achieving self-sufficiency in meat, milk and eggs and in connection with this, several milestones have been achieved. With the support from the National Livestock Mission Scheme, 76 nos of commercial piggery farms were established through an entrepreneurship model. The ultimate aim of the farms is to meet the piglet demand of the state.

Milk production is heavily attributed by fodder deficiency, and to address this, expansion of fodder cultivation by another 70 acres at AH & Vety Fodder Farm, Thenzawl is completed. A programme for the distribution of fodder to the farmers was organised under the Chief Guest of Hon'ble Minister of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Dept, Pu C Lalsawivunga.

Mithun farming is still an important economic activity for 41 nos of villages in Mizoram. To strengthen the activities, a development plan is implemented by the establishment of 'Breed Conservation and Multiplication Centre for Mithun' at Thenzawl. A society-based project, 'Mithun Multiplication Centre at Lungkawlh' is also implemented through Schemes of the North Eastern Councils.

In the FY 2024–25, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department mobilized revenue through livestock-related services such as meat inspection, licensing and

veterinary interventions, with Rs. 27,44,629 collected from surgical operations, Rs. 14,78,090 from gate entry and inspection, and Rs. 16,66,615 from farms, reflecting a growing base of service delivery and internal revenue generation in the livestock sector.

| Source of revenue | Amount collected | Year |
|---|---|---|
| Surgical Operation | Rs. 27,44,629/- | 2024 – 2025 |
| Gate entry/ Inspection | Rs. 14,78,090/- | 2024– 2025 |
| Farm | Rs. 16,66,615/- | |

## 7. Major Policy Intervention and Outcomes

### a) National Livestock Mission

The State achieved the first position among the northeastern states for the implementation of the schemes. It also ranked 9th position nationally, which was awarded during the 'Entrepreneurship Development Conclave' held at Pune on 13th January 2025. A subsidy worth Rs 8.00 crores is disbursed to the entrepreneurs establishing commercial farms under the schemes. Through the Scheme, 76 commercial farms are established by the entrepreneur for piglet production.

### b) Rastriya Gokul Mission:

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is implemented since December 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of the bovine population, and enhancement of milk productivity and production. The main activities are artificial insemination of low productivity cattle by using superior semen. The activities is enhanced further by using sex sorted semen for the targeted production of female calf since male calf is considered as un-economical.

This scheme also supports Mithun Development by establishing 'Breed Conservation and Development centre for Mithun' at Thenzawl AH & Vety Farm complex. During the year 2024- 2025, 2307 nos of Artificial Insemination was performed by using Sexed Sorted Semen for production of superior female calf.

### c) National Animal Diseases Control programme (NADCP)

NADCP is launched in Sept 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Aims to control FMD by 2025 with 100% vaccination, and its eventual Eradication by 2030. It is a Central Sector scheme where 100% of Funds shall be provided by the Central Gov't. The programme was first designated for FMD & Brucellosis, then PPR-EP & CSF-CP were included since 2022.

| Vaccination Coverage During 2024-2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **CSF Round 2** | **FMD (Round 3)** | **FMD (Round 4)** | **PPR (Round 2)** |
| | Start Date-02-12-24 | Start Date-14-12-23 | Start Date-10-09-24 | Start Date- 12-12-24 |
| | End Date- 28-01-25 | End Date-31-05-24 | End Date-10-11-24 | End Date-28-02-25 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 8867 | 1233 | 1259 | 383 |
| Lunglei | 3333 | 433 | 524 | 45 |
| Siaha | 1387 | 1503 | 707 | 1294 |
| Champhai | 2945 | 4173 | 1023 | 206 |
| Kolasib | 3036 | 709 | 846 | 260 |
| Serchhip | 3580 | 919 | 719 | 289 |
| Lawngtlai | 490 | 1010 | 722 | 160 |
| Mamit | 1241 | 334 | 279 | 72 |
| Khawzawl | 2175 | 592 | 472 | 186 |
| Saitual | 1213 | 1049 | 1000 | 106 |
| Hnahthial | 1898 | 111 | 101 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 30165 | 12066 | 7652 | 3011 |

**d) Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries-Mobile Veterinary Unit (ESVHD-MVU)**

Under the Government of India scheme, Mobile Veterinary Services have been introduced to ensure that veterinary assistance is easily accessible to the public. It was implemented in Mizoram on 1st February 2023, with a total of 26 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) established across 26 blocks. Each block is equipped with one Veterinarian, one Para-Veterinarian, and one Driver.

**e) Intervention under NABARD**

To increase the availability of local feeds, a feed plant is established at Lengpui. The Department also established Boar semen station at Lawngtlai, Saitual, Khawzawl, Hnahthial and Darlawn.

| Name of schemes/Sub schemes/project | Budget approved for the FY (Rs. in lakh) | Fund received for this FY | Fund utilized for this FY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NLM | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| RGM | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| NABARD RIDF | 436.19 | 436.19 | 436.19 |
| NEC | Rs 1201 | Rs 1201 | Rs 1201 |
| ASCAD | Rs 107.96 (CSS) + Rs 44.10 (SMS) | Rs 26.99 (CSS) + Rs 13.49 (SMS) | Rs 40.48 |
| LH&DC | Rs 60.38 | Rs 60.38 | Rs 60.38 |
| ESVHD- MVU (90:10) | Rs 469.97 (CSS) + Rs 52.22 (SMS) | Rs 117.49 (CSS)+ Rs 13.05 (SMS) | Rs 130.54 |

## 8. Animal Health & Disease Control

- In the year 2024, African Swine Fever remained the most severe animal health crisis in Mizoram, affecting 258 outbreak villages and resulting in 14,950 deaths, with 24,177 pigs culled as part of containment measures, and 4,035 families impacted, highlighting its significant socio-economic burden on rural livelihoods.

- In contrast, no outbreaks were reported for Foot and Mouth Disease, Avian Flu, or Swine Fever, indicating relative control of these diseases during the same period.
- **ASF Compensation (GOI Share 50: State Share 50)**
  - 25% of compensation i.e. Rs 9.33 Lakh from GOI and Rs 9.33 lakh from State matching share amounting to Rs 18.66 Lakh was received and distributed to 235 nos. of families whose animal were culled due to ASF during the year 2023.
  - As part of capacity building, a total number of 10 veterinarians and 25 paravets were trained under this programme during 2023.

| Name of Diseases | Number of outbreak villages | Total deaths due to diseases | Total Culled | Total families affected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASF (2024) | 258 | 14950 | 24177 | 4035 |

## 9. Veterinary Infrastructure & Service Delivery

- A major strength of Mizoram's veterinary service network is that each district has at least one Veterinary Hospital or Polyclinic, ensuring basic institutional veterinary support across the State.
- In terms of service reach, Aizawl has the highest infrastructure coverage, with 18 dispensaries, 15 Rural Animal Health Centres, and 4 Mobile Veterinary Units, making it the most well-served district.
- Lunglei also has strong outreach, supported by 12 Rural Animal Health Centres along with 3 veterinary sub-centres and 4 Mobile Veterinary Units, highlighting robust rural service coverage.
- Mobile Veterinary Units are a key delivery mechanism, with the highest concentration in Aizawl and Lunglei at 4 units each, followed by Lawngtlai and Mamit with 3 units each, reflecting prioritization of field-based services in larger and remote districts.
- At the same time, certain districts such as Khawzawl, Hnahthial and Saitual have lower rural infrastructure coverage, with fewer centres and fewer MVUs, indicating scope for strengthening last-mile veterinary access in smaller districts.

| Name of district | Total number of Veterinary Hospitals/polyclinics | Total number of dispensaries | Total number of Rural Animal Health Centres | Number of Mobile Veterinary units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 1 | 18 | 15 | 4 |
| Lunglei | 1 | 6 | 12+(3 vety sub centres) | 4 |
| Siaha | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lawngtlai | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Champhai | 1 | 2+(4 surveillance offices) | 6 | 2 |
| Serchhip | 1 | 7 | 2+(3 vety sub centres | 2 |
| Kolasib | 1 | 6+ (2 surveillance offices) | 3 | 2 |
| Mamit | 1 | 4+(2 surveillance offices) | 10 | 3 |
| Saitual | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Khawzawl | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Hnahthial | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

## 10. Livestock Population and Breed Profile

| Sl. No | District | Cattle | Buffalo | Mithun | Horse/Pony | Pig | Goat | Sheep | Poultry (fowl) | Duck |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mamit | 369 | - | - | 2 | 10795 | 1967 | 19 | 53976 | 1350 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 790 | 1 | - | 3 | 12146 | 662 | 10 | 27476 | 1086 |
| 3 | Aizawl | 1816 | - | - | 16 | 23439 | 754 | 13 | 149664 | 815 |
| 4 | Champhai | 2794 | 196 | 1611 | 6 | 6983 | 214 | 70 | 38928 | 1935 |
| 5 | Serchhip | 519 | 45 | 821 | 10 | 7391 | 458 | 6 | 30034 | 148 |
| 6 | Lunglei | 1005 | - | - | 2 | 12644 | 2785 | - | 90346 | 7058 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai | 3214 | 141 | 64 | 13 | 14398 | 5327 | 4 | 122288 | 10586 |
| 8 | Siaha | 1134 | 458 | 1414 | - | 10720 | 2425 | 135 | 55574 | 3427 |
| 9 | Saitual | 1012 | 134 | 252 | 20 | 7782 | 306 | - | 23664 | 306 |
| 10 | Hnahthial | 148 | - | - | - | 5816 | 116 | - | 17224 | 177 |
| 11 | Khawzawl | 241 | 140 | 135 | 58 | 5657 | 191 | - | 12377 | 18 |
| | **TOTAL** | **13042** | **1115** | **4297** | **130** | **117673** | **15205** | **257** | **621541** | **26706** |

## 11. Feed and Fodder Scenario

| Parameter | Requirement (Million Tonnes) | Availability | Gap (MT) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 850.9 | 577.3 | 273.6 (32%) | Source: Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute |
| Dry | 530.2 | 471.9 | 58.3 (10%) | |

## 12. Farmers' income contribution.

The livestock sector provides a substantial income base for rural households, with the average annual income ranging from Rs. 1.20 lakh to Rs. 3.00 lakh, and it is reported that 60 percent of livestock farmers derive about 98 percent of their household income from livestock, implying that nearly 52,000 households in Mizoram are almost fully dependent on livestock for livelihoods, as highlighted in the Socio-Economic Impact of ASF in Mizoram report by the Department of Economics, Pachhunga University College.

| Household Engaged in Livestock Farming | |
|---|---|
| **Livestock** | **Household engaged** |
| Piggery | 47479 |
| Cattle | 1976 |
| Poultry | 34826 |
| Mithun | 522 |
| Goat | 2803 |
| **Total** | **87,606** |

### 13. Credit & Insurance

- **Livestock credit under NLM**

| Scheme type | No. of farmers covered | Credit disbursed |
|---|---|---|
| National Livestock Mission | 80 | 23.80 crores |

| Insurance coverage | |
|---|---|
| **Animal** | **Farmer Covered** |
| Piggery | 140 |
| Cattle | 300 |
| Mithun | 300 |
| Goat | 50 |
| Total | 790 |

### 14. Value Addition, Processing and Market Development

A key infrastructure support in the livestock value chain is the Animal Feed Processing Unit located at Ramrikawn, which has a production capacity of 50 MT per day and manufactures pig feed, poultry feed, and cattle feed, thereby strengthening feed availability and supporting growth of commercial livestock and poultry farming.

## Fisheries

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Sustainable Development of Fishery Sector in the state of Mizoram for nutritional security and livelihood support in the main objective of the Sector.

Out of the estimated State potential of about 24000 hectares suitable for fish culture only around 26.53% i.e**.** 6367.58 hectare is developed in the form of ponds for fish culture till date. The culture sector is estimated to engage around 22661 nos. of fish farmers.

The State has 17 rivers with a combined length of around 1750 kms and 2 medium Hydro-electric Reservoirs namely Serlui B HEP Reservoir and Tuirial HEP Reservoir. The capture sector is estimated to provide source of income directly and indirectly to around 6000 individuals.

**2. Implementation of Schemes/Projects**

**a. Bana Kaih (Hand Holding)** - The "Bana Kaih" (Handholding) Policy in Mizoram is a flagship government scheme to support and uplift the livelihoods of its citizens through financial and skill-based assistance. It aims to provide collateral-free loans, credit guarantees, and interest subsidies for selected individuals and projects, helping to improve economic well-being across various sectors.

Under the scheme 18 beneficiaries has been selected for sanction of loan for fish culture under Handholding scheme.

**b. Chief Minister's Special Package:** The "CM Special Package" in Mizoram is part of the state's flagship Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme, which aims a grant-in-aid of up to ₹1 lakh for those unable to take out loans.

Under this scheme 201 nos. of beneficiaries have been selected under Fisheries sector.

**c. <u>CSS & CS</u>**

**Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):**

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a scheme to develop India's fisheries sector in a socially inclusive, economically viable, and ecologically healthy way. The scheme is being implemented from 2020-2021 to 2024-2025 across all states and union territories. The sharing pattern of the Scheme is 54:6;40 between Govt of India, Govt of Mizoram and the beneficiaries respectively.

The total fund received from Government of India under PMMSY is during 2024-2025 is Rs. 651.5675 lakhs and Rs. 72.40 lakhs as State Matching Share from the State Government. The achievement during the year during 2024-2025 are as follows:

- **New ponds:** Financial assistance is given to 250 nos. of beneficiaries for construction of new ponds covering a total of 50 hectares throughout the 11 districts of the state.
- **Fingerling Rearing areas**: Financial assistance is given 350 nos. of beneficiaries from all the district of Mizoram for construction of a total of 70 hectares of new fingerling area.
- Inputs such as fish seeds & feeds are provided to cover 50 hectare of water area.
- **Ornamental fish breeding:** For promotion of Ornamental fish business, assistance is given to 3 nos. of entrepreneurs from Aizawl District for establishment of Backyard Ornamental fish rearing unit. Another 3 youth entrepreneurs from Aizawl are assisted for establishment of Mediu Scale Ornamental Rearing unit.
- Support for establishment of Live Fish Vending Centra is given to 1 (one) beneficiary from Aizawl District.
- Financial assistance is given to 1(one) beneficiary from Lunglei District for establishment of Ice Plant.

- Biofloc fish culture : Financial assistance is given to 1(one) beneficiary each from Aizawl and Kolasib and 3 beneficiaries from Champhai District for establishment of Biofloc fish culture

### 3. Farmers (District-wise)

| District | No of Fish Farmers | Women *Farmers* | No of SHG/FFPO's engaged |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 1802 | 450 | **Nil** |
| Lunglei | 2036 | 305 | **Nil** |
| Saiha | 1841 | 312 | **Nil** |
| Kolasib | 3958 | 474 | **1** |
| Mamit | 3415 | 443 | **1** |
| Lawngtlai | 2868 | 421 | **Nil** |
| Serchhip | 1915 | 287 | **Nil** |
| Champhai | 1978 | 336 | **Nil** |
| Saitual | 942 | 197 | **Nil** |
| Khawzawl | 1160 | 150 | **Nil** |
| Hnahthial | 746 | 119 | **Nil** |
| **TOTAL** | **22661** | **3494** | **2** |

### 4. Fish Production, Area and Revenue Collected (District-wise)

| District | Water area under fisheries | Total Production (MT) | Productivity (kg/ha) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 501.71 | 416.52 | 830.20 | Production is estimated as the potential production. Actual Catch data of every individual farmers is not recorded. |
| Lunglei | 647.61 | 484.08 | 747.49 | |
| Saiha | 525.21 | 494.22 | 941.00 | |
| Kolasib | 1270.21 | 1710.58 | 1346.69 | |
| Mamit | 1209.41 | 1683.7 | 1392.17 | |
| Lawngtlai | 889.39 | 849.57 | 955.23 | |
| Serchhip | 484.69 | 460.4 | 949.89 | |
| Champhai | 532.75 | 577.69 | 1084.35 | |
| Saitual | 99.2 | 61.01 | 615.02 | |
| Khawzawl | 119.2 | 66.92 | 561.41 | |
| Hnahthial | 88.2 | 47.49 | 538.44 | |
| **Total** | **6367.58** | **6852.16** | | |

### 5. Fish Feed and Fish Seed – Production and Imports

**Fish Seeds**

| District | Hatcheries/ Fish seed Farms | Fish seed production | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kolasib | 7 | 150 | A total of 4475 qtls of High Protein pelleted fish feeds are |
| Mamit | 1 | 20 | |
| Serchhip | 1 | 40 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawngtlai | 1 | 15 | distributed worth Rs 135.75 lakh |
| Lunglei | 1 | 3 | |
| Saitual | 1 | 10 | |
| Aizawl | 1 | 12 | |

## 6. Water Resource & Potential

| Water Resource type | Potential (Ha/Km) | Uilized area (Ha) | Unutlised area (Ha) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponds and Tanks | 24000 | 6367.58 | 17632.42 | 26.53% utilized for fish culture |
| Rivers | 1750 km | 1750 km | | |
| Reservoirs | 8000 | 8000 | | |
| Lakes | 10 | 10 | | |

## 7. Species-wise production

| Species | Production(MT/Nos) | Share of trade (%) | Indigenous/Exotic |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common Carp | 1713 | 23.95 | Exotic |
| Rohu | 1028 | 14.37 | Indian Major Carp |
| Mrigal | 1028 | 14.37 | Indian Major Carp |
| Grass carp | 1413 | 19.75 | Exotic |
| Catla | 1371 | 19.16 | Indian Major Carp |
| Others | 600 | 8.39 | |

## 8. Post Harvest Loses and Value Addition

| Product type | Estimated post-harvest loss (%) | Processed product (Dried/smoked/frozen) | Volume processed (MT) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smoked fish | Not Avaiilable | Smoked | 300 | estimated |

## 9. Fish farmers income contribution

| District | Average annual Income | Share of fisheries in household income | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mizoram** | Rs. 60,694 | 34.92% | The average fish pond area per farmer is 0.28 Ha and average income is estimated from potential production of the average area and farm gate price of Rs. 200/kg. Household income is taken as Rs. 173521 as per Mizoram Statistical Handbook 2022 |

## 10. Infrastructure and Post Harvest facilities

| Facility type (Cold Storage, Processing Unit, Market | District | Capacity | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cold Storage | Aizawl | 10 MT | Yet to be commissioned |
| Ice plant | Aizawl | 2 MT per day | Renovation ongoing. Private Ice-plant operation not recorded |
| | Kolasib | 2 MT per day | |

**11. Employment & Livelihood**

| District | Farmers employed | Women engaged |
|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 1802 | 450 |
| Lunglei | 2036 | 305 |
| Saiha | 1841 | 312 |
| Kolasib | 3958 | 474 |
| Mamit | 3415 | 443 |
| Lawngtlai | 2868 | 421 |
| Serchhip | 1915 | 287 |
| Champhai | 1978 | 336 |
| Saitual | 942 | 197 |
| Khawzawl | 1160 | 150 |
| Hnahthial | 746 | 119 |
| **TOTAL** | **22661** | **3494** |

**12. Revenue Collection**

| Source of Revenue | Amount Collected (Lakh) | Year |
|---|---|---|
| Rents of Kiosks and fish seed sales from Department farms etc | Rs. 3.18 lakhs | 2024-2025 |

## Land Revenue, Soil & Water Conservation

**1. Sectoral Overview**

Depletion of Surface water and ground water in Mizoram and irregular rainfall, drought, global warming, even laymen above 50 years, with limited scientific research 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.

## 2. Achievements made in the sector during 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Names of Projects | Expenditure (Rs. In lakh) | No. of beneficiary/ farmer |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Soil & Water Conservation under RKVY RAFTAAR | 170.00 | 290 |
| 2 | Creation of Rubber Plantation in Mizoram for the Implementation of Chief Minister's Rubber Mission (Phase – I) under NABARD RIDF-XXX) | 1364.14 | 936 |
| 3 | Infrastructural establishment of LRS&WC Complexes at Serchhip and Kolasib District under SASCI Part-I (Untied-Additional) during 2024-25 | 756.00 | NA |
| 5 | Springshed Based Watershed Development Works at Tlangsam under NABARD WDF | 14.12 | 55 |
| 6 | Enhancement of the Economic value of existing Arecanut Plantations in Kolasib & Mamit Districts of Mizoram under NEC | 185.95 | 2460 |
| 7 | Training cum seminar on the scientific method of cultivation of arecanut & pest management for farmers of Mizoram under Handholding scheme | 5.07 | 350 |
| 8 | Construction of Link Road (Formation cutting) for Rubber and Arecanut Plantations in Mizoram under NABARD RIDF-XXIX | 464.09 | 600 |

## 3. Crop wise/District wise Farmer's Statistics (2024-25): Government funded

| Sl. No. | Name of District | COFFEE | | RUBBER | | BROOM | | ARECANUT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls. | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls |
| 1 | Aizawl | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2 | Kolasib | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 3 | Lawngtlai | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 4 | Lunglei | 8.5 | NA | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 5 | Mamit | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6 | Siaha | Included in Lawngtlai District | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Champhai | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 8 | Khawzawl | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | Saitual | Included in Aizawl District | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Hnahthial | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 11 | Serchhip | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | **TOTAL:** | **11.5** | **NA** | **1** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** |

## Crop wise/District wise Farmer's Statistics (2024-25): Private

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Coffee | | Rubber | | Broom | | Arecanut | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls. | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls | Area in Ha. | Production In Qtls |
| 1 | Aizawl | Nil | 131.5 | 47 | 346.5 | 683.5 | 1052 | 35 | 522.4 |
| 2 | Kolasib | 20 | 40 | 1000 | 3500.6 | 555.3 | 14610.3 | 3720.9 | 135578.79 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Lawngtlai | 31 | 290 | 77 | NIL | 800 | 1700 | 169 | NA |
| 4 | Lunglei | 22 | 4 | 274.5 | 595 | 1224 | 17715 | 827 | 831.5 |
| 5 | Mamit | 180 | 38.35 | 810 | 17239.8 | 3435 | 13576.9 | 4125 | 53704.7 |
| 6 | Siaha | Included in Lawngtlai District | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Champhai | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 8 | Khawzawl | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | Saitual | Included in Aizawl District | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Hnahthial | 5 | 1 | 28 | NA | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 24 | 19.95 | 120 | 65 | 20 | 40 | 85 | NA |
| | **TOTAL:** | **282** | **524.8** | **2356.5** | **21746.9** | **6720.8** | **48698.2** | **8965.9** | **190639.39** |

**Source: LRS&WC**

# Irrigation & Water Resources

## 1. Sectoral Overview

| Aspect | Key points |
|---|---|
| Departmental role | Ensures agricultural sustainability, food security, and rural development through surface and groundwater management and irrigation infrastructure expansion/modernization. |
| Need for irrigation in Mizoram | Despite average annual rainfall > 2,000 mm, rainfall is seasonal/irregular/unreliable → need to expand irrigation potential for agricultural development. |
| Key approaches mentioned | Strategic planning and implementation of schemes such as PMKSY and CADWM; adoption of technologies including solar-powered water systems. |
| Modernization via National Hydrology Project | Real-time monitoring systems, decision support tools (flood & reservoir management), geo-spatial mapping, and capacity building in hydrological techniques to enable data-driven governance. |

## 2. Key indicators

| Key indicator / achievement area | Achievement / status reported | Quantitative details |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation coverage expansion | Increased irrigation potential/coverage through multiple irrigation schemes including PMKSY and RIDF-supported projects; improved cropping intensity and productivity (reported). | Total irrigation coverage expanded to 28% of WRC potential area. |
| Minor Irrigation projects implemented | Numerous minor irrigation projects executed (surface water harvesting, groundwater development, solar pumping systems). | 497 completed minor irrigation projects; CCA 20,789 ha; WRC potential 74,644 ha (district-wise table provided). |

| Key indicator / achievement area | Achievement / status reported | Quantitative details |
|---|---|---|
| Solar pumps for sustainable irrigation (PM-KUSUM) | Component B being implemented; supports reliable/eco-friendly irrigation power; replaces diesel pumps; reduces costs and improves productivity (reported). | Allocation: 1,700 standalone solar pump units (current phase). |
| RTDAS expansion under National Hydrology Project | Additional RTDAS stations commissioned and real-time data being received at State Data Centre. | 7 RTDAS stations commissioned (during the reported financial year); real-time data from 81 stations received; groundwater monitored at 20 piezometer stations (6-hour transmission). |
| Flood Warning System (Tlawng River) | Early Flood Warning System installed; developed in partnership with NERIST; inaugurated 9 June 2025; under development. | Installed across 8 critical locations along Tlawng River. |
| Mizoram State Water Informatics Centre (Mz-SWIC) | Established for digital water governance: integration, transparency, analytics; to be a centralized hub for hydrological data and tools. | Cabinet approval 13 Feb 2025; notified 2 May 2025; soft launch 9 Jun 2025. |
| Mz-WRIS Portal | Portal for open visualizations and downloadable datasets (from RTDAS); under development. | Status: under development |

**3) Brief write-up of implementation of schemes/projects (category-wise)**

**3(a) CSS & CS**

| Scheme / programme | What it covers | Funding pattern | Notes/status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minor Irrigation Schemes under PMKSY – Har Khet Ko Pani | Approach roads, water harvesting structures/diversion weir, irrigation channel, field channel, field drains, farm road, land leveling & shaping. | 90:10 (Central Assistance : State Share). | Minor irrigation projects implemented; contributes to irrigation coverage expansion. |
| Groundwater Irrigation Schemes (under PMKSY – Har Khet Ko Pani) | Groundwater development via dug wells, dug-cum-bore wells (hard rock shallow aquifers), shallow/deep tube wells (alluvium prolific aquifers); | 90:10 (Central : State). | Intended for irrigation potential creation through groundwater exploration. |

| Scheme / programme | What it covers | Funding pattern | Notes/status |
|---|---|---|---|
| | promotes drip/sprinkler irrigation. | | |
| Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) under CADWMP | Addresses low utilization of created irrigation potential by improving distribution systems, land development (leveling/shaping), and improved agriculture for intensive cultivation. | Funding pattern noted as 50:50 (Central Grant : State Share). | Scheme was "avoided till recently" due to high State share requirement. |
| Anti-Erosion & Flood Management Programme (under AIBP) | Controls erosion due to heavy rain/long monsoon; checks further damage to agricultural fields. | 80:20 (Central Grant : State Share); release in two instalments in a year. | Implementation challenged due to increased State matching share (as per guideline change). |
| RMIS (Minor Irrigation Census & Census of Water Bodies) | Quinquennial census of minor irrigation schemes; builds database; supports groundwater availability estimation and planning. | 100% Central Assistance (as stated for RMIS). | 7th MIC + 2nd CWB + 1st Springs + 1st Major/Medium (ref year 2022–23) being taken up. |
| PM-KUSUM (Solar pumps) | Reliable and continuous power for pumping; reduces pumping cost; improves water security for farmers. | 50:30:20 (50% CFA, 30% SMS, 20% Farmer share). | Allocation of 1,700 standalone solar pump units (Component B). |

### 3(b) EAP (Externally Aided Projects)

| EAP | Description (as stated) | Funding (as stated) | Key components / progress (as stated) |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Hydrology Project (NHP) (World Bank assistance mentioned) | Establish Hydrological Information System (HIS) and Decision Support Systems for flood forecasting, reservoir operations, and water resources management. | 100% funded by Central Government/World Bank (as stated). | RTDAS expansion; flood warning system development; Mz-SWIC establishment; Mz-WRIS portal under development. |
| NHP budget (Mizoram PIP) | Tentative allocation and subsequent enhancements. | — | ₹3,100 lakh (2016–17 to 2022–23) → enhanced to ₹3,200 lakh (2020 FY) → further enhanced to |

| EAP | Description (as stated) | Funding (as stated) | Key components / progress (as stated) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ₹3,277.15 lakh (2021–22) with inclusion of 'Early Warning System for Tlawng river'. |

**3(c) NABARD**

| NABARD-linked intervention | Description (as stated) | Funding instrument (as stated) | Link to achievement (as stated) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minor irrigation project implementation supported by NABARD | Irrigation interventions executed with support from NABARD's RIDF alongside PMKSY implementation. | RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund). | Contributed to expansion of irrigation coverage to 28% of WRC potential (as reported). |

## 4. Sectoral Statistics / Brief Write-up

### a. Irrigation potential

| Indicator | Value / statement (as provided) |
|---|---|
| Water Resource Command (WRC) potential area (Mizoram) | **74,644 ha** |
| Irrigation coverage achieved (state level, as reported) | **28% of WRC potential area** |
| Minor irrigation projects completed (state level) | **497 projects** |
| Culturable Command Area (CCA) covered | **20,789 ha** |

## 5. Total area covered under minor irrigation (district-wise; crop-wise)

### a. District-wise

| Sl. No. | District | WRC Potential Area (ha) | No. of completed projects | GCA (ha) | CCA (ha) | IPC (ha) | % from WRC potential area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 3,807 | 47 | 2,066 | 1,716 | 3,678 | 45.07% |
| 2 | Champhai | 4,529 | 60 | 3,246 | 2,913 | 5,608 | 64.32% |
| 3 | Kolasib | 9,429 | 89 | 4,798 | 4,297 | 7,894 | 45.57% |
| 4 | Lawngtlai | 11,405 | 33 | 1,491 | 1,350 | 2,800 | 11.84% |
| 5 | Lunglei | 11,857 | 57 | 2,692 | 2,065 | 4,403 | 17.42% |
| 6 | Mamit | 20,182 | 48 | 2,182 | 1,906 | 3,840 | 9.44% |
| 7 | Saiha | 4,284 | 26 | 750 | 669 | 1,327 | 15.62% |
| 8 | Serchhip | 3,710 | 57 | 2,849 | 2,688 | 5,051 | 72.45% |
| 9 | Saitual | 2,315 | 40 | 1,986 | 1,688 | 3,798 | 72.90% |
| 10 | Khawzawl | 2,186 | 27 | 1,093 | 941 | 1,982 | 43.03% |

| Sl. No. | District | WRC Potential Area (ha) | No. of completed projects | GCA (ha) | CCA (ha) | IPC (ha) | % from WRC potential area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Hnahthial | 940 | 13 | 785 | 556 | 1,196 | 59.14% |
| | **Grand Total (Mizoram)** | **74,644** | **497** | **23,938** | **20,789** | **41,576** | — |

## Sericulture

### 1. Sectoral Overview.

The Department of Sericulture, Mizoram, promotes sustainable rurall livelihoods through sericulture activities spread across all eleven districts, covering about **2,389 ha** and engaging over **5339** farmers, including a significant share of women and youth. The state cultivates **Mulberry, Muga, and Eri** silks, producing around **86 MT of raw silk annually,** with Mulberry being the major contributor. Processing infrastructure, including weaving and reeling units, operates at over 70 % utilization. Sericulture contributes **40- 80%** of household income in rural areas, particularly in Mamit and Lunglei. Despite progress, challenges remain in seed sufficiency, market linkage, and infrastructure gaps, necessitating continued investment in **FPO development, technology adoption, and by product skills training** to enhance productivity and income sustainability.

During the year, the Sericulture sector in Mizoram made steady and encouraging progress across key areas. Sericulture activities covered about **2,389 hectares,** engaging over **5,339 farmers,** including increasing participation of women and youth. The state produced around **86 MT of raw silk** through continued efforts in **Mulberry, Muga, and Eri cultivation.** Training and demonstration programmes benefited more than **2,500 farmers,** helping improve contributing to rural employment and generating outputs. Overall, sericulture continued to play a meaningful role in supporting rural livelihoods and enhancing income opportunities across the state.

### 2. Implementation of schemes/projects

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme/Sub-Scheme/Project | Budget Approved for this FY (in lakhs) | Fund Received for this FY (in lakhs) | Fund Utilized for this FY (in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | RKVY (CSS) | 105.22 | 105.22 | 105.22 |
| 2. | Eri Silk Development Project in Mizoram under Silk Samagra – 2 (CS) | 240.3605 | 240.3605 | 231.184 |
| 3. | Sustainable livelihood through Ericulture in East Mizoram under Silk Samagra-2 (CS) | 495.46784 | 495.46784 | 472.02 |
| 4. | Mulberry Project in Chakma Autonomous Council (CS) | 165.845 | 165.845 | 116.235 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Development of Rural Lai autonomous District Council Through Ericulture in Mizoram (CS) | 192.54261 | 192.54261 | 153.625 |
| 6. | Expansion of Silk Industry by Upgradation of Sericulture Complex at Zemabawk, Aizawl Mizoram (CS) | 228.14 | 228.14 | 228.14 |
| 7. | Augmentation of Muga Culture in Mizoram under silk Samagra-2 (CS) | 441.9247 | 441.9247 | 117.90 |
| | **Total** | **1869.50065** | **1869.50065** | **1424.324** |

Sericulture in Mizoram presents significant opportunities for economic growth and rural development. The state's favorable climatic conditions, fertile soil, and abundant rainfall create an ideal environment for cultivating all four indigenous silkworm species: Mulberry, Eri, Muga, and Oak-Tasar. With 5,339 families engaged in sericulture across 211 villages, the sector offers substantial employment prospects, particularly in rural areas. The Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles and State Government's initiatives, such as the North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Silk Samagra II have been instrumental in modernizing sericulture practices, providing financial and technical support to farmers, and enhancing productivity. Additionally, the establishment of training institutes and grainage centers has bolstered skill development and infrastructure, further strengthening the sector's potential. Given these factors, sericulture stands as a promising avenue for sustainable livelihoods and economic advancement in Mizoram.

**3. Area under Sericulture (District-wise)**

| District | Area under Sericulture (ha) | No. of Sericulture Villages | Farmers Engaged | Women Farmers (%) | Youth Farmers (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 331.03 | 20 | 656 | 26 | 10 |
| Lunglei | 445.56 | 49 | 1043 | 30 | 10 |
| Siaha | 176.45 | 21 | 436 | 10 | 6 |
| Champhai | 208.82 | 14 | 417 | 20 | 5 |
| Kolasib | 133.14 | 13 | 311 | 10 | 4 |
| Serchhip | 115.34 | 10 | 243 | 8 | 2 |
| Lawngtlai | 135.98 | 9 | 314 | 9 | 3 |
| Mamit | 241.20 | 35 | 592 | 15 | 10 |
| Saitual | 83.37 | 15 | 188 | 7 | 2 |
| Khawzawl | 297.03 | 14 | 606 | 18 | 9 |
| Hnahthial | 219.34 | 11 | 533 | 12 | 8 |

**4. Mulberry/Eri/Muga Plantation Data**

| Type of Plantation (Mulberry/Eri/Muga) | Area (ha) | Production of Green Leaves (MT) | Raw Silk Productivity (MT/ha) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mulberry | 1144 | 17728 | 15.50 |
| Muga | 629 | 3544 | 5.63 |
| Eri | 616 | 6180 | 10.03 |

## 5. Cocoon Production (District – wise)

| District | Type (Mulberry/ Eri/ Muga) | Cocoon Production (MT/000 Nos) | Raw Silk Productivity (Kg/ha) | Farmers Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | Mulberry | 92.31 | 10.86 | 383 |
| Lunglei | | 173.65 | 20.43 | 720 |
| Siaha | | - | - | - |
| Champhai | | 113.39 | 13.34 | 225 |
| Kolasib | | 13.26 | 1.56 | 22 |
| Serchhip | | 25.84 | 3.04 | 90 |
| Lawngtlai | | 34.68 | 4.08 | 145 |
| Mamit | | 15.47 | 1.82 | 67 |
| Saitual | | 16.83 | 1.98 | 112 |
| Khawzawl | | 68.68 | 8.08 | 428 |
| Hnahthial | | 17 | 2 | 161 |
| Aizawl | Muga | 276 | 0.46 | 152 |
| Lunglei | | 312 | 0.52 | 171 |
| Siaha | | 774 | 1.29 | 418 |
| Champhai | | 840 | 0.14 | 46 |
| Kolasib | | 312 | 0.52 | 169 |
| Serchhip | | 162 | 0.27 | 90 |
| Lawngtlai | | 108 | 0.18 | 59 |
| Mamit | | 120 | 0.2 | 68 |
| Saitual | | 840 | 0.14 | 46 |
| Khawzawl | | 600 | 0.1 | 39 |
| Hnahthial | | 420 | 0.7 | 203 |
| Aizawl | Eri | 1.35 | 1.08 | 121 |
| Lunglei | | 1.8 | 1.44 | 152 |
| Siaha | | 0.18 | 0.144 | 18 |
| Champhai | | 1.53 | 1.224 | 134 |
| Kolasib | | 1.35 | 1.08 | 120 |
| Serchhip | | 0.72 | 0.57 | 63 |
| Lawngtlai | | 1.26 | 1.008 | 110 |
| Mamit | | 8.0 | 6.48 | 457 |
| Saitual | | 0.36 | 0.288 | 30 |
| Khawzawl | | 1.62 | 1.29 | 139 |
| Hnahthial | | 0.96 | 0.772 | 169 |

## 6. Raw Silk production

| Type (Mulberry/Eri/Muga) | Raw Silk Production (MT) | Contribution to State Total (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Mulberry | 67.22 | 100 |
| Muga | 4.52 | 100 |
| Eri | 14.376 | 100 |

## 7. Processing & Value Addition

| Processing Unit (Reeling/Spinning/Weaving) | Location | Installed Capacity | Utilization (%) | Value of Output (Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silk Weaving – 2 nos | Aizawl, Kolasib | 50 power looms | 72 | 4.4928 |
| Multi -end reeling unit – 3 nos | Zemabawk, Champhai, Zobawk | 30 basins | 70 | 3.456 |

## 8. Employment Generation

| District | Farmers/Rearers Engaged | Reelers/Spinner/ Weavers | Women Employment % | Youth Employment | Average Annual Income (Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 656 | Reelers - 3<br>Spinners - 18<br>Weavers - 36<br>Total - 57 | 26 | 10 | 1.2 |
| Lunglei | 1043 | | 30 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Siaha | 436 | | 10 | 6 | 0.9 |
| Champhai | 417 | | 20 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Kolasib | 311 | | 10 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Serchhip | 243 | | 8 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Lawngtlai | 314 | | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Mamit | 592 | | 15 | 10 | 1.1 |
| Saitual | 188 | | 7 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Khawzawl | 606 | | 18 | 9 | 1.2 |
| Hnahthial | 533 | | 12 | 8 | 0.8 |

## 9. Import & Export Data

| Product (Cocoon/ Raw Silk/Yarn/Fabric) | Quantity Imported (MT) | Value (Rs. in Cr.) | Quantity Exported (MT) | Value (Rs. in Cr.) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoon | Nil | Nil | 44.699 | 6.7 | Utilised for revolving fund. |

## 10. Infrastructure Status

| Facility Type (Grainage, Rearing House,Weaving Center, etc.) | District | Capacity | Utilization (%) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grainage | All Districts | 80 | 30 | Including farmers infrastructure |
| Weaving Centre -2 nos | Aizawl, Kolasib | 50 power looms | 72 | - |
| Rearing house -5327 nos | All Districts | 5327 | 85 | Including farmers infrastructure |

## 11. Contribution to Farmers' Income

| District | Average Annual Income from Sericulture | Share of Sericulture in Household Income (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 0.6 Lakh per farmer | 48 |
| Lunglei | 0.5 Lakh per farmer | 50 |
| Siaha | 0.4 Lakh per farmer | 40 |
| Champhai | 0.5 Lakh per farmer | 48 |
| Kolasib | 0.4 Lakh per farmer | 40 |
| Serchhip | 0.4 Lakh per farmer | 40 |
| Lawngtlai | 0.4 Lakh per farmer | 45 |
| Mamit | 0.7 Lakh per farmer | 80 |
| Saitual | 0.4 Lakh per farmer | 42 |
| Khawzawl | 0.5 Lakh per farmer | 50 |
| Hnahthial | 0.6 Lakh per farmer | 40 |

# VII. INDUSTRIES

## Secrtoral Overview

The Industry Sector plays an important role in the economy of Mizoram by contributing to infrastructure development, utility services, and construction activities. The sector comprises Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services, and Construction. The sector has recorded steady growth over the years, with Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices increasing from ₹1,52,003 lakh in 2011–12 to ₹11,63,082 lakh in 2024–25 (Provisional). Its share in total GSVA has also increased from 20.46 per cent to 33.82 per cent during the same period, reflecting its growing importance in the State economy.

Among the sub-sectors, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services remains the dominant contributor, driven by expansion of power and utility infrastructure. The Construction sub-sector is the second major contributor, supported by public infrastructure development, road connectivity, and housing activities. Manufacturing continues to contribute modestly due to limited industrial base and logistical constraints, while Mining & Quarrying accounts for a relatively small share owing to limited resource availability.

The industrial structure of the State is characterized by the predominance of utility services and construction, with limited large-scale manufacturing activities. Although the sector faces challenges such as difficult terrain, high transportation costs, and infrastructure constraints, continued investment in infrastructure, utilities, and industrial promotion initiatives is expected to strengthen its contribution to economic growth and employment generation.

**Gross State Value Added at Current Prices of the Industry Sector**
**(₹ in Lakhs)**

| Year | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | Construction | Industry GSVA | Industry Share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2011–12** | 5073 | 6578 | 51024 | 89328 | 152003 | 20.46 |
| **2012–13** | 4009 | 7358 | 61109 | 88507 | 160983 | 18.91 |
| **2013–14** | 12491 | 8329 | 101365 | 113326 | 235511 | 23.24 |
| **2014–15** | 8718 | 8111 | 136540 | 125175 | 278544 | 20.87 |
| **2015–16** | 8247 | 10460 | 147465 | 141137 | 307308 | 20.74 |
| **2016–17** | 4983 | 11155 | 194817 | 151505 | 362459 | 21.72 |
| **2017–18** | 10479 | 11185 | 261127 | 218340 | 501130 | 26.64 |
| **2018–19** | 16951 | 12313 | 331927 | 199565 | 560757 | 26.63 |
| **2019–20** | 19884 | 15521 | 390025 | 173642 | 599072 | 24.82 |
| **2020–21** | 9155 | 6328 | 407482 | 198694 | 621658 | 26.68 |
| **2021–22** | 15793 | 14371 | 509154 | 217070 | 756388 | 29.23 |
| **2022–23** | 25072 | 11440 | 553696 | 241821 | 832030 | 28.65 |
| **2023–24 (Prov.)** | 27955 | 12952 | 670126 | 279330 | 990363 | 31.06 |
| **2024–25 (Adv.)** | 31170 | 13704 | 811039 | 307169 | 1163082 | 33.82 |

***Source:*** *Directorate of Economic and Statistics*

## Industrial Development

**(Infrastructure)**

The State Government with its limited resources and geographical disadvantages had earmarked and developed industrial areas with basic infrastructure. These industrial areas, though not fully provided with required infrastructure, will solve the problem of industrial land for entrepreneurs desirous of starting Industrial unit to a great extent. Allotment of industrial plots in various industrial areas has been made as per the Mizoram Industrial Areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act 2008 according to which allottees are levied one time allotment fee of ₹ 20/- Sq. mtrs and an annual fee of ₹ 3/- Sq. mtrs, which are submitted to the state government

***Industrial Infrastructures (In details) :-***

| Sl. No. | Industrial Area | Total Area (in bighas) | Present Status | No of Units Allotted | No of Operational |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Industrial Estate, Zuangtui | 314.70 | Out of 227 demarcated, 200 plots are allotted to 174 Industrial units. 27 plots are reserved for departmental use. | 194 | 194 |
| 2 | Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual | 766.42 | 53 Nos. of plots are allotted to 53 units and expected to accommodate some more enterprise | - | - |
| 3 | Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte | 1390.22 | 23 Nos. Of plot are allotted to 23 units out of which 15 units are in operation while the rest are in developing stage. | 23 | 15 |
| 4 | Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang | 130.13 | Utilised by Venus Bamboo and BDA for bamboo processing plant | 18 | 18 |
| 5 | Integrated Infrastructure Development centre (IIDC), Pukpui | 76.68 | 10 units were given plots. Some portion of the land is utilised by NIELIT. | - | - |
| 6 | Integrated Infrastructure Development centre (IIDC), ChamphaiZote | 74.12 | Temporarily allotted for District Session Court for 5 year (w.e.f. 2017) and 8 Nos. Of unit allotted. | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha, Champhai | 104.40 | Yet to be developed | 53 | 30 |
| 8 | Industrial Estate, Bairabi | 26.20 | Allotted MAMSOL Apex bank for marketing ginger spices etc. | | |
| 9 | Industrial Area, Pangbalkawn (for Saw Mill) | 18.97 | 1 unit allotted for Saw Mill | | |
| 10 | Industrial Estate, Meidum (for Saw Mill) | 1338 Sqm | 1 No. Of units allotted for Saw Mill | | |
| 11 | Industrial Estate, Kolasib | 32.33 | Some portion are utilised as District Industries Centre and | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | being constructed Flatted Factory Complex | | |
| 12 | Industrial Estate, Serchhip, Darnam | 1.719 | Yet to be developed | | |
| 13 | Industrial Estate, Lawngtlai | 21.45 | Out of 20 plots demarcate, 17 units were allotted | | |

Source: Commerce & Industries

**Development of Flatted Factory Complex**

Under the three components of Promotion of MSMEs in NER & Sikkim, Development of Industrial Estate is included. The State Govt. approved development and construction of 4 (four) nos. of Flatted Factory Building viz Development of Flatted Factory Complex at (i) IGC, Luangmual, (ii) IIDC Pukpui, Lunglei, (iii) IIDC Zote, Champhai and (iv) DIC Complex, Kolasib amounting to Rs.44.88 Crore which is under the Promotion of MSMEs in NER and Sikkim, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India.

All four projects are currently under execution since 29th September, 2023.

*Below is given brief information on on-going Construction of 4 Flatted Factories building in four places:-*

| S/l | Name of Project | Location | Project Amount (in Rs Cr.) | Total Fund Released (in Rs cr.) | Phy. Progress (in %) | Fin. Progress (in %) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex | IGC, Luangmual | 9.9845 | 5.4915 | 75% | 55% |
| 2 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex | IIDC Pukpui, Lunglei | 9.9796 | 5.4888 | 80% | 55% |
| 3 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex | IIDC Zote, Champhai | 9.9336 | 5.4636 | 97% | 55% |
| 4 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex | DIC Complex, Kolasib | 14.9900 | 8.2450 | 65% | 55% |

Source: Commerce & Industries

**The Mizoram Handholding (Bana-Kaih) scheme**

The Mizoram Handholding Scheme was launched by the Government of Mizoram in 2024. It is a flagship initiative aimed at fostering entrepreneurship and self-employment among the youth, women, and first-time entrepreneurs of the state. The scheme was introduced to overcome challenges commonly faced by aspiring entrepreneurs in preparing project reports, obtaining bank loans, and completing procedural requirements under various government programmes. Convergence with other schemes of Government of India such as PMEGP, PMFME, PMMY, SUI and KCC.

Bank Loans for Progress Partners to be collateral free-through contribution of fund to the corpus of MzCGTMSE by the State Government of Mizoram for 100% guarantee for the Progress Partners has been made available for which the State Government will act as Guarantor. Under Commerce & Industries Department, there is a dedicated Cell for this purpose named Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Cell. In addition to this RAMP (MSME) and

Learning Links contribute much in handling Handholding Progress Partners under Commerce & Industries Department. Commerce & Industries Department (RAMP-MSME) has formulated a dedicated scheme portal specially designed for Handholding Scheme using which Progress Partners will submit their bankable DPR.

Commerce & Industries Department is one of the 19 partner state-holder Departments under this Scheme. Under this Department there are 47 numbers of activities/trades out of which Progress Partners will select their trade choice. The Mizoram State Policy Coordination Committee (MSPCC) constituted under Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme selected 175 nos of Progress Partners under this Department. Below is given brief statement:

| No of PP Selected by MSPCC | Loan disbursed as on 24.10.2025 | PP sefl-withdrawn | Under process/ withheld/others etc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 175 | 11 | 7 | 157 |

*Chief Minister's Special Package (CMSP) under Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme* –

Under this Scheme there are 860 nos. of Progress Partners. An amount of Rs. 80,000/- (Rupees Eighty thousand) each has been disbursed to the Progress Partners in 11 (eleven) Districts during 2024 – 2025.

**Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (PMFME) SCHEME –**

***Loan & Credit Linked Subsidy :***

Under this scheme Individual Micro Food Processing Units, SHG's, FPO and Cooperative Societies would be provided bank loan @55% along with credit linked subsidy @35% of the total project cost (subsidy not exceeding 10 lakh) the remaining 10% would be met by the beneficiaries. Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission *(as SRLM)* and Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department *(as SULM)* act as implementing agencies under SNA to identify and disburse funds to SHG's.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Individual Beneficiaries | 53 |
| 2 | Seed Capital Beneficiaries | 1430 |
| 3 | Training under PMFME Scheme | 49 |

Source: Commerce & Industries

**Registration of Industries:**

The following table presents a district-wise summary of Udyam (MSME) registrations in Mizoram for the year 2024-2025. It highlights key metrics such as the number of registered units, total investment, employment generated and major business activities.

| Abstract of Udyam Registration during 2024-25 (District Wise) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S/ No. | Particulars | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Aizawl | Champhai | Hnahthial | Khawzawl | Kolasib | Lawngtlai | Lunglei | Mamit | Saitual | Serchhip | Siaha | |
| 1 | **Number of Enterprises** | 4725 | 474 | 96 | 115 | 662 | 309 | 612 | 260 | 174 | 558 | 119 | **8104** |
| 2 | **Total Employees** | 21932 | 1685 | 311 | 1215 | 2786 | 2004 | 4612 | 1727 | 721 | 2516 | 583 | **40092** |
| 3 | **Major Activity** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Manufacturing | 860 | 91 | 11 | 40 | 182 | 66 | 127 | 46 | 48 | 251 | 27 | **1749** |
| | Services | 3865 | 383 | 85 | 75 | 480 | 243 | 485 | 214 | 126 | 307 | 92 | **6355** |
| 4 | **Enterprise Type** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Micro | 4695 | 473 | 96 | 114 | 662 | 308 | 609 | 259 | 174 | 558 | 119 | **8067** |
| | Small | 29 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **35** |
| | Medium | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 5 | **Investment Cost (Rs. in Lakh)** | 26,202.06 | 1,793.87 | 125.19 | 1,178.00 | 1,799.18 | 1,205.68 | 2,515.01 | 794.08 | 313.41 | 1,936.76 | 372.61 | **38,235.85** |
| 6 | **Net Turnover (Rs. in Lakh)** | 49,179.02 | 2,999.08 | 271.50 | 536.34 | 3,310.26 | 2,239.24 | 13,866.37 | 1,291.96 | 518.71 | 3,358.58 | 1,373.63 | **78,944.69** |

*Source: Commerce & Industries*

**Prime Ministers's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) –**

PMEGP is a credit-linked subsidy programme designed for educated unemployed youths of India. It is generated to foster self employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in the non-farm scheme. And is implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission(KVIC) under Ministry of MSMEs.

*Target & Achievement during the year 2024 -2025.*

| Sl. No. | Districts | No. of Projects | Forwarded to bank | Sanctioned by bank | Disbursement made by Nodal Branches | Margin money claimed (in lakh Rs.) | Employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 55 | 144 | 86 | 66 | 330.16 | 726 |
| 2 | Champhai | 20 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 12.75 | 44 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 15 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 17.85 | 88 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 20 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 45.64 | 88 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 20 | 75 | 11 | 17 | 22.54 | 187 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 40 | 28 | 28 | 47 | 136.85 | 517 |
| 8 | Mamit | 20 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 22.05 | 99 |
| 9 | Siaha | 15 | 41 | 10 | 4 | 15.4 | 44 |
| 10 | Saitual | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9.63 | 33 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 20 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 40.06 | 132 |
| | **Total** | **255** | **361** | **180** | **178** | **653.47** | **1958** |

Source: Commerce & Industries

**Note :** Targets for Projects and Margin Money are merely tentative and can be crossed.

- **Margin Money subsidy** released to is expected to reach Rs. 653.47 lakhs.
- **Employment** generated from the projects sanctioned from implementation of the Scheme for the year is expected to reach 1958.

***PMEGP Scheme converged with Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme :***

The ongoing State Government scheme of Mizoram Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme has been proposed to be converged with other Central sponsored Government credit-linked schemes under various departments and other existing bank loans like PMEGP, PMMY (Mudra), PMFME, KCC, CC etc.

Under Commerce & Industries Department, District Industries Center (DIC) is an important PMEGP implementing agency along with Central KVIC and State KVIB. Commerce & Industries Department is in full swing to converge all applications under Mizoram Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme with PMEGP so as to enable Progress Partners to avail dual benefits from the credit-linked bank loans i.e. availing 100% interest subvention under the Mizoram Handholding (Bana-Kaih) Scheme and Margin Money subsidy under PMEGP.

**Prime Ministers's Employment -**

State Incentive Subsidy (SIS) is an incentives subsidy scheme made available for registered, existing and functioning Industrial Unit.

State Incentive Subsidy had been granted to a Firm with an Udyam Registration holder as reimbursement system as permitted by the Mizoram Industrial Policy, 2012. Other supporting documents need to be enclosed in claim papers. Below is brief note on disbursement & various subsidies during 2024-25.

| S/l | Name of Subsidy | Eligibility | No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Granted (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Interest Subsidy | New Industrial unit. | 6 | 1317935.00 |
| 2 | Power Subsidy | New MSME for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production. | 4 | 1694951.00 |
| 3 | Subsidy on Power Line | New MSME for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production. | 3 | 150000.00 |
| 4 | Subsidy on Power Generating Set | New MSME for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production. | 1 | 190000.00 |
| 5 | State Transport Subsidy on Plant & Machineries | New MSME for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production. | 6 | 873352.00 |
| **Total** | | | **20** | **4226238.00** |

**Disbursement during the Financial Year 2024-25**

An amount of Rs. 42,26,238/- was released to 20 nos. of Industrial Units recommended by State Level Committee on 17.03.2024.

**Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance**

*Progress of RAMP on MSME Elevation*

***1. Udyam Registration:***

Udyam Registration continues to be a key priority under the RAMP initiative as it provides MSMEs with several operational and financial benefits such as easier access to bank credit, eligibility for government tenders, tax exemptions, and protection against delayed payments.

In Mizoram, the Directorate of Commerce & Industries (C&I Department) has intensified efforts to formalize MSMEs through ongoing **district-level Udyam registration drives**. These drives specifically target rural entrepreneurs and small-scale producers who are yet to be registered under the Udyam portal.

The RAMP Helpline Team is also extending support by conducting **awareness and call campaigns**, explaining the importance of Udyam registration, eligibility criteria, and the

benefits MSMEs can access through it. This initiative aims to bring unregistered enterprises into the formal system, ensuring that no entrepreneur is left behind.

***2. MSME Portal Development (in Mizo Language):***

The development and enhancement of the **MEMiz Portal (https://memiz.mizoram.gov.in/)** is underway to strengthen digital access for local entrepreneurs. The portal is being expanded into a **single-window digital platform** to provide information, registration, and service delivery for MSMEs across Mizoram.

The upgraded version will feature a **Mizo-language interface**, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for rural entrepreneurs who may face language barriers. Through this platform, MSMEs will be able to:

- Access and apply for various government schemes and subsidies.
- Stay updated about training programmes, policy notifications, and workshops.
- Track enterprise status and receive tailored business support.

The **C&I Department**, in coordination with the **IT Wing and RAMP Technical Team**, is currently working on the interface and database integration.

**Bamboo & Wood Carpentry Clusters in Mizoram**

The Bamboo Development Agency (BDA) is closely associated with Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles. Many Handicraft artisans have been provided artisan Identity card under Cane and Bamboo craft as below:

| Sl. No. | Location | Identity Card provided |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khawzawl | 66 artisans |
| 2 | Chite, (Aizawl District) | 19 artisans |
| 3 | Edenthar (Aizawl District) | 27 artisans |
| 4 | Sesawng (Aizawl District) | 38 artisans |
| 5 | Champhai | 31 artisans |
| 6 | Mamit | 5 artisans |

There are 2 (two) different programmes that can be availed by registered artisans as below:

***1. National Handicraft Development Programme;***

1. Marketing support & Services
2. Skill Development in handicraft sector
3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
4. Direct benefit to artisans (welfare)
5. Infrastructure and Technology support
6. Research & Development

***3. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)***

For more in-depth study of the programme website: handicrafts.nic.in can be visited.

Under the National Bamboo Mission (NBM) scheme and State fund the Bamboo Development Agency has also set up different Bamboo Handicraft Cluster and BDA has imparted different training programme in collaboration with different agencies like North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council, Assam, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development Programme, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad and Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala.

*List of Handicraft clusters are as below:-*

| Sl. No. | Location | Identity Card provided |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chite Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 41 artisans |
| 2 | Sesawng Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 34 artisans |
| 3 | Edenthar Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 23 artisans |
| 4 | Rawpuichhip Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 19 artisans |
| 5 | Khawruhlian Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 31 artisans |
| 6 | Zemabawk Bamboo Handicraft cluster | 37 artisans |

Under NBM scheme of Innovative Intervention components such as establishment of Handicrafts/ cottage industry & life style products, furniture making and jewellery making can be availed by artisans including skill development training programmes.

Wood Carpentry Cluster: Under the scheme of Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India, setting up of Common Facility Centre for Wood Carpentry Cluster, Baktawng has been approved and BDA is the Implementing Agency. This village is well known for their skill in wood carpentry. Under this society there are 158 active members at present. The following support can be availed under MSE-CDP as below:

- *Setting up of Common Facility Centre uptoRs. 10 and 30 crore*
- *Infrastructure Development upto Rs. 15 crore.*
- *Details can be seen from Ministry website.*

## Textiles, Handlooms & Handicrafts

1. ***Sectoral overview*** : Handloom, Textiles& Handicrafts sector occupies a unique and important place in the indigenous textiles culture of Mizoram. After agriculture, handloom industry is one emerging sector that has generated huge employment for the skilled and unskilled labors. Mizoram has huge potential for investment particularly in the field of textiles and handicrafts. Due to its inherent strength for skilled work force and locally available raw materials, this sector is developing a lot in the state through several projects in the central sector as well as available financial assistance in the state plan scheme. The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is implementing several projects for the development and welfare handloom weavers in the country.

***2. Achievements in the Handloom Sector under Key Indicators:***

***i.*** *Production & Productivity*:-

- Increase in fabric production through modernization and improved Zolooms and Fly shuttle frame loom.
- Enhanced yarn availability through Raw Material Supply Scheme.
- Diversification of products - from traditional fabrics to apparel, home furnishings, and accessories.

***ii.*** *Employment Generation*:-

- Handloom sector continues to provide sustainable livelihood to over 18000 weavers across the state.
- Enhanced women participation (over 99% of workforce are women).
- Formation of self-help groups (SHGs) and weaver producer companies (WPCs) to promote collective growth.
- Employment created through cluster-based development under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP).

***iii.*** *Skill Development & Capacity Building* :-

- Training of weavers under Samarth Scheme (Skill Upgradation in Handloom Sector) covering cluster weavers.
- Establishment of Weaver's Service Centres (WSCs) providing technical support and design input.

***iv.*** *Infrastructure Development* :-

- Financial assistance provided to selected beneficiaries for construction of individual workshed under Cluster Development Programme of NHDP.
- Establishment of Common workshed under BLC of NHDP
- Establishment of Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub, Thenzawl.

**v.** *Marketing & Promotion* :- Under Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA) following events/exhibitions were organized across various districts in the state every year as per the target given by the Ministry of Textiles for promotion of local handloom and handicraft products to enhance income of weavers and artisans :

1. State Handloom Expo (Hatkargha Mela)
2. District Handloom Expo (Tana-Bana)
3. Exposure visits, Participation in various fairs and exhibitions
4. Branding under Indian Handloom Mark and Indian Handloom Brand
5. Authorized User's Camp for traditional handloom products Collaboration with fashion designers and retail brands to promote handloom in mainstream markets.

***vi.*** *Financial & Digital Inclusion* :-

- Direct financial assistance through Weaver Mudra Scheme and PAHCHAN Cards for identity and credit linkage.
- Online Handloom Mark registration system

***vii.*** *Exports & International Outreach* :-

- Steady growth in handloom exports, especially in home furnishing and fashion segments.

- Participation in international trade fairs and craft exhibitions.
- Recognition of Indian handloom globally through World Handloom Day celebrations and diplomatic gifting.

***viii.*** *Handloom Weavers' Welfare scheme* :- Total no. of weavers enrolled under this scheme is as below :

1. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) - 560 weavers
2. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) - 700 weavers

**3. National Handloom Development Programme**

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India had formulated National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers to support weavers both within and outside cooperative fold including Self Help Groups etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions.

Under this programme, there are 18 Cluster Development Programme and 4 handloom pockets within Mizoram. It also aims at promoting handloom market under its Market Promotion Scheme.

*3.1 Handloom & Handicrafts*

| Indicator | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Looms (Nos) | 3800 | 4500 | 5400 |
| Production Value (₹ Cr) | 95.9 Cr | 113.6 Cr | 136.3 Cr |
| Import Value (₹ Cr)/mt | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Revenue Generated (₹ Cr) | NA | NA | NA |

## Geology & Mining

**1. Mineral-Based & Construction Industries –**

The mineral based and construction industries in Mizoram primarily revolve around the extraction and utilization of minor minerals such as sandstone, siltstone and river sand, which serve as key raw materials for infrastructure and building projects.

The Directorate of Geology & Mining (DGM) is the nodal agency responsible for regulating and administering these industries. It enforces several important rules to ensure systematic development, sustainable utilization and legal compliance within the mineral sector, namely:

- *The Mizoram Minor Minerals (Concession and Prevention of Illegal Mining) Rules, 2023*
- *The District Mineral Foundation Rules of Mizoram, 2023 with the The District Mineral Foundation (Amendment) Rules of Mizoram, 2025*
- *The Mizoram State Mineral Exploration Trust Rules, 2025*

The sector functions as an important income-generating component for the state by providing essential raw materials to the construction industry while simultaneously supporting local employment. The key mineral-based activities include stone quarrying**,** sand collection and extraction of brick earth and boulders.

During the financial year 2024–2025, a total revenue of **₹6.73 crore** from minor mineral operations is generated. Although this reflects a slight decline compared to the previous year mainly due to the completion of major National Highway projects it continues to contribute significantly to Mizoram's infrastructure development and employment generation.

| Type of Industry | Units Registered (Nos.) | Production (in Cu.m.) | Employment (Nos.) | Revenue (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stone Quarrying | 324 | 688861.7 | NA | 5,98,90,132.00 |
| Sand Mining | - | 72227.2 | NA | 74,58,485.00 |

Further, Regional (Promotional) Coal Exploration was initiated for the first time in Mizoram in collaboration with the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The exploration work is being undertaken by a Notified Private Exploration Agency (NPEA) i.e. Maheshwari Mining Pvt. Ltd. (MMPL) with 100% financial support provided under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) of the Ministry of Coal. The project involves conducting G3-level Regional (Promotional) Coal Exploration at the Rotlang West Block, Mizoram. In addition to Rotlang West, other prospective areas such as Keifang, Lamzawl and Thinghlun (Lushaicherra) have also been identified and are presently undergoing G3-level Regional Coal Exploration under the same scheme.

Revenue Receipt from Petroleum Exploration Licence Fees (in Rs.):

| Sl. No. | Oil & Gas Exploration Agency | Name of Block | Amount Received (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Oil India Ltd. (OIL) | MZ-ONN-2004/1 | 1,28,52,000 |
| 2 | Oil India Ltd. (OIL) | MZ-ONN-2004/1 | 26,76,033 |
| 3 | Vedanta Ltd. | AA-ONHP-2017/14 | 9,600 |
| **Total** | | | **1,55,37,633** |

During the financial year 2024–2025**,** an amount of **₹8,01,164/-** was generated under *Other Receipts (Laboratory Analysis)*. A total of 799 different sample**s** were analyzed by the Department during this period, comprising various geological, soil, rock, and mineral specimens submitted for testing and characterization.

## Sports & Youth Services

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Mizoram is today widely recognised as one of the most sports-active States in the country. The State's sports ecosystem is supported by dedicated academies and high-performance facilities, including two football academies—Lunglei Football Academy and the Regional State Training Centre-cum-Football Academy, Kolasib—and two hockey

academies—SAI Women's Hockey Training Centre, Thenzawl, and Kawnpui Boys' Hockey Academy. In addition, 22 Khelo India Centres are operational across the State to strengthen grassroots training and talent identification. The Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) at Mualpui, Aizawl, has also emerged as a key high-performance facility, with focused training programmes in boxing, judo, and weightlifting, contributing to the development of national-level athletes.

To further accelerate sports development, the "Empowering Mizoram Sports" (EMS) programme was launched on **14 January 2025** as a flagship initiative under the Mizoram Handholding (Bana Kaih) Scheme 2024. The programme is envisioned as a major step towards strengthening sports coaching and systematic talent development across Mizoram.

Snapshot of Key Training Ecosystem

| Category | Facilities / Coverage |
|---|---|
| Football Academies | Lunglei Football Academy; Regional State Training Centre-cum-Football Academy, Kolasib |
| Hockey Academies | SAI Women's Hockey Training Centre, Thenzawl; Kawnpui Boys' Hockey Academy |
| Khelo India Centres | 22 Centres across Mizoram |
| High-Performance Facility | Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE), Mualpui, Aizawl (Boxing, Judo, Weightlifting) |
| Youth Organisations Coordinated | NCC, NSS, Bharat Scouts & Guides, NYKS |
| Sports Associations Supported | 33 Associations affiliated to MSSC (separate budget support under promotional programme scheme) |

## 2. Contribution to Employment, Income Generation, and Social Development:

The sports sector in Mizoram has become a growing source of employment and livelihood. Many successful athletes have been recruited into the Indian Army, paramilitary forces, and other government services through sports quota. Others are engaged as coaches, trainers, referees, and sports administrators, or earn livelihoods through private clubs and fitness industries.

Beyond direct employment, the sector promotes social development, discipline, teamwork, and healthy lifestyles among youth. Sports have played a crucial role in mitigating social issues such as substance abuse and unemployment. The Department's youth engagement programs have also fostered leadership, patriotism, and civic responsibility.

## 3. Implementation of Schemes and Projects

- Khelo India Programme: Implemented through KISCE and 22 Khelo India Centres across 11 districts. The initiatives include athlete scholarships, coaching camps, and the promotion of indigenous sports.
- National Service Scheme (NSS): Various volunteer-driven programmes were implemented focusing on community service, plantation drives, and cleanliness campaigns.

- NCC and Scouts & Guides: Continued to strengthen youth discipline and leadership through parades, adventure camps, and inter-state exchanges.
- Mizoram Sports Incentive Cash Award Scheme: ₹110.64 lakh disbursed to recognize outstanding performance.
- Maintenance of State Sports Academies (Football and Hockey) and Adventure Training Centres continued to receive state funding.
- Adventure Wing Activities: Trekking and adventure sports programs conducted for over 200 youth participants.

**4. Sectoral Statistics**

**a) Employment and Income Generation**

- Direct employment through the Department and sports organizations exceeds 350 personnel including coaches, trainers, and administrative staff.
- Indirect employment through sports clubs, gyms, physiotherapy, and sports event management continues to rise.
- Several academy graduates have gained employment in the Indian Army, Income Tax Department, and Central Government services.

**b) Grassroots Programme and Participation Statistics**

- Over 400 young athletes are currently enrolled in structured training through 22 Khelo India Centres.
- More than 2,000 youth volunteers participated in community-based NSS and Scouts & Guides activities.
- Annual tournaments such as Mizoram School Games, District Sports Meets, and Youth Festivals continue to expand outreach.

**c) Sports as an Industry**

- The sports economy in Mizoram shows emerging commercial potential through professional football leagues (Mizoram Premier League), sports merchandising, local clubs, and sports tourism.
- Several startups are entering sectors such as sportswear, event management, and physiotherapy, contributing to the local economy.

**d) Statistics of Sports Infrastructure**

| Category | Number / Details |
|---|---|
| Major Stadiums | Rajiv Gandhi Stadium (Aizawl), Lena Stadium (Lunglei), Champhai Indoor Stadium, Kolasib Ground |
| Training Centres | 22 Khelo India Centres, 2 Football Academies, 2 Hockey Academies, 1 Boxing Extension Centre |
| Indoor Courts | Volleyball, Badminton, Table Tennis, Judo, and Taekwondo halls in all district headquarters |
| Adventure Training Centres | State Adventure Training Centre, Vaipuanpho (Mamit District), recognized among the best in NE India |

# VIII. Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a cornerstone of development, playing a crucial role in delivering essential services while also driving and accelerating economic growth. There is a well-established positive correlation between infrastructure investment and GDP expansion. Mizoram's impressive economic growth can largely be attributed to sustained investments in social overhead capital. This is evident in the sectoral contribution of utility infrastructure, including Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services, Construction and Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting which holds share at 38.16% of the total projected GSDP. However, infrastructure development in the state faces challenges due to limited financial resources, difficult terrain and prolonged rainy seasons. Addressing these issues requires improved operational procedures for maintenance and the adoption of advanced technologies.

This section focuses on the development of various transport modes in Mizoram and the state's initiatives to stimulate economic growth through improved connectivity. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for the construction and upkeep of roads, bridges and buildings, ensuring a robust infrastructure framework for the state.

## 1. Roads

Road transport remains the primary mode of transportation in Mizoram due to limited alternatives such as rail and inland waterways. Difficult terrain and dispersed settlements increase dependence on roads for administrative, economic and social connectivity.

PWD maintains 6,614.80 km of roads, of which 6,112.34 km (92.4%) is surfaced and 502.46 km (7.6%) is unsurfaced.

**Table 1: PWD Roads by Category (2025-26).**

| Sl. No | Road Category | 2025-2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Surfaced | Unsurfaced | Total |
| 1 | National Highway | 627.54 | 10.50 | 638.04 |
| 2 | State Highway | 183.40 | 0.00 | 183.40 |
| 3 | Major District Road | 713.99 | 0.00 | 713.99 |
| 4 | Other District Road | 753.78 | 25.00 | 778.78 |
| 5 | City Road | 311.07 | 2.58 | 313.65 |
| 6 | Village Road | 1874.56 | 318.47 | 2193.03 |
| 7 | Satellite Town Road | 1016.08 | 87.81 | 1103.89 |
| | **Total** | **6112.34** | **502.46** | **6614.80** |

*Figure: District-wise length of PWD roads (2025-26).*

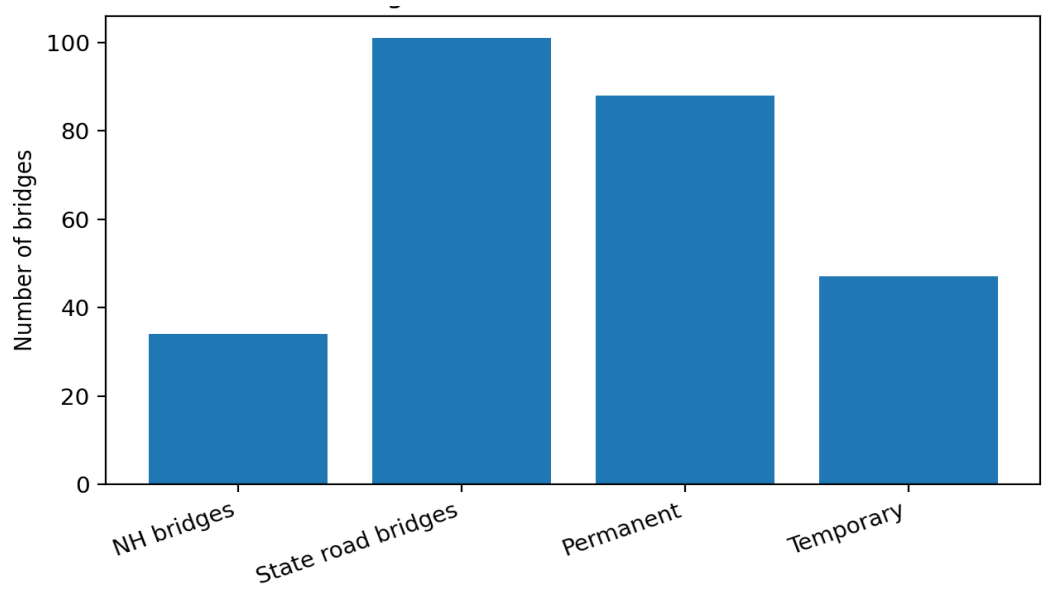
**Table 2: District wise length of PWD roads by type**

| Sl. No. | District | Road Classification | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NH | SH | MDR | ODR | VR | CR | STR | PMGSY | Total |
| 1 | Aizawl District | 223.00 | 109.60 | - | 80.18 | 168.03 | 313.65 | 120.87 | 101.27 | 1116.60 |
| 2 | Lunglei District | - | 54.10 | 166.04 | 65.33 | 98.62 | - | 119.71 | 111.21 | 615.01 |
| 3 | Siaha District | 33.88 | - | - | - | 261.92 | - | 114.03 | 109.94 | 519.77 |
| 4 | Champhai District | 36.15 | - | - | 83.95 | 99.36 | - | 150.63 | 150.24 | 520.33 |
| 5 | Serchhip District | - | 13.40 | 68.88 | 83.70 | 183.65 | - | 110.26 | 106.55 | 566.43 |
| 6 | Mamit District | 154.50 | - | 250.05 | 138.77 | 201.42 | - | 117.88 | 44.31 | 906.93 |
| 7 | Lawngtlai District | 87.51 | - | - | 172.20 | 312.80 | - | 76.98 | 9.15 | 658.64 |
| 8 | Kolasib District | 103.00 | 6.30 | 112.45 | 18.00 | 94.92 | - | 156.12 | 27.76 | 518.55 |
| 9 | Saitual District | - | - | 116.57 | 27.75 | 199.71 | - | 37.59 | - | 381.62 |
| 10 | Khawzawl District | - | - | - | 71.77 | 368.70 | - | 84.02 | - | 524.49 |
| 11 | Hnahthial District | - | - | - | 37.14 | 203.91 | - | 15.81 | 29.59 | 286.45 |
| | **Total** | **638.04** | **183.40** | **713.99** | **778.78** | **2193.03** | **313.65** | **1103.90** | **690.02** | **6614.80** |

## 2. Bridges

There are 135 bridges under PWD. Of these, 34 bridges are on National Highways and 101 bridges are on State roads. Overall, 88 bridges (65.2%) are permanent and 47 bridges are temporary. The Department has indicated an objective to progressively convert temporary bridges into permanent structures.

*Figure 1: Bridge stock under PWD (2025-26).*

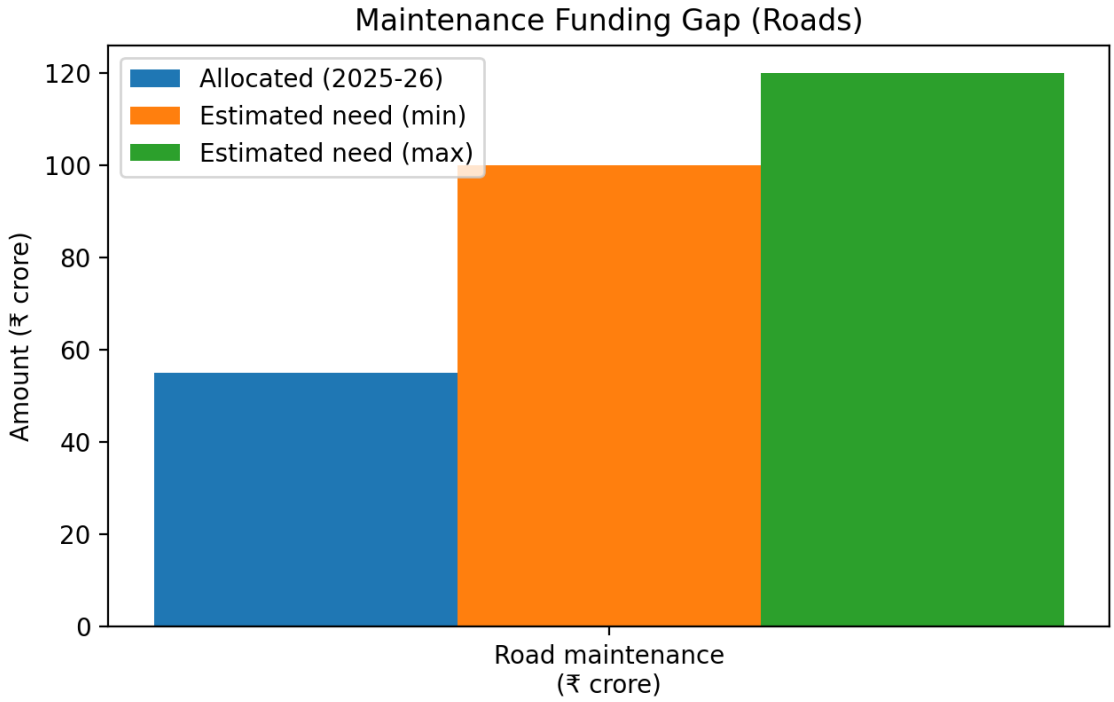


### 3. Key Outputs and Achievements During 2025-26

The Department reported the following physical achievements during 2025-26:

- 91.630 km of formation cutting completed.
- 203.106 km of blacktop (flexible pavement) works completed.
- 75.916 km of concrete pavement works completed.
- 496 cross-drainage works constructed.
- 10,623.10 running metres of protection works completed.
- 1 bridge completed.
- 33 non-residential buildings and 31 residential buildings constructed.

*Figure 2: Maintenance funding gap for roads (2025-26).*




For buildings, the annual maintenance provision was ₹2.00 crore for 2,976 buildings, which the Department considers inadequate for routine and preventive maintenance.

### 4. Major Schemes and Projects

PWD implements projects under Central Schemes, North East specific schemes, NABARD and State schemes. Annexures provide project-wise details.

- Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF): four ongoing road projects and one bridge project (Setu Bandhan).
- Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI): 97 ongoing projects.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): 17 road projects and seven bridge projects.

- North Eastern Council (NEC): 14 ongoing projects.
- NESIDS (Roads) and NESIDS (OTRI): eight projects.
- PM-DevINE: two projects.
- NABARD: 38 projects.
- Mizoram Road Fund Board: road maintenance, bridge maintenance, road safety and monsoon damage restoration.

**CRIF and PM-DevINE Initiatives**

The Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) is supporting four major road constructions totaling 66.75 km, including the Muallungthu-Lungphun and Sihhmui-Ramrikawn routes, alongside a major 260m bridge over the Chhimtuipui River. Under PM-DevINE, significant regional connectivity is being addressed through a ₹500 crore Aizawl Bypass on the Western Side and a ₹95.25 crore project for Bamboo Link Roads.

**SASCI Development Programs (2024-2026)**

The Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for 2024-25 focuses heavily on institutional and social infrastructure, such as the reconstruction of central and district jails (₹55 crore), modernization of ITI Aizawl, and the construction of numerous Working Women Hostels across the state. It also includes a critical "Cyclone Remal" restoration component across multiple divisions. The 2025-26 phase shifts focus toward transit and community hubs, highlighted by the ₹91 crore upgradation of the Lengpui Airport runway and the construction of various community halls and market buildings.

**Rural and Regional Connectivity (PMGSY, NEC, & NESIDS)**

Rural connectivity is primarily driven by PMGSY, which includes 17 road projects (such as the 77.27 km Rawpuichhip-Buarpui road) and 7 bridge projects over rivers like R. De and R. Sailungrek. NESIDS projects are divided between road upgrades, like the Siaha-Haka road, and healthcare infrastructure, including 100-bedded and 50-bedded hospitals in Kolasib, Khawzawl, and Saitual. NEC funding supports diverse needs ranging from a Patient Lodging house in Shillong to a Pineapple Processing Plant in Sialhawk and various sports infrastructures.

**NABARD and Maintenance**

NABARD supports a wide array of specialized infrastructure, including several Steel Girder bridges, Cement Concrete Pavements (CCP), and a massive network of 24 warehouses in 23 locations to support agricultural logistics. Finally, the Road Fund Board oversees the ongoing maintenance of the network, allocating ₹55 crore for normal maintenance, road safety, and monsoon damage restoration. The state currently maintains an extensive inventory of 135 bridges across various road sections, utilizing RCC, Steel Truss, and Bailey bridge designs.

# Water Supply & Waste Management

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is responsible for providing safe and adequate drinking water and for supporting sanitation and waste management initiatives in Mizoram. The Department's priority is to ensure that rural and urban households have sustainable access to safe drinking water, supported by source protection, reliable operation & maintenance, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

## 1. Key Achievements during 2024–25

| Completed work | Cost (Rs. in Cr.) | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Alternative Gravity Water Supply Scheme of Aizawl (AGWSSA) | 117.30 | Physically completed |
| Chawngte Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme (NABARD RIDF–XXVI/XXVII) | 9.00 | Completed |
| Khawhai–Lungtan Water Supply Scheme (Solar Pumping) (NABARD RIDF–XXVI/XXVII) | 25.00 | Completed |
| N. Mualthuam Water Supply Scheme (Solar Pumping) (NABARD RIDF–XXVI/XXVII) | 1.14696 | Completed |
| Mutthi Water Supply Scheme (Solar Pumping) (NABARD RIDF–XXVI/XXVII) | 4.1521 | Completed |

## 2. Water Supply Statistics

Table 1: Summarises the urban water supply snapshot for 2024–25 across PHED divisions (supply, demand, gap, service level and connections).

| Division/Area | Domestic connections (Urban) | Avg. daily supply (MLD) | Estimated demand (MLD) | Supply–demand gap (MLD) | Per capita supply (LPCD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl City | 85,589 | 21.32 | 57.77 | 36.45 | 49.82 |
| LWSM Division | 15,481 | 3.20 | 10.45 | 7.25 | 41.34 |
| Kolasib Division | 9,277 | 3.02 | 6.26 | 3.24 | 65.00 |
| Champhai Division | 6,598 | 1.57 | 4.45 | 2.88 | 47.74 |
| Serchhip Division | 6,484 | 2.18 | 4.38 | 2.20 | 67.25 |
| Lawngtlai Division | 4,654 | 1.05 | 3.14 | 2.09 | 49.12 |
| Khawzawl Division | 5,203 | 1.85 | 3.52 | 1.67 | 70.00 |
| Siaha Division | 4,012 | 1.41 | 2.71 | 1.30 | 70.00 |
| Rural WATSAN Division Aizawl | 2,263 | 0.55 | 1.53 | 0.98 | 48.60 |
| Mamit Division | 1,967 | 0.47 | 1.38 | 0.91 | 48.00 |
| Hnahthial Division | 1,943 | 0.68 | 1.31 | 0.63 | 70.00 |
| Rural WATSAN Division Lunglei | 666 | 0.23 | 0.45 | 0.21 | 70.00 |

**Table 2: Urban water supply snapshot (2024–25)**

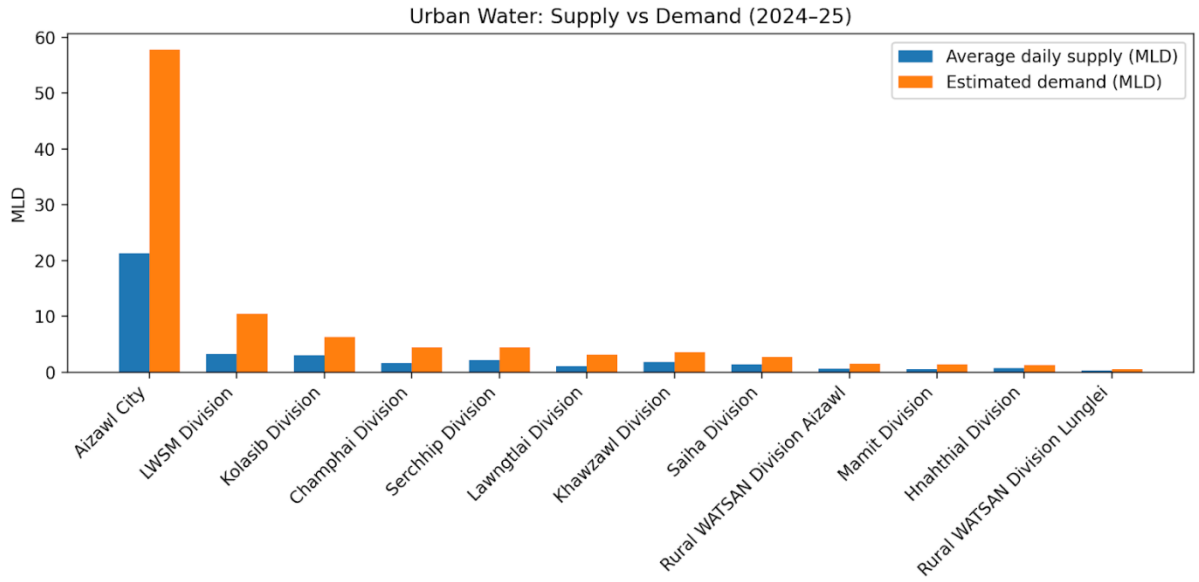



**Figure 1: Urban supply vs demand (2024–25)**

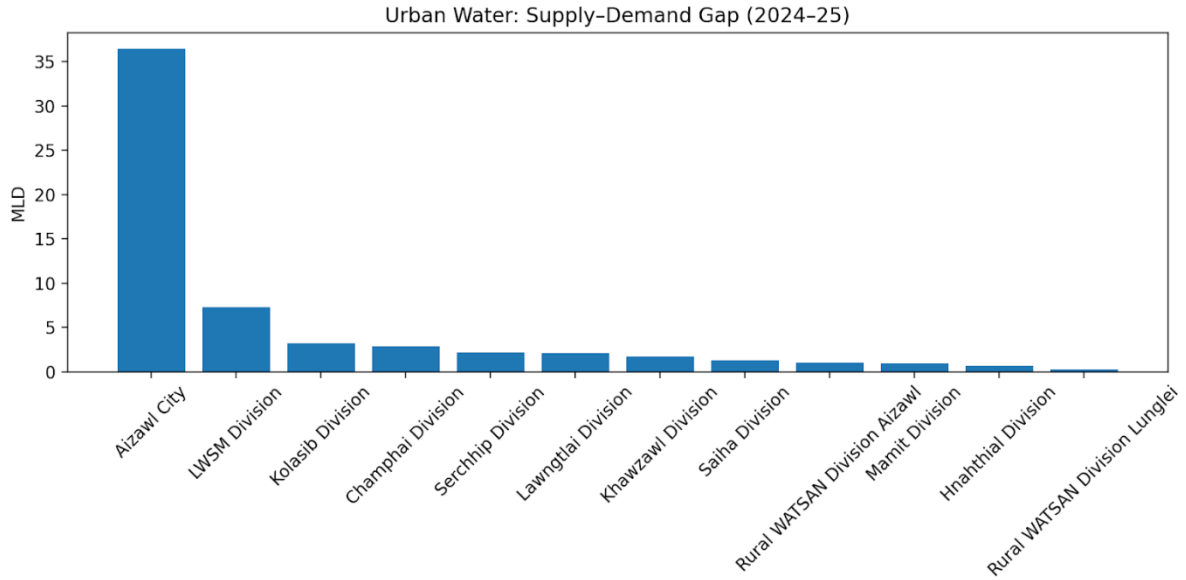


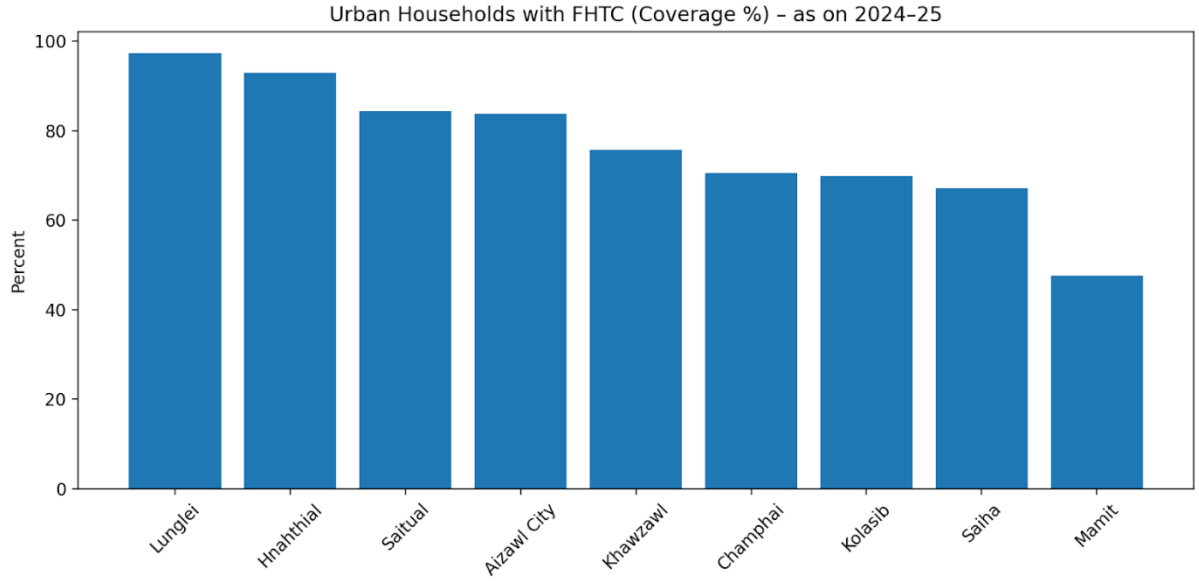

**Figure 2: Urban supply–demand gap (2024–25)**

### 3. Water Supply Coverage

Village-level coverage is reported as 100% across all districts. Household-level coverage for Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) is summarised below for urban areas (as per data reported).

| District | Total households | Total FHTC provided | Coverage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lunglei | 15,921 | 15,481 | 97.2 |
| Hnahthial | 2,000 | 1,858 | 92.9 |
| Saitual | 3,209 | 2,704 | 84.3 |
| Aizawl City | 98,077 | 82,202 | 83.8 |
| Khawzawl | 3,301 | 2,499 | 75.7 |
| Champhai | 9,355 | 6,598 | 70.5 |
| Kolasib | 13,473 | 9,404 | 69.8 |
| Saiha | 5,980 | 4,012 | 67.1 |
| Mamit | 4,130 | 1,967 | 47.6 |

**Table 3: Urban household tap connection coverage (as on 2024–25)**




### 5. Waste Management

Key urban solid waste indicators and rural initiatives reported under SBM(G) and PPP-based models are summarised below.

**Table 4: Urban waste indicators**

| Indicator | 2023–24 | 2024–25 |
|---|---|---|
| Waste generated (urban areas) | 219.36 MT/day | 288.15 MT/day |
| Waste collected | 219.36 MT/day | 227.3 MT/day |
| Waste treated/processed | 219.36 MT/day | 227.3 MT/day |

## 5. Rural waste management initiatives (highlights)

- Operation and maintenance of the Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at Aibawk continued in PPP mode; collected non-biodegradable waste from 20 villages and transported 32,290 kg of RDF to a cement plant for disposal during 2024–25.
- PWMU at New Serchhip (Lungrual Ram) was constructed to serve villages in Serchhip RD Block, East Lungdar Block and Hnahthial Block; operations are being undertaken in PPP mode.
- PWMU at Seling is planned to cover 6,808 households from 27 villages; operations and maintenance have been handed over to a private operator and is proposed to start by November 2025.
- Central share of ₹86.4 lakh was issued in March 2025 for construction of six PWMUs under SBM(G) (₹14.4 lakh each); works are in progress with Village WATSAN Committees and convergence with SBM(U).
- Community Compost Pits constructed: 3,110 units (2023–24) and 400 units (2024–25).
- Plastic Collection Centres constructed: 407 units (2023–24) and 224 units (2024–25).

## 6. Revenue Collected

Revenue collection increased in 2024–25, driven primarily by water supply charges.

**Table 5: Revenue collected (₹ lakh)**

| Source | 2023-24 (₹ in lakh) | 2024-25 (₹ in lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| Water supply charges | 6381.014 | 7954.01 |
| Other receipts | 0.549 | 17.126 |
| **Total** | **6381.563** | **7971.136** |

## 7. Special Issues and Environmental Concerns

The Department continues to address water quality and reliability risks arising from turbidity, catchment disturbances and reduced source discharge.

**Table 6: Key issues and mitigation measures**

| Issue | Description | Impact | Mitigation measures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increasing turbidity of Mizoram rivers | The turbidity is mainly attributed due to the dumping of excavated earth in the river tributaries and several landslide in the catchment area which is mainly due to heavy monsoon. | Disruption of pumping process and reducing pumping hours. High NTU beyond treatable causing scarcity of water | Control dumping of soil and afforestation of river catchment. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increasing turbidity of Mizoram rivers | Construction of National Highway and careless dumping caused the river to become turbid. | 1. High deposit of Silt<br>2. High load on treatment plant<br>3. Increase consumption of Chemicals | 1. Public awareness<br>2. Upgradation of filter unit<br>3. Careful selection of disposal site |
| Decreasing water count in major water sources | The climate change, deforestation and urbanisation have resulted in the decrease of water sources. | 1. Inadequate water supply<br>2. Decrease in agricultural products | 1. Afforestation<br>2. Careful selection of muck/waste disposal site. |
| Other environmental concerns | Global warming and deforestation caused by jhum cultivation and other developmental activities, etc. | Global warming and deforestation lead to reduced water source discharge by decreasing rainfall infiltration, increasing evaporation, and disturbing the natural water cycle. | Public awareness is conducted through village authorities to promote forest conservation. |
| Other environmental concerns | Improper disposal of solid & liquid waste. | Polluting water quality | Awareness in proper disposal of solid & liquid waste, construction of various solid & liquid waste management system |

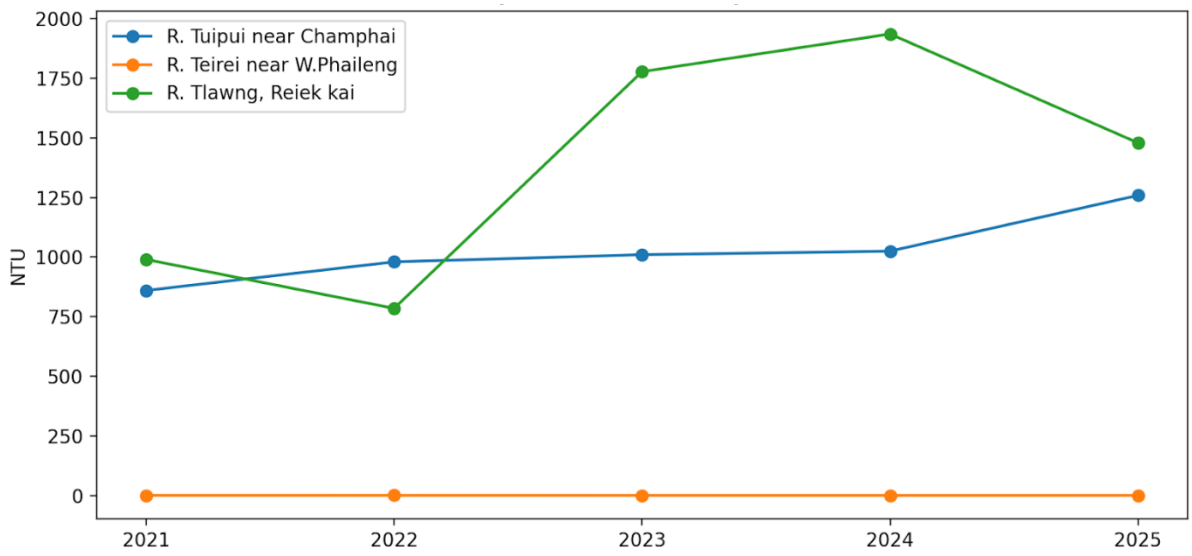



**Figure 3: Turbidity trend in selected major sources (NTU)**

# Power & Electricity

## 1. Key achievements (FY 2024-25)

- Commissioning-ready 33/11 kV substation at Chite (2x10 MVA): Completed under NESIDS with DoNER funding at a cost of Rs 1,049.00 lakh; inaugurated on 08 March 2025.
- 132 kV line from Bairabi to W. Phaileng via Mamit: Completed under NEC funding at a cost of Rs 54.95 crore and ready for commissioning; first-time charging permission from NERLDC is awaited. Commissioning will provide Mamit District with two incoming sources of power, improving reliability.

## 2. Major schemes and projects (ongoing/under implementation)

| Project / scheme | Funding source | Cost (Rs. in Crore) | Status (as reported) | Target / remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 MWp grid-connected solar plant, Thenzawl | NABARD RIDF-XXVII | 74.82 | Delayed due to wildfire damage; replacement of damaged power transformer required | Originally expected Oct 2025 |
| 5 MWp grid-connected solar plant, Sumsuih | NABARD RIDF-XXIX | 37.81 | Tendering in progress | Expected completion Mar 2027 |
| 2x25 MVA, 132/33 kV substation at Lawngtlai with 33 kV linking lines and bays | SASCI | 16.79 | Under implementation | Expected completion Mar 2026 |
| 2x2.5 MVA, 33/11 kV substation with 11 kV linking lines at Marpara | SASCI | 8.09 | About 95% complete | Expected commissioning by Mar 2026 |
| 1x12.5 MVA, 132/33 kV substation at Thingsulthliah | SASCI | 3.00 (est.) | About 80% complete | Expected completion by Mar 2026 |
| 2x25 MVA, 132/33 kV substation at Hnahthial with 132 kV linking lines and bays | SASCI + 10% GBS | 1.59 (SASCI started); balance proposed under 10% GBS | Work started; continuation dependent on 10% GBS sanction | 10% GBS sanction expected by Aug 2025 (as per draft) |
| Second evacuation line of 60 MW Tuirial HEP | SASCI | 39.08 (est.) | About 26% complete | Expected completion Mar 2027 |
| Strengthening of transmission & transformation system for sustainable power supply | NESIDS (DoNER) | 48.87 | Sanctioned on 03 Jun 2025; e-tendering in progress | Completion expected within 24 months |
| Separate 11 kV feeders for 16 agricultural lands (Zau) | NABARD RIDF-XXIX | 10.01 (est.) | Reported as targeted within 2025 | Separate feeders for agriculture supply |

## 3. Key highlights (FY 2024-25)

| Indicator | Value |
|---|---|
| **Consumers served** | 3,02,596 |
| **AT&C loss** | 18.78% |
| **Energy purchased from Central/ISGS sources** | 870.627 MU |
| **State-owned generation** | 100.28 MU |
| **Consumption within the State** | 515.19 MU |
| **Energy sold outside the State (IEX)** | 115.794 MU |
| **Revenue realised (sale of power + subsidies/grants + other income)** | Rs 8,876,753,895.47 (approx Rs 887.68 crore) |
| **Owned installed capacity (State sector)** | 63.5 MW (SHP + solar + thermal) |

## 4. Asset base (as on 31st March 2025)

| Asset | Quantity / capacity |
|---|---|
| **Hydel stations** | 15 nos (38.55 MW) |
| **Solar generating stations** | 6 nos (22.35 MW) |
| **132 kV substations** | 15 nos (401.90 MVA) |
| **33 kV substations** | 68 nos (299.90 MVA) |
| **Distribution transformers** | 2,480 nos (296.73 MVA) |
| **132 kV lines** | 1,034.75 km |
| **66 kV lines** | 128.62 km |
| **33 kV lines** | 1,388.90 km |
| **11 kV lines** | 5,623.81 km |
| **LT lines** | 3,957.83 km |

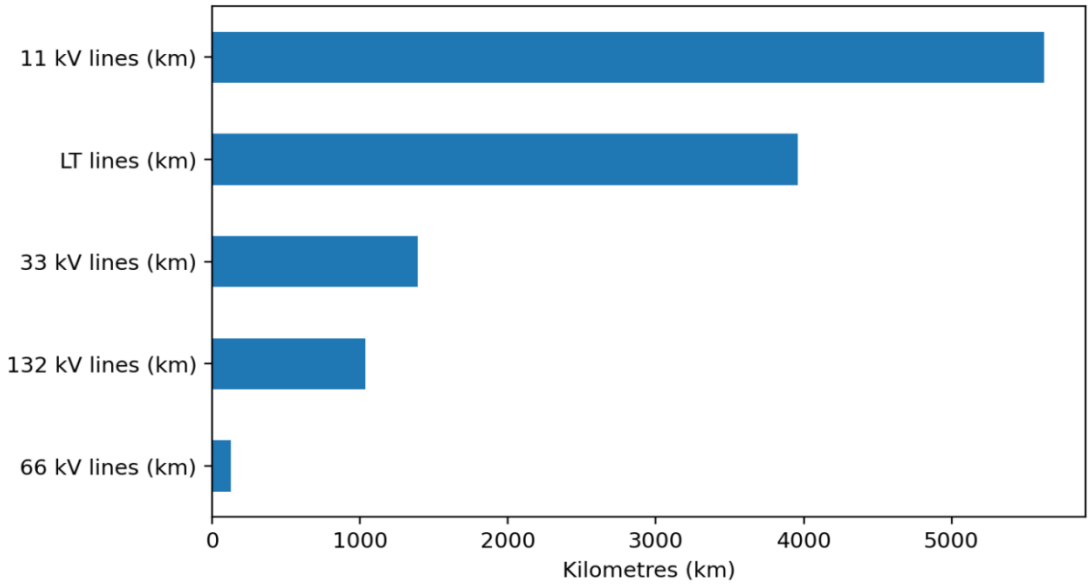



*Figure 1: Transmission and distribution line length (km)*

### 5. Hydel Project

The Tuirini Small Hydel Project (24 MW) was proposed under an Externally Aided Project (EAP) route. The Preliminary Project Report was submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance on 17 September 2024. DEA's Screening Committee (153rd meeting, 28 February 2025) approved the project for external funding. The project is proposed to be funded by the New Development Bank, with 80% as loan and 20% to be borne by the State Government. The total project cost is reported as Rs. 676.98 crore.

Future prospects: DPR for 132 MW Tuivai HEP prepared by Ernst & Young LLP under IIPDF (DEA, Ministry of Finance).

### 6. PM Surya Ghar: Rooftop Solar

Under PM Surya Ghar, households are provided subsidy support for rooftop solar installations. As reported (as on 21 October 2025), 1,227 applications were received and 692 rooftop solar installations were completed.

*Table: PM Surya Ghar progress (as on 21.10.2025)*

| Parameter | Number of Households |
|---|---|
| **Applications received** | ~1,225 |
| **RTS installations completed** | ~690 |

### 7. Sectoral statistics (FY 2024-25)

#### a) Generation and procurement of electricity

During FY 2024-25, the State procured 870.627 MU from Central/ISGS sources and generated 100.28 MU from State-owned stations, for a reported total of 970.9 MU.

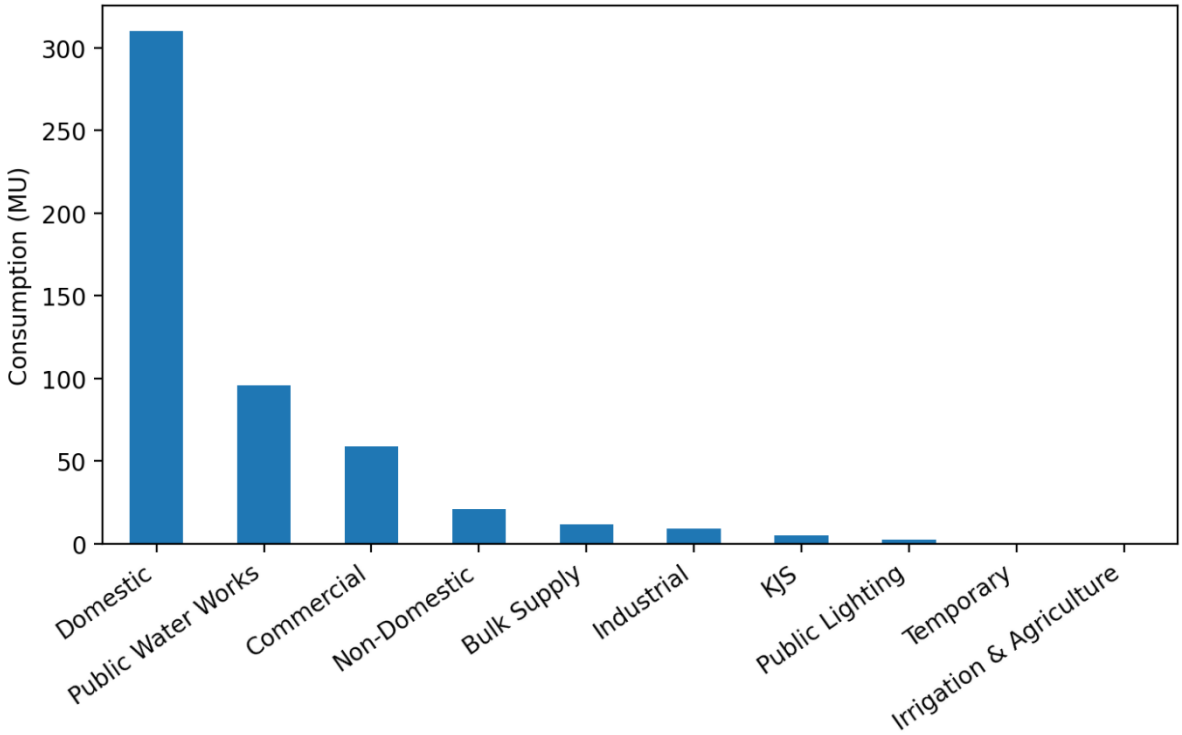
*Table : Energy procured vs State-owned generation (FY 2024-25)*

| Source | Energy Amount (MU) |
|---|---|
| **Purchased from Central/ISGS** | ~875 |
| **State-Owned Generation** | ~100 |

#### b) Consumption and sale of electricity

Total consumption within the State during FY 2024-25 is reported as 515.19 MU. In addition, 115.794 MU was sold outside the State through IEX.

*Figure: Consumption within the State by sector (FY 2024-25)*




**c) Efficiency and consumer base**

Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss for FY 2024-25 is assessed at 18.78%.

The Department supplied electricity to 3,02,596 consumers in FY 2024-25.

Total revenue realised in FY 2024-25 (sale of power, subsidies/grants and other income) is reported as Rs 8,876,753,895.47 (approx. Rs 887.68 crore).

**8. Renewable energy initiatives and prospects**

Keifang grid-connected SPV plant: The Mizoram Energy Development Agency (MEDA) was engaged for setting up the project with an agreement signed on 28th June 2021 at Rs. 4.80/kWh. The agreement was extended up to 31st May 2025. The Government proposed signing a new Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) instead of further extension; the document has been submitted to the Mizoram Electricity Regulatory Commission (MZERC) for vetting.

Grid-connected SPV plants at multiple locations: An Expression of Interest (EOI) was floated on 25 June 2025 for projects at (i) Tumtuitlang, Serchhip (10 MWp), (ii) Bawkmual, Hmunhmeltha (10 MWp), (iii) Denlung Ram, Hnahthial (10 MWp), (iv) Tlabung Tlang, Lallen (6 MWp), and (v) Dawhzau Zau, Lamzawl (20 MWp). Fourteen firm submissions were opened on 10th September 2025. Competitive e-tendering will be undertaken after evaluation; e-bidding documents are under process.

Expected capacity addition: Tuirini (24 MW) hydropower project; other prospects are reported to be in DPR stage or under investigation.

**Generation (Procurement and State-owned) - station-wise**

| **Generation of electricity during 2024-25** | **Generation of electricity during 2024-25** | **Generation of electricity during 2024-25** |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl.No.** | Name of Station | Energy Procured/ Generated (MU) |
| **A.** | Purchased from NEEPCO, TPGL, OTPC, NHPC etc. | |
| **i)** | Total energy purchased (Actual Drawal) | 870.627 |
| | **Sub Total** | **870.627** |
| **B.** | State Sector (Owned Generation): | |
| **i)** | Serlui B SHP | 13.94 |
| **ii)** | Maicham-II SHP | 3.23 |
| **iii)** | Kau Tlabung SHP | 6.01 |
| **iv)** | Teirei SHP | 1.51 |
| **v)** | Khawiva SHP | 1.12 |
| **vi)** | Tuipui SHP | 0.41 |
| **vii)** | Maicham-I SHP | 2.72 |
| **viii)** | Tlawva SHP | 0.02 |
| **ix)** | Kawlbem SHP | 1.62 |
| **x)** | Tlungvel Solar Plant | 1.46 |
| **xi)** | Melriat Solar Plant | 0.04 |
| **xii)** | Khawiva Solar Plant | 0.14 |
| **xiii)** | Sihhmui Solar Plant | 0.07 |
| **xiv)** | Kawlphetha Solar Plant | 0.02 |
| **xv)** | Rooftop Solar | 1.59 |
| **xvi)** | Vankal Solar | 38.53 |
| **xvii)** | Free from Tuirial HEP | 27.82 |
| **xviii)** | Lengpui P/H | 0.02 |
| | **Total** | **100.28** |
| | **Grand Total** | **970.9** |

**Consumption and sale of electricity by sector**

| Sl. No. | Categories/Sectors | Consumption (MU) |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | Energy Sold to outside State through IEX | 115.794 |
| **2** | Energy consumed within the state | |
| **a)** | KJS | 5.34 |
| **b)** | Domestic | 309.97 |
| **c)** | Non-Domestic | 21.06 |
| **d)** | Commercial | 58.94 |
| **e)** | Public Lighting | 2.54 |
| **f)** | Public Water Works | 95.64 |
| **g)** | Irrigation & Agriculture | 0.31 |
| **h)** | Industrial | 9.26 |
| **i)** | Bulk Supply | 11.67 |
| **j)** | Temporary | 0.47 |
| | **Total** | **515.19** |

**Installed capacity and allocated share (Central/ ISGS)**

| Sl. No. | Name of Firm/Company | Name of Stations | Installed Capacity (in MW) | Allocated Share of Power (in MW) | Type of Generating Station |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NEEPCO | Kopili HEP | 200 | 9.22 | Hydel |
| 2 | NEEPCO | Kopili II HEP | 25 | 1.51 | Hydel |
| 3 | NEEPCO | Khandong HEP | 50 | 1.97 | Hydel |
| 4 | NEEPCO | Ranganadi HEP | 405 | 23.09 | Hydel |
| 5 | NEEPCO | Doyang HEP | 75 | 3.94 | Hydel |
| 6 | NEEPCO | Pare HEP | 110 | 6.34 | Hydel |
| 7 | NEEPCO | Tuirial HEP | 60 | 60.00 | Hydel |
| 8 | NEEPCO | AGBPP | 291 | 15.74 | Gas |
| 9 | NEEPCO | AGTCCP | 135 | 8.11 | Gas |
| 10 | NHPC | Loktak | 105 | 5.27 | Hydel |
| 11 | NTPC | Bongaigaon TPS | 750 | 40.61 | Hydel |
| 12 | NTPC | Farakka STPS | 1600 | 2.24 | Coal |
| 13 | NTPC | Kahalgaon STPS | 840 | 1.18 | Coal |
| 14 | NTPC | Talcher STPS | 1000 | 1.40 | Coal |
| 15 | OTPC | Palatana GTP | 726 | 10.50 | Gas |
| 16 | TPGL | Baramura-IV&V | 42 | 42.04 | Gas |
| | | **TOTAL** | | **233.16** | |

Source: Power & Electricity Department

**Installed capacity and allocated share (State sector)**

| Sl. No. | Name of Stations | Installed Capacity (in MW) | Allocated Share of Power (in MW) | Type of Generating Station |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Serlui B SHP | 12 | 12 | SHP |
| 2 | Maicham-II SHP | 3 | 3 | SHP |
| 3 | Kau Tlabung SHP | 3 | 3 | SHP |
| 4 | Teirei SHP | 3 | 3 | SHP |
| 5 | Khawiva SHP | 1.05 | 1.05 | SHP |
| 6 | Tuipui SHP | 0.5 | 0.5 | SHP |
| 7 | Tuirivang SHP | 0.3 | 0.3 | SHP |
| 8 | Maicham-I SHP | 2 | 2 | SHP |
| 9 | Serlui A SHP | 1 | 1 | SHP |
| 10 | Lamsial SHP | 0.5 | 0.5 | SHP |
| 11 | Tuipanglui SHP | 3 | 3 | SHP |
| 12 | Tlawva SHP | 5 | 5 | SHP |
| 13 | Kawlbem SHP | 4 | 4 | SHP |
| 14 | Tlungvel Solar Plant | 2 | 2 | Solar |
| 15 | Melriat Solar Plant | 0.1 | 0.1 | SPV |
| 16 | Khawiva Solar Plant | 0.1 | 0.1 | SPV |
| 17 | Sihhmui Solar Plant | 0.1 | 0.1 | SPV |
| 18 | Kawlphetha Solar Plant | 0.05 | 0.05 | SPV |
| 19 | Rooftop Solar | 2.3 | 2.3 | Solar |
| 20 | Vankal Solar Plant | 20 | 20 | Solar |
| 21 | Lengpui Power House | 0.5 | 0.5 | Thermal |
| | **TOTAL** | **63.5** | **63.5** | |

Source: Power & Electricity Department

**Demand and supply gap**

| Sl. No. | Requirement | Requirement | Availability | Shortfall |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Requirement of Power in MW | 167.87 | 63.5 | 95.5 |
| **2.** | Requirement of Electricity in Million Unit (MU) | 515.19 (Requirement at consumer end) | 30.58 | 484.61 |

**Five-year change in local generation and consumption**

| Sl. No | Year (FY) | Generation ( MU) | Consumption (MU) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 2020-2021 | 33.10 | 444.92 |
| **2** | 2021-2022 | 29.62 | 464.27 |
| **3** | 2022-2023 | 37.51 | 493.08 |
| **4** | 2023-2024 | 85.95 | 515.50 |
| **5** | 2024-2025 | 60.16 | 515.19 |

# IX. Livelihood

## Urban Development

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Urban development plays a crucial role in Mizoram's economic transformation, ensuring sustainable growth, improved infrastructure and enhanced living standards in urban towns. With rapid urbanization, the state has undertaken various initiatives to develop urban housing, sanitation, transportation and livelihood opportunities while preserving the region's unique ecological and cultural landscape. Mizoram has experienced a steady urban expansion, and this urban growth has been driven by migration from rural areas, expansion of services and infrastructural development. However, challenges such as land constraints, traffic congestion, and demand for improved public services remain critical issues.

The structure for urban development is done through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Housing for All (Urban) and provisions of various Urban Infrastructures through Schemes like NLCPR, NEC, SASCI etc. 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 are also done by the Department.

### 2. Achievements made in the Sector during the year 2024-25:

**a. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY) / Housing For All (HFA):**

Under the Mission, the Ministry has been providing Central assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other people belonging to Economically weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) categories in the urban areas. As per the mission guidelines, the State of Mizoram focuses on the Economically Weaker Section. The purpose and priorities are to offer affordable housing for all.

i. Total No. of Housing Demand under BLC Projects - 36,789 Nos.

ii. Dwelling Units

- Total BLC Project Cost - ₹735.78 Cr
- Total Central Share for 51 BLC Projects - ₹551.835 Cr
- Total Amount of Central Assistance - ₹428.502 Cr

iii. Received for BLC Projects

- Total Amount of Fund Released to Beneficiaries - ₹428.502 Cr
- Total No of Houses Grounded under BLC Project - 36,789 Nos
- Total No of Houses Completed under BLC Project - 20,946 Nos

**b. Atal Mission For Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) aims to provide basic services to households and build amenities in urban areas to improve the quality of life for all the residents, especially the poor and disadvantaged. *Mizoram ranked 4$^{th}$ among all States and UTs in the latest national AMRUT progress ranking framework (as on 20$^{th}$ June, 2023).*

AMRUT 2.0 was launched on the 1st October, 2021 as an extension of AMRUT 1.0 (2015-2020). The Mission aims to provide universal coverage of water supply ad improve sewage/ septage management I AMRUT Cities and to develop water-secure cities under the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat initiative. The total Central fund allocation for the State of Mizoram is Rs. 143 Crores with the sharing pattern of 90:10. The total approved cost is Rs. 157.78 crores (Central Assistance + State Matching Share + Operational & Maintenance Cost) for 122 projects. The admissible components are:

| Component | Nos. of Project | Project Cost (₹ In Crore) | Physical Progress (as on 20.11.2025) | Implementing Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply | 19 | 105.809 | 62.31 | PHED |
| Sewerage & Septage Management | 1 | 39.22 | 19 | PHED |
| Water Body Rejuvenation | 87 | 12 | 15.92 | UD&PA & AMC |
| Development of Green Spaces & Parks | 15 | 0.75 | NIL | UD&PA & AMC |
| **Total** | **122** | **157.779** | **24.3075** | |

**b. Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U)**

**Component-wise implementation and expected outcomes**

| Component | Expected Outcome |
|---|---|
| Toilet Construction (Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community Toilet/Public Toilet (CT/PT) & Urinal) | Construction of 133 IHHL units, 11 Aspirational Toilets, and 43 Public Toilets across 23 Urban Towns |
| Solid Waste Management (SWM) | Establishment of Solid Waste Management Centres (SWMCs) in 28 Urban Towns, covering a population of approximately 7 lakhs |
| Used Water Management (UWM) | Setting up of Co-treatment Plants (STP & FSTP), Stand-alone FSTPs, and On-site Greywater Treatment Systems to manage 39 MLD of used water across 23 Urban Towns |
| Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) | Promotion of Source Segregation, Elimination of Single-Use Plastics (SUPs), and Behavioral Change among citizens |
| Capacity Building, Administrative & Office Expenses (CB&A & OE) | Training of stakeholders and establishment of State Project Management Unit (PMU) |

**Achievements made in the sector during 2024-2025**

| Sl. No. | Component | Achievement During 2024-2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CT/PT | 11 |
| 2 | ODF | 16 |
| 3 | ODF+ | 11 |

**c. Current status of implementation**

**i. Solid Waste Management Centre (SWMC) for Urban Towns**

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for SWMCs have been approved for all 28 urban towns.
- Contracts awarded and construction ongoing for Lunglei II, Saitual, Siaha, and Lawngtlai SWMCs.
- Tender processed completed, contractor awarded and agreement signed for 13 urban towns.
- Tender process completed but contracts yet to be awarded for two towns – *Khawzawl and Hnahthial.*
- *Contractor selected but agreement has not been signed for Mamit and Serchhip towns due to issues arising from obtaining environmental clearance.*
- Ongoing efforts are being made to ensure timely completion and operationalization of all SWMCs.
- Charter of convergence signed with PHE Department.

**ii. Used Water Management (UWM)**

- Site identification for Used Water Treatment Plants is in progress across all urban towns.
- M/S Radiant Kolkata has been engaged for preparation of DPRs and tender documents for Used Water Management in various urban towns.
- Charter of convergence signed with PHE Department.

**d. Aizawl Sustainable Urban Transport Project (ASUTP)**

The Aizawl Sustainable Urban Transport Project (ASUTP) aims to improve the city's urban mobility by reducing traffic congestion, enhancing public transportation and pedestrian infrastructure and promoting sustainable transport solutions. The Comphrehensive Mobility Plan, a 20-year strategic plan for Aizawl city has been completed. Based on this mobility plan, six (6) project packages have been identified & selected for implementation under the upcoming ensuing loan.

Interim CMP and Draft CMP were approved on 15th March 2023 and 29th May 2023 respectively. Final CMP was approved on 17th January 2024 by the State Government.

**e. DAY-NULM ACHIEVEMENTS (2024-2025)**

The Deendayal Antiyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), launched on 13th September 2013 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, aims to reduce urban poverty by promoting self and wage employment through community-led institutions.

In Mizoram, DAY-NULM is implemented across 11 district headquarters & 4 census towns.

**i. Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SM&ID)**

- Total no. of SHG formed since inception: 1545
- During 2024-2025 – 48 SHGs formed; 38 SHGs received Rs.10000 Revolving Fund each.
- 95 training programmes conducted on bookkeeping, food processing, flower making and more.
- SHGs linked with Amazon and Flipkart; Areca Leaf Plate units set up in Kolasib and Mamit.

**ii. Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P)**

- Total beneficiaries Trained since inception – 22324
- Total certified since inception – 14232
- Total placement provided since inception – 8858
- Though discontinued centrally during 2023, skill training continued using SPARK funds.
- During 2024-2025, 834 beneficiaries certified under various job roles and 640 beneficiaries, placed/self-employed in roles like tailoring, baking, electrician, data entry, beauty therapy etc. trained in the year 2023-2024.

**iii. Self-Employment Programme (SEP)**

- Total Loan Disbursed since inception: SEP (Individual Loan) – 1979, Group Loan – 96 and SHG Bank linkage provided to 271 Groups.
- During 2024-2025 Individual Loan provided to 64 beneficiaries and 11 SHGs received bank-linked Loans.

**iv. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)**

- Since inception 4929 Street Vendors identified out of which 3214 are given Certificate of Vending and ID Cards issued to 5711.
- Street Vending plans implemented in 6 towns.
- During 2024-2025 Market development plans are prepared and approved for 6 districts (Lunglei, Mamit, Champhai, Khawzawl, Kolasib, Serchhip) for inviting tender.

**v. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)**

- Since inception 14 Shelter were constructed in various districts and 89 Childrens Home, Women Shelter, Senior Citizen Shelter and De-Addiction Centre are supported.
- During 2024-2025, construction of Zemabawk Shelter Extension, Lawngtlai Patient Attendant Shelter (PAS) and Champhai Senior Citizen Shelter are completed.

- Lunglei Women Shelter and PAS in Aizawl & Hnahthial Completed.
- 8 Shelter under construction at District – Saitual, Siaha, Champhai, Khawzawl, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Kolasib, Serchhip all are near Hospitals.
- 2 Extension of PAS under construction at District Mamit & Aizawl (Falkawn).
- 1(one) Women Shelter under Construction at Mamit.

**vi. PM SVANidhi (2024-25)**

- Launched in 2020 to support street vendors.
- Since inception 3249 loans disbursed to beneficiaries.
- During 2024-25, 372 Loans disbursed in Mizoram, offering up to Rs. 80,000 in collateral-free credit.

**vii. Deendayal Jan Ajeevika Yojana – Shehri (DJAY'S)**

A pilot scheme under MoHUA, launched on 1st October 2024, DJAY'S is a re-model of DAY-NULM. It targets six vulnerable groups: Construction, Transport, Gigs, Domestic, Waste and care workers.

**Achievements in Aizawl (Pilot City): Since October 2024.**

- 30331 Urban Poor household enumerated.
- Vulnerable Occupants identified: 4,587 Construction Worker, 829 Domestic Worker, 753 Transport Worker, 217 Waste Worker, 172 Care Worker, 172 Care Worker & 7314 Gig Worker.
- 14 Self Help Groups and 5 Common Interest Groups were formed.
- 8 Domestic Workers individual loan processed.
- Revolving find for 9SHGs processed.
- City Livelihood Action Plan and Setting up of CLC & Labour Chowk is underway.
- 2716 Household has been profiled and 4574 individuals, profiling on-going.

**viii. Aizawl Smart City Limited (Ascl) under UD&PA Dept:**

**Achievements made in different sector during 2024-25 under**

**a. Health**

- Procurement of an MRI machine and other advanced medical equipment for Civil Hospital, Aizawl.
- Establishment of a Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plant (CBMWTP) for sale and scientific disposal of medical waste.

**b. Education**

- Installation of Smart Classroom with Smart Boards in 94 institutions under the Mizoram Board of School Education (MBSE) and 14 institutions under the Higher & Technical education Department (H&TE).
- Provision of one set of computers each to 121 primary schools to promote digital literacy at the foundational level.
- Upgradation of libraries into New Age Learning Centres, providing improved access to digital resources and interactive learning tools.
- Projects under the Education Sector have been successfully completed, strengthening the city's digital education ecosystem.

**c. Sports Infrastructure**

- Completed the Mizoram Badminton Centre featuring eight modern courts.
- Zemabawk multi-sports complex was developed comprising a cricket pitch, basketball half court, running track, and volleyball/futsal ground.
- Construction of five new playgrounds and one multi-sports complex is also underway in various localities.

**d. Waste Management**

- Establishment of a 75 TPD Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- Signing of a Tripartite Agreement for operation and maintenance of the MRF.
- Development of soil dumping grounds at Luangmual and Khatla.
- Handover of 20 garbage waste collection trucks to the Aizawl Municipal Corporation.

**e. Public Spaces & Beautification**

- Transformation of a landslide-prone area into a safe recreational space (viz., Aizawl Lungdawh & Aizawl Sumtual).
- Development of new children's play areas, viewing and selfie points, open theatres, and green spaces.
- Creation of inclusive public environments promoting social interaction and recreation.

**f. Digital Infrastructure**

- Strengthening of the Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) for real-time city monitoring.
- Launch of a digital e-library to promote learning and digital literacy.
- Expansion of smart technologies such as GPS systems, environmental sensors, variable messaging displays, free wifi to improve urban management.

**g. Urban Infrastructure**

- An RCC link drain was constructed at Vaivakawn to enhance stormwater management and reduce the risk of flooding in low-lying areas.

- Development of public amenities for citizens convenience and safety. A new public amenity is being developed at Chawnpui, featuring a café and seating areas to improve comfort and accessibility for citizens.

**Smart City technology interventions**

Under the ICCC framework, the city is equipped with 237 CCTV cameras, 14 Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras, 5 Facial Recognition System cameras, 4 Variable Message Displays, and Environmental Sensor Devices installed at 4 locations for continuous air quality and environmental monitoring. Furthermore, 15 Public Wi-Fi hotspots have been deployed across the city to promote digital accessibility for citizens.

**Adoption of digital solutions in mobility**

**Smart Traffic Management System:** Under the Smart City initiative, a Smart Traffic Management System has been implemented in Aizawl through the installation of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras at key entry and exit points of the city.

**i) ICT-Enabled Utility Services**

- **Smart Street Lighting System:** The Smart Street Lighting System implemented under Aizawl Smart City is an ICT-enabled infrastructure designed to improve energy efficiency, operational reliability, and urban safety. A total of 3,965 smart streetlights has been installed across the city and organized into 66 clusters, which are managed through 69 Centralized Control and Monitoring Systems (CCMS).

- **Smart Drinking Water Kiosks:** Under the Smart City initiative, 24 Smart drinking Water Kiosks have been installed across Aizawl to provide citizens with convenient access to clean and safe drinking water. Each kiosk is equipped to dispense water in two option- room temperature and chilled water, ensuring user comfort and accessibility.

ii) **Tourist Guidance Kiosks:** Under the Smart City initiative, five Tourist Guidance Kiosks have been installed at strategic locations across Aizawl to enhance tourist engagement and promote the city's attractions.

## Rural Livelihood and Administration

### 1. Sectoral Overview

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural community, to uplift the people living below the poverty line by providing wage employment, self-employment through income generating activities and also to create permanent assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. In Mizoram, all rural development schemes and other poverty alleviation programmes are implemented through a network of 28 (twenty-eight) Rural Development Blocks and 11 (eleven) District Rural Development Agencies.

Local Administration: Responsible for the administration of 544 nos. of Village Councils in Mizoram except those Village Councils under Autonomous District Council – Lai

Autonomous District Council (LADC), Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC), Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC) of Siaha and Lawngtlai Districts. These ADC areas have a total of 286 Village Councils. Accordingly, the total number of Village Councils in Mizoram is currently 830, as on date.

## 2. Rural Employment and Income Security

- Extensive employment coverage in districts such as Lawngtlai with 39,573 households, Mamit with 23,432 households, and Aizawl with 21,347 households.
- High volumes of labour generation led by Lawngtlai with 37.65 lakh persondays, Mamit with 22.06 lakh persondays, and Kolasib with 20.33 lakh persondays.
- Consistently high average employment ranging from about 91 to 97 days per household, with the highest levels recorded in Khawzawl at 97.23 days and Hnahthial at 97.2 days.
- Substantial wage disbursement, with Lawngtlai receiving Rs. 10,008.07 lakh, Mamit Rs. 5,869.4 lakh, and Aizawl Rs. 5,673.46 lakh.
- Strong participation of women in wage employment, with Kolasib recording 62.29 percent, Aizawl 55.05 percent, and Serchhip 54.35 percent.
- The absence of pending wage payments across all districts demonstrates efficient financial management and ensured uninterrupted income flow to rural workers.
- High level of wage payment timeliness, exceeding 99 percent in districts such as Hnahthial at 99.96 percent, Khawzawl at 99.92 percent, Champhai at 99.91 percent, and Siaha at 99.62 percent.

| District | HHs Provided employment | Total Persondays | Women person days (%) | Avg. days of Employment /HH | Wages paid (Lakh) | Pending payments | Timeliness of wage payment (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 21347 | 2024833 | 55.05 | 94.85 | 5,673.46 | 0 | 92.66 |
| Champhai | 18985 | 1796060 | 44.83 | 94.6 | 4,785.1 | 0 | 99.91 |
| Hnahthial | 6994 | 679798 | 39.33 | 97.2 | 1,996.66 | 0 | 99.96 |
| Khawzawl | 8857 | 861128 | 41.24 | 97.23 | 2,292.42 | 0 | 99.92 |
| Kolasib | 21198 | 2033757 | 62.29 | 95.94 | 5,362.88 | 0 | 92.51 |
| Lawngtlai | 39573 | 3765144 | 50.29 | 95.14 | 10,008.07 | 0 | 98.52 |
| Lunglei | 20199 | 1864575 | 35.24 | 92.31 | 5,200.08 | 0 | 97.95 |
| Mamit | 23432 | 2206189 | 40.51 | 94.15 | 5,869.4 | 0 | 92.27 |
| Saitual | 12407 | 1169499 | 35.65 | 94.26 | 3,232.58 | 0 | 96.65 |
| Serchhip | 16364 | 1576125 | 54.35 | 96.32 | 4,970.82 | 0 | 92.96 |
| Siaha | 19642 | 1797794 | 52.52 | 91.53 | 4,804.3 | 0 | 99.62 |
| **Total** | **208998** | **19774902** | **511.3** | **1043.53** | **54,195.77** | **0** | **1062.93** |

## 3. Rural Livelihoods and Community Institutions

### i) Promotion of Self-Help Groups

- SHG mobilisation and full activation across districts, led by Lunglei with 112 SHGs, Champhai with 103 SHGs, and Mamit with 62 SHGs.
- One hundred percent women-led SHGs across shows gender inclusion, empowering women through collective finance, livelihood opportunities, and local economic participation.
- High level penetration of bank linkage, particularly in Serchhip with 163 SHGs linked, Aizawl with 160, and Mamit with 146 strengthened financial inclusion and expanded access to formal credit systems.
- Significant SHG credit mobilisation, highest in Champhai with 709.07 lakh, Serchhip with 669.18 lakh, and Mamit with 505.59 lakh supported enterprise development and income-generating activities.
- Strong loan utilisation and recovery reflected in high outstanding loan portfolios such as Champhai with 1328.79 lakh, Serchhip with 1217.97 lakh, and Kolasib with 1052.50 lakh.
- Higher average SHG savings, notably in Lunglei with 7840, Champhai with 7210, and Mamit with 4340.

| District | SHGs formed | Active SHG | Women SHGs (%) | No. of SHGs Linked to Banks | SHG Credit Linked to Banks (Amt. in Lakhs) | Outstanding loans/recovery rates (Amt. in Lakhs | Avg SHG Savings (Amt. in Lakhs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 40 | 40 | 100 | 160 | 353.52 | 776.80 | 2800 |
| Champhai | 103 | 103 | 100 | 136 | 709.07 | 1328.79 | 7210 |
| Hnahthial | 19 | 19 | 100 | 11 | 34.50 | 226.12 | 1330 |
| Khawzawl | 9 | 9 | 100 | 64 | 183.37 | 430.53 | 630 |
| Kolasib | 20 | 20 | 100 | 121 | 484.29 | 1052.50 | 1400 |
| Lunglei | 112 | 112 | 100 | 45 | 97.50 | 241.35 | 7840 |
| Lawngtlai | 57 | 57 | 100 | 103 | 282.96 | 550.19 | 3990 |
| Mamit | 62 | 62 | 100 | 146 | 505.59 | 962.60 | 4340 |
| Saitual | 25 | 25 | 100 | 72 | 235.03 | 542.53 | 1750 |
| Siaha | 14 | 14 | 100 | 90 | 249.08 | 779.10 | 980 |
| Serchhip | 37 | 37 | 100 | 163 | 669.18 | 1217.97 | 2590 |
| **TOTAL** | **498** | **498** | **1100** | **1111** | **3804.09** | **8108.48** | **34860** |

**ii) Promotion of Village Ogranisations (Federation of SHGs)**

- Formation and full activation of Village Organisations in districts such as Lunglei with 3 VOs, Mamit with 2 VOs, Serchhip with 2 VOs, and Siaha with 1 VO.
- One hundred percent federation of SHGs under active VOs in Lunglei, Mamit, Siaha, and Serchhip shows institutional support towards sustainability of livelihood activities.
- Significant VO fund mobilisation, particularly in Lunglei with 162.05 lakh, Aizawl with 121.8 lakh, and Saitual with 39.1 lakh, indicates growing financial resources at community federation level to support local development initiatives.
- Moderate fund inflows in districts such as Mamit with 30.75 lakh, Lawngtlai with 17 lakhs, and Serchhip with 16.5 lakh.
- Limited VO presence in several districts such as Khawzawl, Kolasib, Champhai, and Hnahthial indicates scope for scaling up federation.

| District | VO Formed | Active Vo | No. of SHGs federated (%) | VO funds received (Amt in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121.8 |
| Champhai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.5 |
| Hnahthial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.4 |
| Khawzawl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kolasib | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.5 |
| Lunglei | 3 | 3 | 100 | 162.05 |
| Lawngtlai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Mamit | 2 | 2 | 100 | 30.75 |
| Saitual | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39.1 |
| Siaha | 1 | 1 | 100 | 10.7 |
| Serchhip | 2 | 2 | 100 | 16.5 |
| **TOTAL** | **8** | **8** | **400** | **425.3** |

**iii) Promotion of Cluster Level Federation**

- Strong formation and full activation of Cluster Level Federations in districts such as Aizawl and Lunglei with 5 CLFs each, Lawngtlai with 4 CLFs, and Hnahthial and Saitual with 3 CLFs.

- Complete bank linkage of active CLFs in Aizawl, Lunglei, Lawngtlai, Hnahthial, and Saitual which enhanced financial inclusion.
- Significant CLF fund mobilisation, particularly in Mamit with 150 lakh, Lawngtlai with 137.5 lakh, Siaha with 113.5 lakh, Champhai with 100 lakh, and Saitual with 74 lakh.
- The absence of CLFs in districts such as Khawzawl, Kolasib, Serchhip, and Siaha in terms of institutional formation highlights opportunities for expansion of federation.

| District | CLF Formed | Active CLF | CLF Linked to Banks | CLF funds received (Amt in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 5 | 5 | 5 | 73 |
| Champhai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Hnahthial | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10.5 |
| Khawzawl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kolasib | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lunglei | 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 |
| Lawngtlai | 4 | 4 | 4 | 137.5 |
| Mamit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Saitual | 3 | 3 | 3 | 74 |
| Siaha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113.5 |
| Serchhip | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **686.5** |

## 4. Rural Infrastructure and Housing

| District | PMAY-G Houses Sanctioned | Completed Houses | Converged Houses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 1722 | 1322 | 1621 |
| Champhai | 776 | 747 | 745 |
| Hnahthial | 498 | 487 | 492 |
| Khawzawl | 808 | 623 | 686 |
| Kolasib | 1753 | 1647 | 1668 |
| Lawngtlai | 10278 | 8359 | 8386 |
| Lunglei | 4235 | 4166 | 4154 |
| Mamit | 3649 | 3241 | 3271 |
| Saiha | 3692 | 2784 | 2627 |
| Saitual | 1284 | 791 | 807 |
| Serchhip | 1264 | 1132 | 1152 |
| **Total** | **29959** | **25299** | **25609** |

## 5. Rural Skill Development and Youth Employment

### i) Skill development initiatives under DDU-GKY

- Promotion of skill development across districts with significant training numbers in Aizawl with 148 youth, Kolasib with 94, Mamit with 85, and Lunglei with 83.
- Strong job placement outcomes particularly in Lawngtlai with 90 placements and Champhai with 82 placements.
- High placement performance in districts such as Lawngtlai with a placement rate of 125 percent, Champhai with 106.49 percent, and Aizawl with 81.76 percent.
- Meaningful participation of women in skill training, including 105 women trainees in Aizawl, 67 in Kolasib, and 57 in Lunglei.

| District | Youth Trained (No.) | Women Trainees (%) | Placement Achieved (No.) | Placement Rate (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 148 | 105 | 121 | 81.76% |
| Champhai | 77 | 56 | 82 | 106.49% |
| Hnahthial | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Khawzawl | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Kolasib | 94 | 67 | 73 | 77.66% |
| Lunglei | 83 | 57 | 27 | 32.53% |
| Lawngtlai | 72 | 50 | 90 | 125.00% |
| Mamit | 85 | 46 | 34 | 40.00% |
| Saitual | 76 | 53 | 25 | 32.89% |
| Siaha | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Serchhip | 68 | 55 | 48 | 70.59% |

### ii) Skill development initiatives under RSETI

- Extensive entrepreneurship-focused skill development, with high training coverage in Aizawl with 371 youth, Champhai with 123, Lawngtlai with 97, and Mamit with 82.
- Universal transition to self-employment across all districts, with one hundred percent of trained youth engaged in self-employment.
- Substantial participation of women in enterprise training, including 257 women trainees in Aizawl, 63 in Champhai, 51 in Siaha, and 46 in Lawngtlai.

| District | Youth Trained (No.) | Women Trainees (%) | Self-Employed Youth (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 371 | 257 | 100% |
| Champhai | 123 | 63 | 100% |
| Hnahthial | 3 | 1 | 100% |
| Khawzawl | 27 | 10 | 100% |
| Kolasib | 58 | 27 | 100% |
| Lunglei | 33 | 13 | 100% |
| Lawngtlai | 97 | 46 | 100% |
| Mamit | 82 | 35 | 100% |
| Saitual | 10 | 2 | 100% |
| Siaha | 73 | 51 | 100% |
| Serchhip | 53 | 28 | 100% |

**6. Sustainable Rural Development and Natural Resource Management**

**i) Water Harvesting & Watershed Development**

- Expansion of watershed projects, with multiple initiatives implemented in Aizawl, Kolasib, and Lawngtlai Districts
- Land and coverage reaching 7,500 hectares in Kolasib and Lawngtlai and 7,300 hectares in Aizawl to improve soil conservation, moisture retention, and increased agricultural productivity.
- Significant initiatives in water harvesting infrastructure, particularly in Lawngtlai with 268 water harvesting structures, Champhai with 227, and Kolasib with 208 water harvesting structures.

| District | Watershed Projects Implemented | Area Covered | Water Harvesting Structure (Nos) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 3 projects | 7300 Ha | 130 |
| Champhai | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 227 |
| Hnahthial | 1 Project | 2400 Ha | 29 |
| Khawzawl | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 66 |
| Kolasib | 3 Projects | 7500 Ha | 208 |
| Lawngtlai | 3 Projects | 7500 Ha | 268 |
| Lunglei | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 28 |
| Mamit | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 38 |
| Saiha | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 40 |
| Saitual | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 21 |
| Serchhip | 1 Project | 2400 Ha | 76 |

### ii) Natural Resource Management

- Expansion of natural resource management projects, particularly in Aizawl, Kolasib, and Lawngtlai with three projects each.
- Land coverage reaching 7,500 hectares in Kolasib and Lawngtlai and 7,300 hectares in Aizawl improved ecosystem management.
- Afforestation and soil conservation measures implemented especially in Lawngtlai with 2717.61 hectares, Kolasib with 1722 hectares, Saiha with 1414 hectares, and Mamit with 1156.69 hectares.

| District | Natural Resource Management Projects Implemented | Area Covered | Afforestation/ Soil Conservation Measures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 3 projects | 7300 Ha | 869.42 Ha |
| Champhai | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 955.41 Ha |
| Hnahthial | 1 Project | 2400 Ha | 255.53 Ha |
| Khawzawl | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 1086.84 Ha |
| Kolasib | 3 Projects | 7500 Ha | 1722 Ha |
| Lawngtlai | 3 Projects | 7500 Ha | 2717.61 Ha |
| Lunglei | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 547.88 Ha |
| Mamit | 2 Projects | 5000 Ha | 1156.69 Ha |
| Saiha | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 1414 Ha |
| Saitual | 1 Project | 2500 Ha | 592.74 |
| Serchhip | 1 Project | 2400 Ha | 784.08a |

## 7. Rural Financial Inclusion Initiatives

- High level of financial inclusion is evident with about 90 to 100 percent of households having bank accounts across all districts.
- Lawngtlai with 12,141 households, Aizawl with 8,685 households, Mamit with 8,671 households, and Lunglei with 8,441 households having bank accounts reflects strong penetration of formal financial systems.
- Wide coverage under social security schemes, particularly in Lawngtlai with 7,082 beneficiary households and Aizawl with 4,780 households, has enhanced income stability and reduced vulnerability among rural populations.

| District | HHs with Banks Accounts (%) | HHs with Social Security Scheme |
|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 8685 | 4780 |
| Champhai | 5987 | 3400 |
| Hnahthial | 4815 | 2920 |
| Khawzawl | 2620 | 2736 |
| Kolasib | 5165 | 3240 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lunglei | 8441 | 3245 |
| Lawngtlai | 12141 | 7082 |
| Mamit | 8671 | 3168 |
| Saitual | 5148 | 3050 |
| Siaha | 5010 | 3615 |
| Serchhip | 5134 | 3076 |

## 8. Rural Markets, Farm & Non-Farm Economy

- High engagement of households in the farm sector, particularly in Lawngtlai with 10,989 households, Mamit with 9,294 households, and Aizawl with 7,109 households.
- Rising participation in non-farm activities, notably in Serchhip with 1,347 households, Mamit with 1,204 households, Lawngtlai with 1,067 households, and Lunglei with 829 households.
- Significant support to rural enterprises, especially in Mamit with 997 enterprises, Aizawl with 810 enterprises, Serchhip with 799 enterprises, and Lawngtlai with 743 enterprises.
- Availability of functional rural markets, led by Aizawl with 12 operational rural haats and Mamit with 4 markets, has enhanced market access, trade, and commercialization of rural produce.

| District | No. of Rural Haats/Marketa Functional | Households Engaged Farm Sector | Households Engaged Non-Farm Sector | Rural Enterprises Supported (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 12 | 7109 | 1465 | 810 |
| Champhai | 1 | 5688 | 398 | 378 |
| Hnahthial | 0 | 5065 | 540 | 314 |
| Khawzawl | 0 | 2744 | 242 | 242 |
| Kolasib | 1 | 5660 | 375 | 293 |
| Lunglei | 0 | 5829 | 829 | 729 |
| Lawngtlai | 2 | 10989 | 1067 | 743 |
| Mamit | 4 | 9294 | 1204 | 997 |
| Saitual | 1 | 4147 | 490 | 351 |
| Siaha | 0 | 5695 | 527 | 483 |
| Serchhip | 0 | 4552 | 1347 | 799 |

## 9. Status of FPO/FPC Promoted

- Functioning Farmer Producer Companies with a combined membership of over 700 producers have strengthened collective marketing, aggregation, and value addition.
- Chhimphei Women Poultry Producer Company Limited a poultry-based producer company in Aizawl has achieved an annual turnover of about Rs. 482.91 lakh and recorded a profit of about Rs. 8.4 lakh.
- Spice based Ropuiliani Women Farmer Producer Company Ltd in Aizawl has initiated aggregation and processing activities with value addition through dried ginger production and established market linkages with major private buyers.
- Availability of basic infrastructure such as hatchery units, warehouses, and processing centres, along with emerging private market linkages, is strengthening the rural agri-business ecosystem and promoting enterprise-led rural growth.
- Strengthening credit linkages, scaling up processing capacity, and expanding aggregation and marketing activities across districts can further enhance the contribution of FPOs and FPCs to agricultural commercialization and rural economic development.

| District | Name of FPO/ FPC | Total Members | Commodity | Market Volume | Processing | Paid-up Capital | Annual Turnover | Profit/ Loss | Credit Linkages | Ingrastructure | Market Linkages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | Chhimphei Women Poultry Producer Company Limited | 342 | Broiler | Nil | Nil | 0 | Rs.482.91 lakhs (FY23-24) | Rs. 8.4 lakhs | Nil | 1 Hatchery unit | Zomeat & Chhimphei chicken.com |
| Aizawl | Ropuiliani Women Farmer Producer Company Ltd. | 358 | Ginger | 14.6MT | 7,7 Qtl (Slice dried ginger) | 4,11,500 | 65 L | Provisional | Nil | Warehouse and processing centre | Relaince Retail Ltd., Sus Agri. Pvt. Ltd., Relentless Food Pvt. |
| Champhai | | 721 | Chilli | | | | | | | | |
| Khawzawl | | 404 | Ginger | | | | | | | | |
| Kolasib | | 625 | Turmeric | | | | | | | | |
| Mamit | | 330 | Ginger | | | | | | | | |
| Saitual | | 736 | Chilli | | | | | | | | |
| Serchhip | | 941 | Chilli | | | | | | | | |

## 10. Local Governance, Finance, and Revenue Mobilisation

- Continued flow of State grants-in-aid to Village Councils, increasing slightly to Rs. 285.50 lakh in 2024–25, has supported local administration, service delivery, and rural governance functions.
- Local Body Expenditure of about Rs. 10,550 lakh has significantly contributed to creation of rural infrastructure and community assets.
- Completion of 12,426 development works during 2024–25 reflects strong utilization of Finance Commission grants and enhanced infrastructure development at the grassroots level.
- Own-source revenue collection by local bodies remains limited, declining from Rs. 14.52 lakh in 2023–24 to Rs. 6.84 lakh in 2024–25, highlighting continued dependence on external fiscal transfers.
- Strengthening local revenue mobilization and financial autonomy of Village Councils will be crucial for sustaining rural infrastructure creation and supporting decentralized economic development.

| Indicator | 2023-24 (Rs. in lakh) | 2024-25 (Rs. in lakh) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue Collection by Local Bodies | 14.52 | 6.84 | Animal Taxes |
| Grants-in-Aid from State | 285.20 | 285.50 | VC Remuneration |
| Local Body Expenditure (Development vs Admin) | NA | 10550 | 3450 from 2nd Inst. of XVFC Grant 2021-22 and 7100 from 1st & 2nd Inst. of XVFC Grant 2022-23 |
| Works completed | NA | 12426 | 4592 from 2nd Inst. of XVFC Grant 2021-22 and 7834 from 1st & 2nd Inst. of XVFC Grant 2022-23 |

**11. Major Public Interventions and Outcomes**

- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G): From SECC 2011 and Awaas Plus data, a total of 29,966 beneficiaries were identified, out of which 25,033 beneficiaries have received full payment, and their houses have been completed. Under PMAY-G 2.0, a total of 54,601 households has been recorded in the census, and houses are proposed to be constructed for them during the 2025–2029 period.
- State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD & PR): In regard to training, during financial year 2024-25, 247 training programmes were conducted. A total of 11624 participants were trained through these training programmes.

Major findings of these schemes are:

- Most of the beneficiaries do not update their passbook.
- Village Level Co-ordination Committees do not meet regularly.
- Disabled and Widow Pensioners do not have the certificate required by law.

- PM-POSHAN: Pradan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) was conducted in 40 schools in Saiha and Lawngtlai Districts within the State of Mizoram during 26th June, 2024 to 4th July, 2024 for the Financial Year 2023-2024. Common findings and issues highlighted during conduct of Social Audit on PM-POSHAN were:
    - Delay in receiving of funds.
    - Delay in payment of wages to cook engaged.
    - Non availability of kitchen garden.
    - No receipt and vouchers for conversion expenses.
    - Insufficient supply of healthy drinking water for students, etc.

The findings of the social audit are useful to analyze the gap between the service provider and the people. It further helps the service provider in future planning and better-quality implementation. With the support and coordination from the State Government, implementing department and various stakeholders' parties, it is expected that the exercise would result in better and improved implementation of the program within the state. And it is also hopeful that the social audit conducted would bring benefits to all the targeted groups, the beneficiaries especially the under-privileged in terms of knowledge, awareness on their rights and entitlements.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**: The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During the current financial year, an average of 94.62 days employment has been provided to all the active Job Card Holders in all villages within Mizoram till date.

A total of 2,08,834 households has been issued Job Cards so far and all of them who demanded employment under the scheme have been provided employment during the Financial Year 2023-24.

During the current Financial Year of 2024-25, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 61,857.2847 Lakh as Central Assistance under the scheme till date. A total number of 22,567 works under different categories has been taken up during the Current Financial Year. Out of which 22,087 works has been completed till date. During the current year, a number of 10,661 works under Natural Resource Management (NRM), 13,381 works under Individual Land, 35 Common Infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self-Help Groups and 3,995 works under Rural Infrastructure have been taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the Financial Year.

Besides, MGNREGA – Project Rotling: Under the Hmasawnna Rahbi Thar initiative, 15 (fifteen) projects aimed at the upliftment of rural communities are currently being implemented.

- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Scheme: The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme initiated by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India with the objective of strengthening the institutional and human

resource capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions / Rural Local Bodies. In Mizoram, where the rural local governance structure is primarily based on the Village Councils, the RGSA is being implemented through the Local Administration Department with adaptations suited to the local governance context.

The RGSA scheme in Mizoram focuses on capacity building, training and institutional strengthening of elected representatives of Village Councils and officials of line Departments and related functionaries. Training programmes, workshops and exposure visits are being organized to enhance

- **15th Finance Commission Grant**: Village Councils undertakes various development works under the 15th Finance Commission Grant. Mizoram has received Rs. 71.00 crore under 15th FC Grant 2022-2023 during the Financial Year 2024-2025 and had been fully utilized by the Village Councils. Release of funds for 15th Finance Commission Grant 2023-2024 from the Central Government is being awaited.
- **Intervention under NABARD**: Construction of River Training works for protection of River Tlawng at Bairabi Phase-I Project ID P2022030000000000289 at Bilkhawthlir Block, Kolasib District, Mizoram State sanctioned under RIDF Tranche RIDF-XXVII which commenced on 10.10.2022 has since been completed on 29.2.2024 as per the general and special terms of sanction of RIDF loan. It is also certified that all physical works planned under the project have been completed satisfactorily.
- **Enactment of VC Bill, 2025**: As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen local governance and to ensure effective representation of the people through greater participation in village administration and developmental activities, a new Bill called The Mizoram (Village Councils) Bill, 2025 was introduced to replace the The Mizoram (Village Councils) Act 1953; and was ratified by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly on March, 2025.
- **Animal Tax**: Village Councils were empowered to collect Animal Tax by The Mizoram Animal (Control & Taxation) Act, 2014 and 50% of the tax collected by the VCs during FY 2024-2025 – Rs. 6.84 lakh was deposited in the Government exchequer. More avenues to increase the Own Source Revenue of the VCs is being sought through RGSA and 15th Finance Commission Gran

## 12. Problems, Opportunities and Future Prospects

The 2nd Mizoram Finance Commission recommended a Grant-in-Aid (GIA) of Rs.1508.90 lakh per annum to the Village Councils in Mizoram every year. However, due to financial constraints, this could not be materialised and no GIA has been provided to the Village Councils till date except Rs.285.50 lakh per year for salaries of Village Councils.

Local infrastructure in Mizoram is primarily developed through funds received from the Central Finance Commission Grants and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). These funding sources form the main financial base for the creation of community assets in rural areas and this restricted the scope for revenue generation at the Village Council level.

Under these schemes, various works such as construction of village approach roads, retaining walls, footpaths, drainage systems, community halls, water harvesting structures and other essential public utilities are undertaken. These projects not only improve connectivity and public amenities but also contribute to livelihood generation and local economic growth.

The Central Finance Commission Grants strengthen the financial position of Village Councils thereby enabling them to take up locally relevant infrastructure projects. MGNREGS, on the other hand, ensures wage employment for rural households while creating durable community assets.

Due to inadequate own-source revenue, most Village Councils depend largely on externally funded schemes and grants for meeting even basic administrative and developmental expenses. This dependency often affects timely implementation of local development works and limits flexibility in addressing community-specific needs.

## Cooperative Societies

Cooperative societies operate across diverse sectors including credit and banking, agriculture, horticulture, handloom & handicrafts, dairy, piggery, poultry, fishery, sericulture, housing, marketing and consumer goods, providing community-driven economic and social benefits. In Mizoram, the cooperative movement is particularly strong in sectors like consumer, dairy, PACS and handloom & handicrafts, exemplified by the success of cooperatives like Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Limited (MCAB), MIZOFED, MULCO and MAHCO. These cooperatives are democratically controlled, voluntary associations that pool members' resources to meet common needs, fostering local development and financial inclusion.

### 1. Key Sectors for Cooperative Societies:




### 2. Credit and Banking:

MCAB and MUCO Bank are becoming the most important credit and banking institutions in Mizoram. Primary-level credit cooperatives like PACS provide access to credit

and financial services, particularly for individuals and communities who may face difficulties accessing conventional banking.

The total deposit received by the credit cooperatives as on 31.03.2025 are as under:

| Institution | Amount (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|
| MCAB Ltd. | 1694.21 |
| MUCO Bank Ltd. | 72.39 |
| PACS | 14.40 |
| **Total** | **1781.00** |

Loans & Advances disbursed by the credit cooperatives as on 31.03.2025 are as under:

| Institution | Amount (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|
| MCAB Ltd. | 1217.64 |
| MUCO Bank Ltd. | 36.60 |
| PACS | 9.36 |
| **Total** | **1263.60** |

ix. **Agriculture:**

MAHFED, representing farming cooperatives in the state involved in marketing, processing and distribution of inputs like fertilizers and farm tools.

x. **Dairy:**

Dairy cooperatives, such as MULCO at the Apex level, have been promoting equitable growth for its members and their products become essential commodities especially in Aizawl City.

xi. **Marketing and Consumer Goods:**

As a consumer and marketing cooperative, MIZOFED has become one of the most important PDS providers in the state of Mizoram.

xii. **Handloom & Handicrafts:**

Cooperatives in these sectors such as, MAHCO, an Apex Level Handloom & Handicrafts Cooperative, support artisans and weavers by facilitating the collective sale of their products.

### 3. Employment generated by cooperative sectors:

As per the record of the Department up to 31.03.2025, employment generated cooperative sectors are as under:

| Category | Number (nos.) |
|---|---|
| Employment under Apex Cooperatives | 751 |
| Primary Cooperatives | 157 |
| **Total** | **908** |

**4. Economic Relevance, Challenges & Opportunities:**

The cooperative sector is said to be the economic backbone of India, providing credit to farmers, empowering small-scale producers like artisans and farmers, strengthening rural economy, promoting financial inclusion and driving employment and inclusive social and economic growth. In every village where there exist cooperative stores, prices of different commodities are controlled which in turn leads to savings for the village people.

Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies also play a vital role by providing access to credit and financial services, particularly for individuals and communities who may face difficulties accessing conventional banking.

However, there are some challenges faced in the cooperative sector. Most of the active cooperators in Mizoram usually are senior citizens that curtail promotion of living standard in the villages. Young and energetic groups of people have to be given cooperative awareness and education which may drastically promote economic growth through the cooperative sector.

**5. List of Cooperative Sociéties:**

| Sl. No. | District | Number of Cooperative Societies | Number of Members |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 489 | 19363 |
| 2 | Champhai | 163 | 6260 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 26 | 769 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 46 | 2002 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 117 | 5718 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 222 | 6197 |
| 8 | Mamit | 126 | 4182 |
| 9 | Siaha | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Saitual | 61 | 3147 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 121 | 7124 |
| **Total** | | **1371** | **54762** |

**6. Achievement Report:**

**i. Computerization of RCS Office:**

This scheme is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Cooperation (MoC, Government of India. The scheme covers computerization of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies,

Mizoram, Aizawl and all District Cooperative Offices in Mizoram. As per the MoC report, Mizoram is the best performing state in the implementation of the scheme, namely, society registration, admin registration, amendment, annual report, branch opening, election, appeal, audit report, liquidation, minutes of meeting, inquiry and inspection.

**ii. Computerization of PACS:**

Computerization of PACS is also a scheme initiated by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, to be implemented in phase-wise. Under Phase-I in Mizoram, 25 PACS are selected and all these computerized PACS are doing Day End. System Audit is also completed for the computerized PACS. Now for the implementation of Phase-II, 24 PACS are selected for computerization.

**iii. Pradhan Mantri Janjatia Vikas Mission (PMJVM):**

This scheme is implemented by the Cooperation Department in Mizoram with TRIFED Ltd., an undertaking of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, as the Central Nodal Agency. A total of 289 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) are established under the scheme. These VDVKs are provided necessary training, tools and equipment and are being promoted to business enterprises and processing units.



# X. INNOVATION

## Science and Technology

The Science and Technology sector in Mizoram continues to play a pivotal role in modernization, governance, and socio-economic development. Under the administration of the Directorate of Science & Technology, the state has made significant strides in geospatial applications, innovation promotion, and grassroots technology transfer through its implementing agencies: MIRSAC, MISTIC, and the Mizoram Science Centre.

1. **Key Achievements & Developments (2024-2025)**
   a. **Awards and National Recognition** The sector received high-level recognition for its contributions to governance:
      i) **Global Recognition in GIS:** The *SSIDH 2.0 storymap* was declared the winner of the prestigious ESRI India Storymap Contest, 2025.
      ii) **Innovation Challenge Winner:** MISTIC secured the 3rd Prize in the *Chief Minister's Inter-Departmental Challenge* for its project on an *'In situ Pilot Scale Installation and Application of Monorail Transport System for farmers'*, demonstrating practical S&T application for rural livelihood.
   b. **Strategic Policy Formulation** To streamline the innovation ecosystem, two critical policies were drafted and circulated for departmental review in 2024-25:
      i) State Science, Technology & Innovation Policy (STIP).
      ii) State Intellectual Property Rights Policy (SIPRP).
   c. **Grassroots Innovation & "Bana Kaih" Policy** MISTIC played a key role in the State Flagship Policy – *Chief Minister's Handholding Policy (Bana Kaih)*:
      i) **Inventors' Challenge:** Organized the first-ever state-level challenge to identify and support hardware and software innovators.
      ii) **Innovation Support:** The Innovation Facility Centre (IFC) assisted 24 grassroot innovations, including practical devices like automatic water pump controllers, bamboo charcoal cylinders, and shoe repairing machines.
      iii) **Technology Dissemination:** In partnership with the National Innovation Foundation, 20 types of field-tested machines (e.g., Mini Paddy Threshers, Maize Grinders, Wild Plantain Choppers) were distributed to beneficiaries in 8 districts to enhance rural productivity.

2. **Major Project Implementation**
   a. **NEC Funded Projects (Infrastructure & Disaster Management)**
      i) **Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA):** A comprehensive study of 8 district headquarters and Aizawl city. The project utilized QuickBird satellite imagery to map natural hazards (landslides, earthquakes, cyclones) and produced vulnerability atlases that now serve as vital references for disaster mitigation.
      ii) **Mizoram Infrastructure Information & Monitoring System (MIIMS):** A large-scale mapping initiative (1:10,000 scale) that created a digital database of 11,560

infrastructure points (schools, hospitals, banks, etc.). A web-based geoportal was developed to allow administrators to browse these assets and identify development gaps.

iii) **Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) Mapping:** Identified potential expansion zones for rice cultivation and proposed alignments for agricultural link roads to connect these new areas to transport networks.

**b. State Funded Projects (Planning & Agriculture)**

i) **FOCUS Project (Climate Resilient Farming):** Under IFAD, MIRSAC developed crop suitability maps for Kolasib, Mamit, Champhai, and Serchhip districts. The project aims to support upland farming systems by identifying land capable of sustaining climate-resilient crops.

ii) **Urban Master Plans:** High-resolution drone surveys (1:2000 scale) were conducted to prepare GIS base maps for Kolasib and Saitual towns. These maps form the foundation for future land-use zoning and urban governance.

iii) **Village Level Development:** A pilot project in six villages (e.g., Ailawng, Chawngtlai) utilized GIS to map assets and resources, enabling better participatory planning at the grassroots level.

**c. Collaborative Projects (Central Agencies)**

i) **Horticulture Assessment (CHAMAN & SSIDH):** In collaboration with NESAC, site suitability studies were conducted for high-value crops like Dragon Fruit, Tomato, and Cabbage. The analysis used multi-criteria GIS modeling (soil, terrain, climate) to identify optimal zones for cluster cultivation.

ii) **Election e-Atlas:** An ICT-GIS integrated tool used during the 2024 General Elections to geo-locate polling stations and analyze their accessibility relative to roads and police stations.

iii) **PMGSY Road Mapping:** Created a spatial database for rural road connectivity, mapping completed and proposed roads to ensure they effectively connect habitations.

**3. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) & Technology Transfer**

The Patent Information Centre (PIC) under MISTIC has been aggressive in protecting local innovation:

a. **IPR Filings (2024-25):** A total of 33 IPR applications were filed, including 2 patents, 22 trademarks, 2 copyrights, and 7 industrial designs.

b. **Handloom & Handicraft Protection:** An MoU was signed with ZOHANDCO to facilitate IP registration (specifically GI or trademarks) for traditional Mizo products under the RAMP scheme.

## Geographical Indication filed

| Sl. No. | Item | Application no. | Class | Filing Date | Status | Certificate no. | Journal No. | Date of Journal Publication |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mizo Chilli | 377 | 30 | 27/01/2012 | Registered 23/03/2015 | 223 | 61 | 21.11.2014 |
| 2 | Tawlhlohpuan | 582 | 24,25 | 20/06/2017 | Registered 14.08.2019 | 351 | 120 | 12.04.2019 |
| 3 | Mizo Puanchei | 583 | 24,25 | 20/06/2017 | Registered 14.08.2019 | 352 | 120 | 12.04.2019 |
| 4 | Pawndum | 586 | 24,25 | 30/08/2017 | Registered 06.08.2019 | 347 | 119 | 05.04.2019 |
| 5 | Ngotekherh | 587 | 24,25 | 30/08/2017 | Registered 06.08.2019 | 348 | 119 | 05.04.2019 |
| 6 | Hmarâm | 588 | 24,25 | 30/08/2017 | Registered 06.08.2019 | 349 | 119 | 05.04.2019 |
| 7 | Mizo Ginger | 629 | 30 | 28/11/2018 | Registered 14.09.2021 | 413 | 144 | 31.03.2021 |
| 8 | Mizo Phuihnam | 631 | 31 | 28/11/2018 | Refused | - | - | - |
| 9 | Mizo Hatkora | 632 | 31 | 28/11/2018 | Refused | - | - | - |
| 10 | Mizo Chow-Chow | 634 | 31 | 28/11/2018 | Refused | - | - | - |
| 11 | Mizo Banana (Long Cavendish) | 637 | 31 | 10/12/2018 | Refused | - | - | - |
| 12 | Khiangkawi ipte | 1085 | 25 | 16/05/2023 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 13 | Khumbeu | 1086 | 25 | 18/05/2023 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 14 | Puanrin | 1087 | 24,25 | 18/05/2023 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 15 | Thangchhuah Puan | 1088 | 24,25 | 18/05/2023 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 16 | Puanlaisen | 1089 | 24,25 | 18/05/2023 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 17 | Vakiria | 1570 | 25 | 23/06/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |
| 18 | Mizoram Darzo Tea | 1538 | 30 | 15/05/2025 | Pre Examination | - | - | - |
| 19 | Mizoram Popcorn (Puakzo) | 1629 | 31 | 14/10/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |
| 20 | Mizoram Zorin Bean | 1630 | 31 | 14/10/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |
| 21 | Mizoram Perilla Seed (Chhipui) | 1631 | 31 | 14/10/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |
| 22 | Mizoram Siata Mimpui-Flint Corn | 1632 | 31 | 14/10/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |
| 23 | Mizoram Oliva Rice Zukthau | 1649 | 31 | 22/10/2025 | New Application | - | - | - |

**4. Infrastructure, Data, and Human Capital**

**Digital Assets & Infrastructure**

**a. Geospatial Repository:** MIRSAC has archived 140 datasets across themes like Forestry, Geology, and Agriculture. A new GIS Data Repository Portal is being developed to centralize access to this high-quality spatial data for all state departments.

**b. Advanced Hardware:** The department has upgraded its capabilities with LiDAR sensors for precise topography analysis and high-performance workstations for processing large datasets.

**Vision 2047 & Strategic Roadmap**

a. **Space Technology Application Centre:** The State envisions transforming MIRSAC into a fully-fledged hub for space technology, utilizing GPU-based computing and Machine Learning (ML) for automated land analysis.

b. **Geo-Enabled Governance:** The long-term goal is to embed geospatial intelligence into all aspects of governance—from real-time disaster early warning systems to precision farming and disease outbreak mapping.

## Information & Communication Technology

The Department of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) envisions to use Information & Communication Technology to make available information and government services related to the basic needs of common people accessible to them near their locality throughout their lives through minimum procedural formalities thereby pursuing economic development. The introduction of digital payment systems, online recruitment, and e-tendering platforms has strengthened transparency and accountability in governance.

**1. Achievements made in the sector during the year 2024-2025**

| Sl No. | Initiative | Details & Achievements | Funding/Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Telecommunications | • Tele-density: 112.10 (93.88 Rural, 126.77 Urban) which is highest among Northeastern States.<br>• BTS connected on fibre: 42.28% which is highest among Northeastern States.<br>• Number of BTS: 4329.<br>• Tower density: 1.07 towers per 1000 population (Northeastern average: 0.81).<br>• 4G saturation project covers 53 mobile-uncovered villages and aspirational districts. | N/A |
| 2. | Establishment of OPGW & ADSS for Backbone Connectivity (Mizo Fiber Grid Network - MFGN) | • Provides reliable telecom/internet across state; focuses on state-wide backbone and information highway.<br>• Uses OPGW/ADSS for vertical connectivity at State HQ and Districts initially. | • GoI, Ministry of Finance (DoE, Public Finance-States): ₹50 Crore under Part-V (Optical Fibre Cable), Scheme for Special Assistance to States for |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • Transformative networking for Mizoram's diverse terrain. | Capital Investment 2022-23.<br>• Implementing agency: M/s Railtel Corporation of India Ltd (selected 06.06.2025; Work Order: 25.09.2025). |
| 3. | Mizoram e-Services Portal & Upgradation of MSDC Infrastructure and Cloud Enablement | • Component 1: Centralized portal (sw.mizoram.gov.in) for citizens/businesses to access/expand e-Services.<br>• Component 2: Upgraded IT/Non-IT infrastructure at Mizoram State Data Centre (MSDC); transitioned to cloud-enabled. | • Funded by DoE, Ministry of Finance, GoI under Part IV (Incentives for Digitization), Scheme for Special Assistance to States Capital Expenditure 2022-2023. |
| 4. | Migration to Google Cloud Platform (GCP) | All existing cloud servers migrated to GCP (MeiTY-empaneled provider).<br>Offers state-of-the-art server/security management.<br>Critical due to geopolitical tensions/cyber threats; improves ICT/e-Governance.<br>Handled TBs of data/apps from VPS to GCP by Directorate of ICT. | Completed in FY 2024-2025 by Directorate of ICT. |
| 5. | Handholding Online Portal | • Flagship scheme; in-house Phase 1 development by Directorate of ICT (server deployment/management/security).<br>• Fully online: Progress Partners (Loan/Special Package) apply; verification/selection by departments; Apex body forwards to banks.<br>• Market value (Phase 1) greater than ₹ 60 lakhs.<br>• Stats: 11,611 applications; 165 partners received ₹ 10,43,80,600 in loans. | Completed Phase 1 in FY 2024-2025; perpetual improvements ongoing. |
| 6. | Inner Line Pass Online Portal (Version 2) | • Developed by Directorate of ICT with Home Dept; fully online Temporary/Regular ILP applications, fee payment, digital pass issuance.<br>• Android/iOS app for pass verification.<br>• Temporary: Processed by Home Dept; Regular: By Deputy Commissioners.<br>• Market value if outsourced: ₹1 Crore.<br>• New guidelines drafting for v3 (due to railways/IT changes).<br>• FY 2024-2025 stats: 6,010 temporary passes (₹16,07,200 revenue); 7,145 regular passes (₹ 2,12,03,600 revenue). | Completed in FY 2024-2025; v3 pending new guidelines. |
| 7. | Chief Minister Online (New Version) | • Developed by Directorate of ICT; improved data architecture, citizen navigation/interface.<br>• Publishes Chief Minister Relief Fund donations/utilization reports + updated info. | Completed in FY 2024-2025. |

## 2. Challenges & Economic Opportunities

- ***Rural Connectivity Challenges & Strategic Solutions***

| Challenge | Key Issues | Solution/Opportunity |
|---|---|---|
| Underground OFC Deployment | Narrow roads, ongoing construction, annual monsoon landslides damage underground cables | OPGW-ADSS overhead connectivity on P&E HT lines - proven more reliable for Mizoram's terrain |
| Forest Cover & Sparse Population | 85% forest coverage, disconnected geography, extreme weather, strategic border location | Digital enabler for accessibility, emergency response, telemedicine, education, entrepreneurship |

- ***Economic Multiplier Effects***

| Sector | Connectivity Impact |
|---|---|
| Financial Inclusion | ₹10.44 Cr MSE loans via Handholding scheme enabled by digital platforms |
| Revenue Generation | ₹2.28 Cr from ILP portal (FY 2024-25) |
| Service Delivery | 14.45L+ annual digital transactions across 10+ portals |
| Flagship Programs | MGNREGA, PMAY, NHM, RKVY, Handholding scheme accelerated by reliable connectivity |

**Strategic Outlook**: MFGN (₹ 50 Cr GoI funding) completion will position Mizoram as NE connectivity leader, unlocking digital economy potential despite geographic challenges.

## 3. Citizen service digital usage data (transactions, app download, grievance redressals)

The following are the citizen service digital usage data:

| Sl. No | Application | Transaction for FY 2024-2025 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SMS Notification | 14,45,433 | Transaction denotes number of SMS send |
| 2 | Handholding | 15,856 | Transaction denotes number of Application created. |
| 3 | Inner Line Pass Version 2 | 16,206 | Transaction denotes number of Application received. |
| 4 | Inner Line Pass Mobile App | 1,700 | Transaction denotes app installed |
| 5 | MPSC Online | 3,54,670 | Transaction denotes number of user account created, application submitted, advertisement published. |
| 6 | DC Online | 1,22,585 | Transaction denotes number of applications submitted for income, tribal, residential and permanent residential certificate. |
| 7 | Fire Service Online | 79 | Transaction denotes number of applications received for NOC. |
| 8 | RTI Online | 18,730 | Transaction denotes number of registered users, query submitted and payment transaction record |
| 9 | Senhri Content Management System (CMS) | 16,53,600 | Transaction denotes number of hits per year for all Government website using Senhri CMS |
| 10 | Mipui Aw | 527 | Transaction denotes number of grievances registered |

**Note**: For some Transaction number record in above table, actual number of transactions could be upto 5 times more as each application goes through certain level of processing after submission.

**4. National Digital Platform Integration**

***a. BharatNet (Rural Broadband):***

BharatNet is a project of national importance to establish a highly scale-able network infrastructure accessible on a non-discriminatory basis, to provide on-demand, affordable satellite-based broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GP). In Mizoram, a total of 594 (500 GPs & 94 Police Station) have been identified, and Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) has reported that installation had been completed. To facilitate and enhance the commissioned sites 500 wireless routers were configured and delivered to each respective GPs by the ICT department, Govt., of Mizoram.

Apart from this, the BharatNet amended programme has been extended to all inhabited villages beyond GPs on demand basis. The amended BharatNetprogramme for Mizoram includes connectivity to all GPs, i.e. 41 GPs to be upgraded, 480 existing sites of Phase-II are also to be upgraded and 250 new GP sites with a total of 771 GPs to be created in ring topology by laying OFC.

**b. *DigiLocker and Aadhaar Authentication***

DigiLocker has been Integrated with DCOnline and Fire Service Online. ICT Department have not used Aadhaar Authentication services due to financial involvement for service change. However, ICT is pursuing AUA / KUA Registration which will enable for future Aadhaar basedKYC for various government services.

**c. Interoperability and data sharing practices (Open APIs, data exchange standard between departments):**

Recent application developed by Directorate of ICT have general API for interoperability. However, API requirement is subjective per applications along with various security constraints.

# XI. SERVICE SECTOR

The service sector remained the dominant contributor to the state economy during the period from 2011–12 to 2024–25 (Adv.), with its total value increasing significantly from ₹4,41,537 lakh in 2011–12 to ₹17,32,453 lakh in 2024–25 (Adv.), reflecting strong and sustained growth. The sector continues to be driven largely by Public Administration, Trade, and Other Services. Public Administration was the largest contributor, increasing from ₹1,39,286 lakh in 2011–12 to ₹4,15,938 lakh in 2024–25 (Adv.), highlighting the significant role of government expenditure in the state economy. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants also recorded substantial growth, rising from ₹76,482 lakh in 2011–12 to ₹5,00,431 lakh in 2024–25 (Adv.), mainly supported by Trade and Repair Services. Other Services increased from ₹1,32,328 lakh to ₹532393 lakh during the same period, indicating expansion in social and personal services.

Transport, Storage, Communication and Broadcasting services grew moderately from ₹31,917 lakh in 2011–12 to ₹1,07,764 lakh in 2024–25 (Adv.), driven mainly by road transport and communication services. Financial Services increased from ₹20,053 lakh to ₹81,844 lakh, while Real Estate and Professional Services rose steadily from ₹41,471 lakh to ₹94,084 lakh, reflecting gradual urbanization and economic development. Overall, the service sector continues to be the key driver of economic growth in Mizoram.

| Item | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 (Prov.) | 2024-25 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* | *10* |
| Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 179518 | 215722 | 254857 | 288750 | 238906 | 316684 | 404282 | 449932 | 500431 |
| Trade & Repair Services | 176188 | 212042 | 250648 | 283946 | 236710 | 313076 | 397409 | 442027 | 491654 |
| Hotels & Restaurants | 3330 | 3680 | 4209 | 4804 | 2196 | 3608 | 6873 | 7905 | 8777 |
| Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 59821 | 63222 | 66576 | 69808 | 65895 | 86583 | 93336 | 100492 | 107764 |
| Railways | 33 | 37 | 46 | 5 | 25 | 12 | 362 | 162 | 186 |
| Transport by means other than Railways | 38055 | 40626 | 43076 | 43268 | 36446 | 52958 | 57121 | 60750 | 63926 |
| Road Transport | 34847 | 37261 | 39947 | 40171 | 34535 | 49290 | 51804 | 53651 | 55563 |
| Water Transport | 403 | 332 | 566 | 565 | 756 | 1738 | 2154 | 2106 | 2058 |
| Air Transport | 1977 | 2162 | 1323 | 1364 | 744 | 1121 | 1983 | 3506 | 4705 |
| Services incidental to Transport | 829 | 871 | 1241 | 1168 | 412 | 809 | 1180 | 1487 | 1600 |
| Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 21733 | 22559 | 23454 | 26535 | 29424 | 33613 | 35852 | 39560 | 43652 |
| Financial Services | 28747 | 30595 | 38895 | 43619 | 46098 | 51296 | 62016 | 73451 | 81844 |
| Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 56627 | 58865 | 61912 | 66238 | 69665 | 75151 | 81900 | 88338 | 94084 |
| Public Administration | 227334 | 238017 | 261114 | 360566 | 321797 | 317742 | 347977 | 382367 | 415938 |
| Other Services | 239262 | 274712 | 289429 | 364318 | 356820 | 370334 | 429321 | 478328 | 532393 |
| **TOTAL** | **791309** | **881133** | **972783** | **1193299** | **1099181** | **1217790** | **1418832** | **1572908** | **1732453** |

***Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics***

## Banking and Financial Services

### 1. Footprint of Banking and Financial Services

- The banking and financial services sector continues to play a crucial role in supporting the socio-economic development of Mizoram by expanding access to formal financial services across both urban and remote rural areas of the state.
- As of 31 March 2024, Mizoram had 253 bank branches, 208 ATMs and 656 CSPs. This increased to 268 bank branches, 229 ATMs and 836 CSPs by 31 March 2025, reflecting steady strengthening of financial infrastructure across all districts.
- The highest growth has been recorded in Customer Service Points, which increased by 180 units from 656 to 836. ATMs increased by 21 units from 208 to 229, while bank branches increased by 15 from 253 to 268, indicating strong expansion in last-mile financial outreach.
- Aizawl district remains the financial hub of the state with 129 bank branches, 148 ATMs and 200 CSPs in 2025, accounting for nearly 48 percent of the total bank branches and the largest concentration of banking infrastructure.
- Other districts showing notable expansion include Kolasib with 25 branches, 15 ATMs and 90 CSPs; Lunglei with 23 branches, 19 ATMs and 108 CSPs; and Champhai with 18 branches, 10 ATMs and 56 CSPs, indicating gradual strengthening of semi-urban and trade-linked financial centres.
- Remote districts such as Lawngtlai with 108 CSPs, Mamit with 87 CSPs, Saiha with 55 CSPs and Serchhip with 71 CSPs have recorded significant CSP expansion, improving last-mile banking access and delivery of direct benefit transfers and basic financial services.
- The expansion of banking infrastructure between 2024 and 2025 has strengthened financial inclusion and accessibility across Mizoram. However, high concentration of branches in Aizawl and limited branch penetration in remote districts continue to highlight regional imbalance in banking services across the state.

Table 1: District-wise Branch Network Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025

| Sl. No. | District Name | Branches | | | | ATMs | | | | CSPs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Total | Fixed | Others | Total |
| 1 | Aizawl | 22 | 0 | 106 | 129 | 7 | 0 | 141 | 148 | 186 | 143 | 200 |
| 2 | Champhai | 5 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 53 | 3 | 56 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 29 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 7 | 18 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 84 | 6 | 90 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 108 | 0 | 108 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 7 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 19 | 99 | 9 | 108 |
| 8 | Mamit | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 87 | 0 | 87 |
| 9 | Saiha | 1 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| 10 | Saitual | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 8 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 71 | 0 | 71 |
| **Grand Total** | | **80** | **78** | **109** | **268** | **19** | **69** | **141** | **229** | **801** | **164** | **836** |

## 2. Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR)

- The financial progress of Mizoram indicates steady growth in banking deposits, advances and Credit–Deposit Ratio, reflecting gradual strengthening of the formal financial system and increased banking penetration across the state.
- As of 31 March 2024, total bank deposits in Mizoram stood at Rs. 17,553.43 crore, increasing from Rs. 16,412 crore in March 2023, registering a year-on-year growth of Rs. 1,141.43 crore with a growth rate of 6.95 percent. Advances increased from Rs. 8,978 crore in March 2023 to Rs. 10,254.56 crore in March 2024, recording a year-on-year growth of Rs. 1,276.56 crore and a growth rate of 14.21 percent.
- The overall Credit–Deposit Ratio improved from 54.71 percent in March 2023 to 58.41 percent in March 2024, reflecting improved credit deployment in the state though still below the benchmark of 60 percent set by the Reserve Bank of India for adequate credit flow.
- Among banking institutions, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks performed better in credit deployment, achieving CD Ratios of 62.02 percent and 77.75 percent respectively as of March 2024, surpassing the 60 percent benchmark. However, Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Small Finance Banks operating in the state remained below the mandated CD Ratio target.
- As of 31 March 2025, total deposits further increased to Rs. 19,746.62 crore from Rs. 17,553.43 crore in March 2024, registering a year-on-year growth of Rs. 2,193.19 crore with a growth rate of 12.49 percent. Advances also rose to Rs. 11,594.83 crore from Rs. 10,354.69 crore in March 2024, recording a year-on-year growth of Rs. 1,240.14 crore with a growth rate of 11.98 percent.
- The overall Credit–Deposit Ratio stood at 58.72 percent as of March 2025 compared to 58.99 percent in March 2024, indicating that despite growth in advances, the pace of deposit mobilisation remained higher, resulting in marginal stagnation in credit deployment ratio.
- The sustained growth in deposits and advances demonstrates increasing public confidence in the banking system and expanding financial activity in Mizoram. However, the CD Ratio

remaining below the 60 percent benchmark highlights the need for enhanced credit flow to priority sectors such as agriculture, MSMEs, and rural enterprises to support balanced and inclusive economic growth in the state.

Table 2: Deposits, Advances & CD Ratio for Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rs. Crores)

| Parameters | March '24 | Dec '24 | March '25 | YoY Growth | YoY Growth% | QoQ Growth | QoQ Growth% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deposits** | 17553.43 | 18586.40 | 19746.62 | 2193.19 | 12.49 | 1160.22 | 6.24 |
| **Advances** | 10354.69 | 11188.65 | 11594.83 | 1240.14 | 11.98 | 406.18 | 3.63 |
| **CD Ratio** | **58.99** | **60.20** | **58.72** | | | | |

### 3. Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio of Mizoram

- Bank-wise comparison between March 2024 and March 2025 indicates steady growth in deposits and advances across Mizoram, with total deposits increasing from Rs. 17,55,343.01 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 19,74,662.21 lakh in 2025 and total credit increasing from Rs. 10,35,469.37 lakh to Rs. 11,59,482.94 lakh. Despite this growth, the overall Credit–Deposit Ratio remained almost stagnant at 58.99 percent in 2024 and 58.72 percent in 2025, remaining below the 60 percent benchmark.
- Public Sector Banks continued to hold the largest share of banking business in the state. Deposits increased from Rs. 7,76,958 lakhs in 2024 to Rs. 8,55,107.77 lakh in 2025 and total credit increased from Rs. 3,96,973.65 lakh to Rs. 4,43,476.69 lakh. However, the Credit–Deposit Ratio showed only marginal improvement from 51.09 percent to 51.86 percent, remaining below the benchmark. When investment deployment of Rs. 71,092.12 lakh is included in 2025, the ratio improved to 60.18 percent, crossing the benchmark.
- Private Sector Banks recorded deposits growth from Rs. 2,93,704.78 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 3,52,957.02 lakh in 2025 and credit growth from Rs. 1,01,830.14 lakh to Rs. 1,07,859.5 lakh. However, their Credit–Deposit Ratio declined from 34.67 percent to 30.56 percent, indicating that deposit mobilisation outpaced credit deployment and highlighting low lending within the state.
- Small Finance Banks showed a significant increase in deposits from Rs. 3,949.35 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 12,777.05 lakh in 2025, but advances declined from Rs. 2,208.91 lakh to Rs. 1,510.53 lakh, resulting in a sharp fall in Credit–Deposit Ratio from 55.93 percent to 11.82 percent, indicating very low credit deployment relative to deposits.
- Regional Rural Banks continued to demonstrate strong credit performance and remained key drivers of rural credit growth. Deposits increased from Rs. 5,29,973.3 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 5,84,399.01 lakh in 2025, while advances increased from Rs. 3,28,664.16 lakh to Rs. 3,73,388.75 lakh. Their Credit–Deposit Ratio improved from 62.02 percent to 63.89 percent, remaining above the benchmark. Including investments, the ratio exceeded 109 percent in 2024 and 113 percent in 2025, reflecting strong credit flow to agriculture and rural sectors.
- Co-operative Banks maintained high credit deployment though with slight moderation. Deposits increased from Rs. 1,50,757.58 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 1,69,421.36 lakh in 2025 and advances increased from Rs. 1,17,212.79 lakh to Rs. 1,21,764.07 lakh. Their Credit–Deposit

Ratio declined from 77.75 percent to 71.87 percent but remained significantly above the benchmark, indicating strong local credit linkage.

- Overall comparison shows that while deposit mobilisation has grown substantially across all bank groups, credit expansion has been uneven. Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks continue to maintain strong Credit–Deposit Ratios above the benchmark, whereas Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Small Finance Banks remain below the desired level.
- The report highlights the need to enhance credit deployment by Public and Private Sector Banks, particularly in productive sectors such as agriculture, MSMEs and rural enterprises, to improve the overall Credit–Deposit Ratio and support balanced and inclusive economic development in Mizoram.

Table 3: Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Crore)

| Bank Name | Deposit Amount (D) | Advances Amount (A) | Credit Utilize (CU) | Total Credit (TC= A+CU) | CDRl | CDR2 | Investment Amount (I) | TC+I | CDR3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Sector Bank | 8551.08 | 4429.63 | 5.13 | 4434.77 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 710.92 | 5145.69 | 0.60 |
| Private Sector Bank | 3529.57 | 1068.09 | 10.51 | 1078.60 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0 | 1078.60 | 0.31 |
| Small Finance Bank | 127.77 | 15.11 | 0 | 15.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0 | 15.11 | 0.12 |
| Regional Rural Bank | 5843.99 | 3733.89 | 0 | 3733.89 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 2882.86 | 6616.74 | 1.13 |
| Co-operative Bank | 1694.21 | 1217.64 | 0 | 1217.64 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0 | 1217.64 | 0.72 |
| NEDFI | 0 | 76.12 | 0 | 76.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76.12 | |
| RIDF | 0 | 1038.71 | 0 | 1038.71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1038.71 | |
| **Grand Total** | **19746.62** | **11579.19** | **15.64** | **11594.83** | **0.59** | **0.59** | **3593.78** | **15188.61** | **0.77** |

## 4. District-wise Position of Deposits, Advances, CD Ratio Report of Mizoram

- The overall district-wise Credit–Deposit Ratio of Mizoram remained below the mandated benchmark of 60 percent in both years, standing at 53.37 percent in March 2024 and marginally declining to 52.99 percent in March 2025. Total deposits increased from Rs. 17,55,427.9 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 19,74,884 lakhs in 2025, while advances increased from Rs. 9,36,876.6 lakh to Rs. 10,46,435 lakhs, indicating that deposit growth continued to outpace credit deployment.
- Aizawl district continued to dominate the banking landscape with the highest deposits and advances in both years. Deposits increased from Rs. 12,72,081.4 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 14,45,771.3 lakh in 2025 and advances from Rs. 5,74,908.5 lakh to Rs. 6,55,654.1 lakh.

However, the Credit–Deposit Ratio remained low at 45.19 percent in 2024 and 45.35 percent in 2025, significantly below the 60 percent benchmark, thereby pulling down the overall state performance.

- Saitual district also remained below the benchmark in both years, though it showed improvement. Deposits stood at Rs. 33,378.35 lakh and advances at Rs. 15,164.64 lakh in 2024 with a Credit–Deposit Ratio of 45.43 percent, which improved to 56.29 percent in 2025 with advances increasing to Rs. 17,528.58 lakh despite a slight decline in deposits.
- Kolasib district recorded a Credit–Deposit Ratio of 69.01 percent in 2024 but declined to 59.29 percent in 2025 as deposit growth outpaced advances, moving slightly below the benchmark and indicating a need for improved credit deployment.
- Most of the districts maintained Credit–Deposit Ratios above the 60 percent benchmark in both years, reflecting strong credit absorption. Champhai recorded 68.68 percent in 2024 and moderated to 60.35 percent in 2025, while Hnahthial improved from 60.73 percent to 64.63 percent. Khawzawl showed strong improvement from 66.72 percent to 77.51 percent, and Serchhip improved from 71.43 percent to 74.38 percent.
- Lunglei and Mamit also maintained healthy ratios above the benchmark, with Lunglei improving from 68.96 percent in 2024 to 71.99 percent in 2025 and Mamit maintaining high ratios of 74.11 percent and 73.58 percent respectively. Saiha remained strong though moderating from 95.32 percent in 2024 to 86.03 percent in 2025.
- Lawngtlai district recorded the highest Credit–Deposit Ratio in both years, increasing from 121.39 percent in 2024 to 121.75 percent in 2025, indicating sustained high credit absorption and strong dependence on credit inflow relative to deposits.
- The comparative analysis shows that while most districts maintain strong credit utilisation above the benchmark, the overall state Credit–Deposit Ratio remains below target primarily due to low ratios in high-deposit districts such as Aizawl and Saitual. Strengthening credit deployment in major deposit centres and expanding lending to productive sectors will be critical for improving the overall Credit–Deposit Ratio and ensuring balanced regional economic growth in Mizoram.

Table 4: District-wise Position of Deposits, Advances, CD Ratio Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh) excluding NEDFi, RIDF & Credit Utilize.

| S.N | District | Deposits | Advances | CD Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aizawl | 1445771.3 | 655654.1 | 45.35 |
| 2 | Champhai | 66449.39 | 40103.1 | 60.35 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 19237.18 | 12432.75 | 64.63 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 20604.85 | 15971.78 | 77.51 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 84920.32 | 50352.81 | 59.29 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 50878.5 | 61946.63 | 121.75 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 121104.61 | 87185.67 | 71.99 |
| 8 | Mamit | 34257.07 | 25206.22 | 73.58 |
| 9 | Saiha | 45406.51 | 39061.13 | 86.03 |
| 10 | Saitual | 31141.19 | 17528.58 | 56.29 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 55113.12 | 40992.48 | 74.38 |
| **Grand Total** | | **1974884** | **1046435** | **52.99** |

## 5. Priority Sector Lending in Mizoram

- Priority Sector Lending in Mizoram shows mixed performance across bank groups between March 2024 and March 2025, with overall credit to priority sectors remaining below the mandated 40 percent target for several commercial banks.
- Total priority sector advances increased from Rs. 5,28,529.8 lakh in March 2024 to Rs. 5,68,005.2 lakh in March 2025, while total advances increased from Rs. 10,35,469 lakh to Rs. 11,59,483 lakh. However, the share of priority sector lending to total advances declined from 51.04 percent in 2024 to 48.99 percent in 2025, indicating that growth in non-priority lending outpaced priority sector financing.
- Public Sector Banks recorded a decline in priority sector share from 28.79 percent in 2024 to 23.15 percent in 2025 despite total advances increasing to Rs. 4,43,476.7 lakh. This remains significantly below the mandated 40 percent target, indicating the need to enhance credit flow to agriculture, MSMEs and other priority sectors.
- Private Sector Banks also remained below the mandated target, with priority sector lending declining slightly from 27.7 percent in 2024 to 26.73 percent in 2025. Total advances increased to Rs. 1,07,859.5 lakh, but priority sector deployment did not expand proportionately.
- Regional Rural Banks continued to meet the mandated target, maintaining strong priority sector focus. Priority sector advances increased from Rs. 2,04,269.9 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 2,28,397.4 lakh in 2025, though the share marginally declined from 62.15 percent to 61.17 percent. These banks remain key contributors to agricultural and rural credit in the state.
- Co-operative Banks also maintained strong priority sector performance with priority sector lending increasing from Rs. 91,212.51 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 95,414.39 lakh in 2025 and maintaining a high share above 77 percent of total advances.
- Small Finance Banks recorded high priority sector share at 88.41 percent in 2024 and 81.89 percent in 2025, but total lending volume declined from Rs. 2,208.91 lakh to Rs. 1,510.53 lakh, limiting their overall contribution to priority sector expansion.
- Financing under weaker sector lending showed relatively better performance. Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Co-operative Banks remained above the minimum mandated targets in both years. Public Sector Banks maintained weaker sector lending of Rs. 91,895.88 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 91,594.32 lakh in 2025, while Private Sector Banks maintained over Rs. 20,000 lakh in weaker sector lending.
- Regional Rural Banks recorded weaker sector lending of Rs. 74,709.51 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 83,665.54 lakh in 2025, but the share of weaker sector lending to priority sector remained around 36 percent, below the mandated 40 percent requirement, indicating the need for enhanced focus on weaker sections.
- Overall trends indicate that while absolute priority sector and weaker sector lending have increased, the proportion of priority sector lending has declined slightly due to faster growth in non-priority lending. Strengthening priority sector financing by Public and Private Sector Banks and improving weaker sector lending by Regional Rural Banks will be essential to ensure inclusive credit growth and balanced economic development in Mizoram.

Table 5: Segregation of Advances in Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh)

| Bank Name | Priority Sector Advance (PSA) | Non-Priority Sector Advance (NPSA) | Total Advance | Weaker Sector Advance (WSA) | PSA to Tot. Adv (%) | WSA to PSA (%) | WSA to Tot. Adv (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Sector Bank | 102644 | 340831 | 443476.7 | 91594.32 | 23.15 | 82.23 | 20.65 |
| Private Sector Bank | 28829.03 | 79032 | 107859.5 | 20411.35 | 26.73 | 70.8 | 18.92 |
| Small Finance Bank | 1237.02 | 274 | 1510.53 | 0.06 | 81.89 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Rural Bank | 228397.4 | 144991 | 373388.8 | 83665.54 | 61.17 | 36.63 | 22.41 |
| Co-operative Bank | 95414.39 | 26350 | 121764.1 | 121771.66 | 78.36 | 127.62 | 100.01 |
| NEDFi | 7612.4 | 0 | 7612.4 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| RIDF | 103871 | 0 | 103871 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | **568005.2** | **591478** | **1159483** | **317442.93** | **48.99** | **55.89** | **27.38** |

## 6. Bank-wise Progress under Agriculture Lending

- Agricultural credit flow in Mizoram recorded steady growth between March 2024 and March 2025, reflecting increasing institutional support for farm and allied sector development across the state.
- During 2023–2024, a total of 79,756 agricultural loans were disbursed amounting to Rs. 2,09,601.2 lakh. This increased to 85,611 loans amounting to Rs. 2,48,471.1 lakh by March 2025, showing significant expansion in agricultural financing and outreach.
- Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks continued to be the major contributors to agricultural credit in both years. Regional Rural Banks disbursed Rs. 57,265.81 lakh in 2024 which increased substantially to Rs. 73,374.92 lakh in 2025, reflecting strong credit flow towards farm infrastructure and term loans.
- Co-operative Banks maintained strong agricultural lending with total disbursement of Rs. 49,499.77 lakh in 2024, increasing slightly to Rs. 49,827.55 lakh in 2025, indicating sustained support to local farmers and agri-linked activities.
- Public Sector Banks recorded marginal growth in agricultural lending from Rs. 13,158.64 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 13,304.57 lakh in 2025, showing relatively modest expansion compared to Regional Rural and Co-operative Banks.
- Private Sector Banks showed gradual improvement with agricultural lending increasing from Rs. 7,768.59 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 8,090.35 lakh in 2025, though their share in total agricultural credit remains comparatively low.
- Crop loan disbursement increased from Rs. 14,178.2 lakh across 16,457 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 14,348.6 lakh across 16,937 accounts in 2025, indicating marginal growth in seasonal agricultural financing.
- Agricultural infrastructure and term loans recorded significant growth from Rs. 1,12,833 lakh across 62,744 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 1,29,365 lakh across 68,160 accounts in 2025, reflecting increased investment in farm mechanisation, irrigation and allied infrastructure.
- Financial support through RIDF also increased from Rs. 81,904.3 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 1,03,871 lakh in 2025, strengthening long-term agricultural infrastructure development in the state.

- The progress indicates that Regional Rural Banks, Co-operative Banks and RIDF financing continue to drive agricultural credit growth in Mizoram, while Public and Private Sector Banks maintain relatively smaller shares. Strengthening agricultural lending by commercial banks and expanding farm infrastructure financing will be essential to support sustainable agricultural growth and rural livelihoods in the state.

Table 6: Bank-wise Progress under Agri (PS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh) excluding RIDF.

| Bank Name | FARM CREDIT | | | | AGRI INFRA. | | AGRI ANCILLARY | | TOTAL AGRI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Crop Loan | | Term Loan | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| Public Sector Bank | 13722 | 10913 | 1575 | 1947.95 | 1 | 1 | 148 | 442.6 | 15446 | 13304.57 |
| Private Sector Bank | 184 | 292.05 | 27234 | 7448.02 | 1 | 2.42 | 357 | 347.9 | 27776 | 8090.35 |
| Small Finance Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.67 | 4 | 2.67 |
| Regional Rural Bank | 1686 | 1691.23 | 38238 | 71683.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39924 | 73374.92 |
| Co-operative Bank | 1345 | 1452.35 | 1113 | 48285 | 3 | 90.2 | 0 | 0 | 2461 | 49827.55 |
| RIDF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103871 |
| **Grand Total** | **16937** | **14348.6** | **68160** | **129365** | **5** | **93.6** | **509** | **793.2** | **85611** | **248471.1** |

## 7. District-wise Progress under Agriculture Lending

- District-wise agricultural credit in Mizoram recorded overall growth between March 2024 and March 2025, with total agricultural loan accounts increasing from 79,756 to 85,611 and total agricultural credit rising from about Rs. 1,27,696.9 lakh to Rs. 1,44,600 lakh, indicating expansion of institutional credit support to the agriculture sector.
- Aizawl district continued to receive the highest share of agricultural credit in both years. Total agricultural financing increased from Rs. 74,748.15 lakh across 25,100 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 84,186.36 lakh across 31,378 accounts in 2025, driven mainly by growth in agricultural infrastructure and term loans which rose from Rs. 67,938.75 lakh to Rs. 77,622.87 lakh.
- Kolasib, Serchhip and Lunglei emerged as key agricultural credit centres after Aizawl. Kolasib increased from Rs. 6,856.74 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 8,827.06 lakh in 2025, Serchhip from Rs. 7,621 lakh to Rs. 8,897.4 lakh, and Lunglei from Rs. 7,708.75 lakh to Rs. 9,369.66 lakh, reflecting steady growth in farm investment and term lending.
- Mamit and Saitual also showed notable improvement. Mamit increased from Rs. 5,400.92 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 6,326.17 lakh in 2025, while Saitual increased from Rs. 4,435.14 lakh to Rs. 5,628.52 lakh, indicating rising institutional support to agriculture and allied activities.
- Champhai recorded a decline in total agricultural credit from Rs. 8,715.74 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 7,859.93 lakh in 2025 due to reduction in agricultural infrastructure loans, despite a slight increase in crop loan financing.
- Lawngtlai and Saiha maintained moderate agricultural credit levels with marginal changes. Lawngtlai increased slightly from Rs. 4,195.6 lakh to Rs. 4,696.32 lakh, while Saiha remained almost stable at around Rs. 3,562.93 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 3,577.66 lakh in 2025.
- Crop loan financing across districts increased slightly from Rs. 14,178.23 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 14,348.63 lakh in 2025, while agricultural infrastructure and term loans recorded substantial

growth from Rs. 1,12,833.4 lakh to Rs. 1,29,364.7 lakh, indicating increasing investment in farm mechanisation, irrigation and allied infrastructure.

- Agricultural ancillary financing remained limited across districts, though it increased marginally from Rs. 685.31 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 793.15 lakh in 2025, suggesting scope for strengthening credit support to allied activities such as processing, storage and marketing.
- The comparison of districts shows that agricultural credit growth in Mizoram is primarily driven by infrastructure and term lending concentrated in Aizawl and a few major districts, while several rural districts continue to receive moderate levels of farm credit. Strengthening equitable distribution of agricultural finance and expanding ancillary and crop-based lending across all districts will be essential for balanced agricultural development in the state.

Table 7: District-wise Progress under Agri (PS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh) excluding NEDFi.

| Sl. No. | District Name | FARM CREDIT | | | | AGRI INFRA. | | AGRI ANCILLARY | | TOTAL AGRI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crop Loan | | Term Loan | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| 1 | Aizawl | 7712 | 6093.91 | 23484 | 77622.87 | 1 | 23.92 | 181 | 445.66 | 31378 | 84186.36 |
| 2 | Champhai | 762 | 810.09 | 7666 | 6933.54 | 2 | 66.24 | 33 | 50.06 | 8463 | 7859.93 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 620 | 492.43 | 888 | 1255.29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4.87 | 1509 | 1752.59 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 851 | 730.61 | 1815 | 2747.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2666 | 3478.39 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 1629 | 1375.97 | 6016 | 7281.24 | 1 | 1 | 244 | 168.85 | 7890 | 8827.06 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 898 | 791.26 | 4676 | 3875.4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 29.66 | 5586 | 4696.32 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 1371 | 1199.42 | 7980 | 8098.21 | 1 | 2.42 | 33 | 69.61 | 9385 | 9369.66 |
| 8 | Mamit | 758 | 678.29 | 4126 | 5647.17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.71 | 4885 | 6326.17 |
| 9 | Saiha | 430 | 347.33 | 4185 | 3211.97 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18.36 | 4616 | 3577.66 |
| 10 | Saitual | 733 | 662.6 | 3047 | 4965.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3780 | 5628.52 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 1173 | 1166.72 | 4277 | 7725.31 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5.37 | 5453 | 8897.4 |
| **Grand Total** | | **16937** | **14348.63** | **68160** | **129364.7** | **5** | **93.58** | **509** | **793.15** | **85611** | **144600** |

## 8. Bank-wise Progress under MSME Sector

- MSME sector lending in Mizoram showed overall growth in credit volume between March 2024 and March 2025, though the number of loan accounts declined slightly. Total MSME outstanding increased from Rs. 1,97,063.5 lakh across 31,199 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 2,09,445.9 lakh across 30,236 accounts in 2025, indicating higher average loan size and increased investment per enterprise.
- Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks continued to contribute the largest share of MSME financing in the state. Public Sector Bank lending increased from Rs. 68,386.69 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 78,496.99 lakh in 2025, while Regional Rural Bank lending increased from Rs. 83,933.29 lakh to Rs. 92,905.7 lakh, reflecting strong support for enterprise and business activities.
- Public Sector Banks recorded a significant shift from micro to small enterprise financing. Small enterprise lending increased sharply from Rs. 8,524.66 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 27,719.75 lakh in 2025, while micro enterprise lending declined from Rs. 56,616.08 lakh to Rs. 48,307.77 lakh, indicating scaling up of enterprises to higher investment levels.

- Regional Rural Banks maintained strong MSME support with micro enterprise financing increasing from Rs. 56,683.77 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 64,331.76 lakh in 2025 and small enterprise financing increasing from Rs. 26,377.99 lakh to Rs. 27,712.63 lakh, demonstrating continued focus on rural and small business development.
- Private Sector Banks showed moderate growth with MSME lending increasing from Rs. 17,570.23 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 19,312.57 lakh in 2025, driven mainly by growth in micro enterprise financing from Rs. 12,798.79 lakh to Rs. 16,866.06 lakh.
- Co-operative Bank MSME lending declined significantly from Rs. 18,549.09 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 9,883.91 lakh in 2025, indicating reduced credit flow from the co-operative sector to small enterprises.
- Small Finance Banks showed limited but growing participation with MSME financing rising from Rs. 1,948.79 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 1,234.35 lakh in 2025, though their overall share remains minimal in the state's MSME credit structure.
- Micro enterprises continued to dominate MSME financing, accounting for the largest share of loans and credit in both years. Micro enterprise credit stood at Rs. 1,45,310.49 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 1,40,583.81 lakh in 2025, while small enterprise financing increased substantially from Rs. 39,191.2 lakh to Rs. 57,591.87 lakh, indicating gradual transition towards higher-value enterprises.
- Medium enterprise financing remained limited in both years, declining from Rs. 4,182.03 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 3,493.36 lakh in 2025, highlighting the need to strengthen support for scaling up MSMEs into medium-sized industries.
- MSME credit growth in Mizoram is driven primarily by Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks, with increasing focus on micro and small enterprises. Strengthening financing for medium enterprises, improving co-operative bank participation and expanding private sector lending will be essential to accelerate MSME-led industrial and employment growth in the state.

Table 8: Bank-wise Progress under MSME (PS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh)

| Bank Name | MICRO | | SMALL | | MEDIUM | | OTHER MSME | | MSME Total O/S | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| Public Sector Bank | 7830 | 48307.77 | 2888 | 27719.75 | 12 | 2345.03 | 36 | 124.44 | 10766 | 78496.99 |
| Private Sector Bank | 3418 | 16866.06 | 71 | 2159.49 | 7 | 287.02 | 0 | 0 | 3496 | 19312.57 |
| Small Finance Bank | 1180 | 1194.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 40.04 | 1259 | 1234.35 |
| Regional Rural Bank | 12016 | 64331.76 | 129 | 27712.63 | 1 | 861.31 | 0 | 0 | 12146 | 92905.7 |
| Co-operative Bank | 2569 | 9883.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2569 | 9883.91 |
| NEDFI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7612.4 | 0 | 7612.4 |
| **Grand Total** | **27013** | **140583.81** | **3088** | **57591.87** | **20** | **3493.36** | **115** | **7776.88** | **30236** | **209445.9** |

## 9. District-wise Progress under MSME

- District-wise MSME credit in Mizoram showed overall growth in credit volume between March 2024 and March 2025, though the number of MSME loan accounts declined slightly. Total MSME outstanding increased from about Rs. 1,90,388.1 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 2,01,833.5

lakh in 2025, indicating higher investment per enterprise and gradual scaling up of MSME activities.

- Aizawl district continued to dominate MSME financing in both years. Total MSME credit increased significantly from Rs. 1,28,433.5 lakh across 16,420 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 1,40,056 lakh across 17,691 accounts in 2025, accounting for the largest share of MSME investment in the state. Growth was driven mainly by expansion in small enterprise financing, which increased sharply from Rs. 32,225.1 lakh to Rs. 50,440.4 lakh.
- Lunglei, Kolasib, Serchhip and Champhai remained the next major MSME centres. Lunglei recorded MSME credit of Rs. 16,746.69 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 15,927.28 lakh in 2025, while Kolasib maintained stable levels at around Rs. 8,077.42 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 8,058.25 lakh in 2025. Serchhip increased from Rs. 6,750.03 lakh to Rs. 7,180.1 lakh and Champhai from Rs. 9,279.41 lakh to Rs. 9,551.41 lakh, reflecting moderate growth in enterprise activities.
- Mamit showed slight decline in MSME credit from Rs. 4,788.01 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 4,489.75 lakh in 2025 despite an increase in small enterprise financing, indicating contraction in micro enterprise lending.
- Lawngtlai recorded a decline from Rs. 5,939.76 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 5,494.86 lakh in 2025, while Khawzawl remained almost stable at around Rs. 2,295 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 2,289.06 lakh in 2025, reflecting limited expansion of MSME activities in these districts.
- Saiha and Saitual showed marginal change in MSME financing. Saiha increased slightly from Rs. 3,176.38 lakh to Rs. 3,327.91 lakh, while Saitual remained nearly stable at around Rs. 2,999.65 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 2,987.46 lakh in 2025.
- Micro enterprises continued to dominate MSME financing across all districts. Micro enterprise credit stood at Rs. 1,45,310.5 lakh in 2024 and Rs. 1,40,583.8 lakh in 2025, while small enterprise financing increased significantly from Rs. 39,191.2 lakh to Rs. 57,591.9 lakh, indicating gradual transition toward higher-value enterprise investments.
- Medium enterprise financing remained limited across districts, declining from Rs. 4,182.03 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 3,493.36 lakh in 2025, highlighting the need for stronger support to scale up MSMEs into medium-sized industries.
- Comparison of all districts shows that MSME credit growth remains concentrated in Aizawl and a few major districts, while several rural districts continue to experience moderate or stagnant growth. Expanding MSME financing across all districts, strengthening support for small and medium enterprises and promoting enterprise diversification will be essential for balanced industrial and employment growth in Mizoram.

Table 9: District-wise Progress under MSME (PS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh)

| Sl. No. | District Name | MICRO | | SMALL | | MEDIUM | | OTHER MSME | | MSME Total O/S | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| 1 | Aizawl | 14700 | 86040.29 | 2912 | 50440.4 | 14 | 3441.74 | 65 | 133.53 | 17691 | 140056 |
| 2 | Champhai | 1619 | 8315.65 | 17 | 1202.88 | 4 | 29.71 | 9 | 3.17 | 1649 | 9551.41 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 398 | 2227.05 | 2 | 244.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 2471.46 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 523 | 1917.5 | 21 | 349.65 | 2 | 21.91 | 0 | 0 | 546 | 2289.06 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 1837 | 7207.69 | 23 | 838.87 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 11.69 | 1880 | 8058.25 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 1090 | 4865.99 | 30 | 628.87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1120 | 5494.86 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 2853 | 14104.24 | 44 | 1806.95 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 16.09 | 2918 | 15927.28 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Mamit | 942 | 3361.97 | 6 | 1127.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 948 | 4489.75 |
| 9 | Saiha | 544 | 2937.3 | 13 | 390.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 557 | 3327.91 |
| 10 | Saitual | 803 | 2840.39 | 10 | 147.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 813 | 2987.46 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 1704 | 6765.74 | 10 | 414.36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1714 | 7180.1 |
| **Grand Total** | | **27013** | **140583.8** | **3088** | **57591.9** | **20** | **3493.36** | **115** | **164.48** | **30236** | **201833.5** |

## 10. Bank-wise Progress under Other Priority Sector

- Lending under Other Priority Sector including education, housing, social infrastructure and allied sectors showed a decline in overall loan accounts and credit volume between March 2024 and March 2025. Total loans decreased from 20,847 accounts amounting to Rs. 1,21,865.1 lakh in 2024 to 14,150 accounts amounting to Rs. 1,10,088.3 lakh in 2025, indicating reduced credit flow to these sectors.
- Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks continued to account for the major share of lending under other priority sectors in both years. However, Public Sector Bank lending declined sharply from Rs. 32,760.75 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 10,842.43 lakh in 2025, primarily due to a significant reduction in housing loans from Rs. 31,464.41 lakh to Rs. 9,814.88 lakh.
- Regional Rural Banks remained the largest contributors under this segment. Their lending stood at Rs. 63,070.81 lakh in 2024 and marginally declined to Rs. 62,116.79 lakh in 2025, with housing loans continuing to dominate this category.
- Co-operative Banks showed a major increase in total lending from Rs. 23,163.65 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 35,702.93 lakh in 2025, driven primarily by expansion in social infrastructure financing amounting to Rs. 14,878 lakh and increased lending under other priority segments.
- Private Sector Banks recorded a decline in total lending from Rs. 2,869.88 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 1,426.11 lakh in 2025, reflecting reduced participation in housing and other priority sector financing.
- Housing loans remained the dominant component of Other Priority Sector lending, accounting for the largest share in both years. Housing credit declined from Rs. 1,16,711 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 90,132.71 lakh in 2025, which significantly contributed to the overall decline in lending under this segment.
- Education loans remained limited but relatively stable, declining slightly from Rs. 917.14 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 787 lakh in 2025. Financing for renewable energy and social infrastructure remained minimal except for the notable increase in social infrastructure lending by Co-operative Banks in 2025.
- Lending under other priority sectors in Mizoram is largely driven by housing finance and concentrated among Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks. The decline in lending by Public and Private Sector Banks has reduced overall credit flow to these sectors, highlighting the need to strengthen financing for education, housing and social infrastructure to support inclusive socio-economic development in the state.

Table 10: Bank-wise Progress under Other Priority Sector (OPS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram as of 31st March 2025 (Amount in Rupees Lakh)

| Bank Name | Education | | Housing | | Social Infra. | | Renew-able | | Others | | Total Other PS O/S | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| Public Sector Bank | 145 | 425.04 | 1009 | 9814.88 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 601.51 | 1238 | 10842.43 |
| Private Sector Bank | 9 | 38.79 | 57 | 454.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3393 | 933.29 | 3459 | 1426.11 |
| Small Finance Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Rural Bank | 97 | 323.17 | 6749 | 61772.48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 21.14 | 6871 | 62116.79 |
| Co-operative Bank | 0 | 0 | 1914 | 18091.32 | 540 | 14878 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 2733.2 | 2582 | 35702.93 |
| **Grand Total** | **251** | **787** | **9729** | **90132.71** | **540** | **14878** | **1** | **1** | **3629** | **4289.1** | **14150** | **110088.3** |

## 11. District-wise Progress under Other Priority Sector

- District-wise lending under Other Priority Sector including housing, education and social infrastructure declined between March 2024 and March 2025, with total outstanding reducing from Rs. 1,21,865.09 lakh across 20,847 accounts in 2024 to Rs. 1,10,088.26 lakh across 14,150 accounts in 2025, indicating reduced credit flow to these sectors.
- Aizawl district continued to account for the largest share of lending under this segment. Total outstanding declined from Rs. 53,168.91 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 48,146.39 lakh in 2025 due to a sharp reduction in housing loans from Rs. 49,687.52 lakh to Rs. 35,808.9 lakh. However, the district recorded new growth in social infrastructure financing amounting to Rs. 8,839.07 lakh in 2025.
- Lawngtlai and Lunglei remained major centres of housing and other priority sector lending after Aizawl. Lawngtlai recorded a decline from Rs. 15,764.66 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 13,770.56 lakh in 2025, while Lunglei declined slightly from Rs. 15,617 lakh to Rs. 14,623.91 lakh, reflecting moderation in housing credit.
- Saiha and Kolasib also recorded declines. Saiha decreased from Rs. 9,911.95 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 8,387.53 lakh in 2025 and Kolasib from Rs. 7,495.02 lakh to Rs. 6,500.89 lakh, mainly due to reduced housing finance.
- Serchhip recorded a marginal increase from Rs. 6,597.93 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 6,787.51 lakh in 2025, supported by growth in social infrastructure and other priority sector financing.
- Champhai showed a decline from Rs. 4,218.35 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 3,764.35 lakh in 2025, while Mamit declined from Rs. 3,668 lakh to Rs. 3,011.86 lakh. Khawzawl also declined from Rs. 2,181.99 lakh to Rs. 1,669.55 lakh during the same period.
- Housing loans remained the dominant component across all districts in both years, though total housing finance declined significantly from Rs. 1,16,711.02 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 90,132.71 lakh in 2025, leading to the overall reduction in lending under this sector.
- Education loans remained limited but stable, declining marginally from Rs. 917.14 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 787 lakh in 2025. Social infrastructure financing increased significantly from Rs. 4.1 lakh in 2024 to Rs. 14,878.4 lakh in 2025, indicating emerging investment in community infrastructure.
- The comparison of all districts shows that lending under other priority sectors in Mizoram continues to be heavily concentrated in Aizawl and a few major districts and driven primarily by housing finance. Strengthening credit flow to education, social infrastructure and emerging sectors across all districts will be essential to support inclusive human development and balanced regional growth.

Table 11: District-wise Progress under Other Priority Sector (OPS) Outstanding Report of Mizoram
(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | District Name | Education | | Housing | | Social Infra. | | Renew-able | | Others | | Total Other PS O/S | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| 1 | Aizawl | 175 | 560.24 | 3416 | 35808.9 | 258 | 8839.07 | 0 | 0 | 2653 | 2938.18 | 6502 | 48146.39 |
| 2 | Champhai | 2 | 8.68 | 308 | 2620.1 | 43 | 966.02 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 168.55 | 364 | 3764.35 |
| 3 | Hnahthial | 4 | 13.65 | 147 | 1608.06 | 16 | 332.32 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50.7 | 170 | 2004.73 |
| 4 | Khawzawl | 2 | 2.82 | 154 | 1354.7 | 22 | 312.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 1669.55 |
| 5 | Kolasib | 23 | 60.36 | 584 | 5542.84 | 27 | 472.38 | 0 | 0 | 906 | 425.31 | 1540 | 6500.89 |
| 6 | Lawngtlai | 7 | 25.07 | 1521 | 13192.41 | 29 | 523.42 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 29.66 | 1560 | 13770.56 |
| 7 | Lunglei | 18 | 51.15 | 1470 | 12539.87 | 59 | 1857.09 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 175.8 | 1572 | 14623.91 |
| 8 | Mamit | 1 | 7.5 | 325 | 2906.67 | 8 | 96.79 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.9 | 335 | 3011.86 |
| 9 | Saiha | 3 | 6.2 | 993 | 7589.15 | 32 | 466.99 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 325.19 | 1046 | 8387.53 |
| 10 | Saitual | 7 | 17.74 | 130 | 1246.98 | 12 | 135.09 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21.17 | 151 | 1420.98 |
| 11 | Serchhip | 9 | 33.59 | 681 | 5723.03 | 34 | 877.24 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 153.65 | 732 | 6787.51 |
| **Grand Total** | | **251** | **787** | **9729** | **90132.71** | **540** | **14878.4** | **1** | **1** | **3629** | **4289.11** | **14150** | **110088.26** |

## Aviation

### 1. Sectoral Overview:

- GAD, Aviation Wing is assigned Air Services in Mizoram and air connectivity with other important cities in India. The Department is responsible for upgradation work of Lengpui Airport/Maintenance of Lengpui Airport & Helipads within the State of Mizoram
- Out of Revenue target fixed for 2024-25 Rs. 1795.00 lakh, total revenue collected by the Department is Rs. 1834.25 lakh.
- Due to lack/shortage of Technical & Non-technical staff/man power in the Department, the Department is not in a position to execute all the activities/duties pertaining to Civil Aviation and its regulatory responsibilities.
- Installation of night landing facilities with simple approach light at Lengpui Airport.
- The Department is taking steps to achieve revenue target fixed for the year 2025-26 amounting to Rs. 1800.00 lakh and revenue receipt collected for the financial year upto January, 2026 is Rs. 13,94,43,938/-
- Inter-state Helicopter service introduced w.e.f. 31.08.2023 for every Friday in a week between Churachandpui-Mualpui-Lengpui-Churachandpur is increased and now operates every Monday and Friday in a week.
- Development of Heliports and Helipad in Thenzawl, Mizoram with funding from NESIDS with Financial Sanction of Rs. 12.00 crore is underway.
- Upgradation of Lengpui Airport Runway to PCN 50 (re-carpeting & Runway Centre Line Light) funded from SASCI with an amount of Rs. 91.00 crore which is expected to be completed by 31.03.2026.

**Air Traffic Report (2025-2026)**

| Nature of flight | Operator | No. of Movements | | Passengers | | Cargo (kg) April 2025-Dec 2025 | | Mail (kg) April 2025-Dec 2025 | | Transit Pax | Sum of Arrival & Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Arrival | Departure | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | | |
| Scheduled | Indigo | 992 | 992 | 158727 | 158900 | 641162 | 449193 | 150279 | 156540 | 0 | 1984 |
| Scheduled | Alliance | 367 | 367 | 16502 | 17773 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 |
| Unscheduled | Pawan Hans | 291 | 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1970 | 582 |
| Unscheduled | Global Vectra | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 82 |

## Higher & Technical Education

Higher & Technical Education Department provides major human resources which plays a crucial role in the Socio-Economic Development of the State. There are 21 Undergraduate Government Colleges and 5 Government Professional Institutions and recognizes 7 Private Colleges.

The Department looks after 3 Collegiate Boys Hostels and 2 Collegiate Girls Hostels located at Aizawl and Shillong. There are 80 affiliated Computer Institutions, 8 affiliated Paramedical Institutions, 1 affiliated Institution for Integrated Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Training and 2 affiliated Institutions for Stenography.

**1. Achievement made in the sector during the Year:**

- **3663** students completed Undergraduate Courses (Arts–3079), (Science–264), (Commerce - 304) and (Home Science - 16).
- **47** students completed Bachelor of Law (LLB).
- **9697** students completed DCA Courses.
- **461** students completed Diploma courses.
- **433** students are allotted seats for Professional Courses outside Mizoram i.e. *SMATEE (193), NEET (136) and JEE (104).*
- **450** nos of seats allotted for students under various courses.
- **10185** students completed different courses under Technical Education.
- **10** D.El.Ed. students, **54** Hindi Diploma students and **6** B.Ed. students completed their courses from Mizoram Hindi Training College.
- **147** B.Ed students, **36** M.Ed students and **6** Ph.D students completed their courses from Institute of Advanced Studies in Education.
- 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. At present, 82.61% of HEIs under Higher & Technical Education Department, Govt. of Mizoram have obtained accreditation from NAAC.

- **No. of HEIs recognized by UGC under Higher & Technical Education Department**: 23 (21 Undergraduate Colleges, 2 Professional Institutions)

  No. of accredited HEIs: 20 (Twenty) Colleges/ Institutions

  | | | |
  |---|---|---|
  | Grade A+ | : | 1 |
  | Grade A | : | 3 |
  | Grade B++ | : | 1 |
  | Grade B+ | : | 2 |
  | Grade B | : | 11 |
  | Grade C | : | 2 |

## 2. Implementation of CSS and CS

### PM-USHA Scheme

Subsequent to the alignment of RUSA with the vision of the National Education Policy, 2020, the third phase has been launched as the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) in June 2023 by the Ministry of Education, Deptt. of Higher Education, Govt. of India to be implemented till 31st March, 2026, for supporting States/UTs to improve the *access, equity* and *quality* in their higher education system. The scheme is being extended till 31st March 2028.

Out of the 24 Govt. Colleges/ Institutions in Mizoram, 22 Colleges eligible to apply for funding under Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC) and all Districts in the state submitted proposal for funding under the Component Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiative (GIEI) through PM-USHA Portal (Online Template).

Project Approval Board Meeting (PAB) held on 2nd February, 2024 and on 19th November, 2024 approved two components for the colleges and districts mentioned below: -

**a. Component: Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC):**

**i.** Govt. Champhai College and Govt. Kolasib College (*Rs. 5 crore each*)

**ii.** Govt. Johnson College and Govt. Lawngtlai College (*Rs. 5 crore each*)

**b. Component: Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GI&EI):**

**i.** Mamit Districts (*Rs. 10 crore*) (Govt. Mamit College and Govt. Zawlnuam College)

**ii.** Aizawl District (*Rs. 10 crore*) and ii) Lunglei District *(Rs. 10 crore)*

(Colleges in Aizawl District and Lunglei District)

## 3. Sectoral Statistics

| STATUS OF INSTITUTIONS-District Wise 2024-2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **Institution** | **Intake Capacity** | **Enrolment Rate** | **Drop-out rates** | **Pass %** | **No of faculties** | **Teacher pupil ratio** |
| Mamit | Govt. Mamit College | 300 | 40.67 | - | 73.33 | 25 | 1:4.88 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. Zawlnuam College | 360 | 15.56 | 1.78 | 48.39 | 20 | 1:2.8 |
| Kolasib | Govt. Kolasib College | 430 | 122.80 | 6.44 | 48.31 | 56 | 1:9.4 |
| | Kawnpui College (pvt) | 120 | 33.33 | - | 55.56 | 13 | 1:3.1 |
| Aizawl | Govt. Aizawl College | 2000 | 85.45 | 3.15 | 77.50 | 53 | 1:32 |
| | Govt. Aizawl North College | 1350 | 70.88 | 3.65 | 56.26 | 37 | 1:25.86 |
| | Govt. Aizawl West College | 900 | 88.66 | - | 51.28 | 41 | 1:19.46 |
| | Govt. Hrangbana College | 1732 | 97.17 | - | 86.54 | 59 | 1:28.53 |
| | Govt. J. Thankima College | 380 | 91.57 | 0.57 | 69.18 | 23 | 1:38.13 |
| | Govt. Johnson College | 972 | 69.55 | 5.60 | 55.79 | 31 | 1:21.81 |
| | Govt. T. Romana college | 560 | 64.82 | - | 64.27 | 44 | 1:23.41 |
| | Govt. Ziriri Res.Sc. College | 900 | 81.44 | - | 74.36 | 68 | 1:10.78 |
| | IASE/CTE | 400 | 87.5 | 2.86 | 99.66 | 24 | 1:14.58 |
| | MHTC | 360 | 30.83 | - | 92.10 | 10 | 1:11.1 |
| | Govt. Mizoram Law College | 60 | 100.00 | - | 81.03 | 10 | 1:17.4 |
| | Women Polytechnic, Aizawl | 120 | 69.16 | - | 96.88 | 30 | 1:7.53 |
| | Helen Lowry college (pvt) | 250 | 31.2 | - | 79.14 | 15 | 1:5.2 |
| | Mizoram Christian College (pvt) | 210 | 57.62 | - | 88.68 | 31 | 1:9.55 |
| | Aizawl City College(pvt) | NA | NA | NA | 100.00 | NA | NA |
| | Divine Mercy College (pvt) | 20 | 80.00 | 31.25 | 100.00 | 3 | 1:5.33 |
| Champhai | Govt. Champhai College | 340 | 68.24 | 3.80 | 67.33 | 58 | 1:10.39 |
| Serchhip | Govt. Serchhip College | 350 | 114.28 | 0.50 | 70.66 | 49 | 1:8.16 |
| Lunglei | Lunglei Govt. College | 1270 | 73.38 | 4.07 | 53.26 | 68 | 1:13.71 |
| | Govt. J Buana College | 260 | 41.92 | - | 76.06 | 36 | 1:10.42 |
| | Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei | 110 | 104.55 | - | 96.10 | 28 | 1:7.64 |
| | HATIM (pvt) | 400 | 75.25 | 0.66 | 89.50 | 40 | 1:7.53 |
| | Kapthangi College (pvt) | 200 | 6.00 | - | 100.00 | 10 | 1:1.2 |
| Lawngtlai | Govt. Lawngtlai College | 400 | 65.25 | 4.20 | 34.67 | 35 | 1:7.46 |
| | Govt. Kamalanagar College | 350 | 92.57 | 10.50 | 41.98 | 29 | 1:11.17 |
| Saiha | Govt. Saiha College | 210 | 71.42 | - | 31.64 | 25 | 1:14.96 |
| Khawzawl | Govt. Khawzawl College | 200 | 37.00 | - | 55.26 | 23 | 1:3.22 |
| Saitual | Govt. Saitual College | 300 | 42.67 | 1.56 | 50.50 | 28 | 1:4.57 |
| Hnahthial | Govt. Hnahthial College | 350 | 31.43 | - | 57.69 | 26 | 1:4.23 |

Source: Higher & Technical Educatio

| Status of Institutions-Faculty based 2024-2025 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Institution (District Wise)** | **Subject/ stream** | **Regular** | **RUSA** | **Contract** | **Part-Time** | **Casual** | **Total no. of faculty** | **Teacher pupil ratio** |
| Govt. Aizawl College | Arts | 40 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 48 | 1:31.16 |
| | Commerce | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 1:30.43 |
| Govt. Aizawl North College | Arts | 29 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 38 | 1:25.18 |
| Govt. Aizawl West College | Arts | 32 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 | 41 | 1:19.24 |
| Govt. Champhai College | Arts | 16 | - | 4 | - | 9 | 29 | 1:16.07 |
| | Science | 11 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 1:1.73 |
| | Commerce | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | 5 | 1:12.8 |
| | Others | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 5 | 1:8.6 |
| Govt. Hnahthial College | Arts | 16 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 1:4.23 |
| Govt. Hrangbana College | Arts | 35 | 4 | 3 | - | 6 | 46 | 1:31.65 |
| | Commerce | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1:28.40 |
| Govt. J. Buana College | Arts | 22 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 1:9.76 |
| | Commerce | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 1:8.83 |
| J Thankima College | Arts | 24 | 3 | 1 | - | 9 | 37 | 1:21.65 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 1:15.2 |
| Govt. Johnson College | Arts | 25 | 3 | - | - | 4 | 32 | 1:21.13 |
| Govt. Kamalanagar College | Arts | 20 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 29 | 1:11.17 |
| Govt. Khawzawl College | Arts | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 1:3.36 |
| Govt. Kolasib College | Arts | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 33 | 1:14.30 |
| | Science | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 1:2.00 |
| Govt. Lawngtlai College | Arts | 23 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 1:7.46 |
| Govt. Mamit College | Arts | 16 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 25 | 1:4.88 |
| Govt. Saiha College | Arts | 11 | - | 4 | 2 | 8 | 25 | 1:14.96 |
| Govt. Saitual College | Arts | 17 | 3 | 3 | - | 5 | 28 | 1:4.57 |
| Govt. Serchhip College | Arts | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 1:21.26 |
| | Science | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1:4.00 |
| | Others | 2 | | 1 | | | 3 | 1:6.00 |
| Govt. T. Romana College | Arts | 35 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 | 44 | 1:23.41 |
| Govt. Zawlnuam College | Arts | 13 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 20 | 1:2.8 |
| Govt. Zirtiri Res. Sc. College | Science | 48 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 62 | 1:15.08 |
| | Others | 4 | | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1:16.6 |
| | Arts | 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 1:21.27 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunglei Govt. College | Science | 21 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 1:4.68 |
| IASE/CTE | Arts | 24 | - | - | - | - | 24 | 1:14.58 |
| MHTC | Others | 6+3 | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 1:11.1 |
| Mizoram Law College | Others | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 1:17.4 |
| Mizoram Polytechnic, Lunglei | Others | 18 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 28 | 1:7.64 |
| Women Polytechnic, Aizawl | Others | 29 | - | - | - | 1 | 30 | 1:7.53 |
| HATIM (pvt) | Arts | 6 | - | 17 | - | 7 | 30 | 1:6.17 |
| | Commerce | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 1:13.16 |
| | Others | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1:7.4 |
| Helen Lowry Collegte(pvt) | Arts | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | 10 | 1:3.8 |
| | Commerce | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1:8 |
| Mizoram Christian College (pvt) | Arts | 10 | - | 16 | - | - | 26 | 1:8.81 |
| | Commerce | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 1:34 |
| Divine Mercy College(pvt) | Arts | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1:2.33 |
| Kapthangi College (pvt) | Arts | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | 10 | 1:1.9 |
| Kawnpui College(pvt) | Arts | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 1.3.08 |

Source: Higher & Technical Education (*MHTC +3 means attached for SED)

## Postal Service

Postal service plays a crucial role in the socio-economic development of Mizoram, a hilly state in Northeast India. Given its challenging terrain and remote settlements, an efficient postal network is essential for communication, financial transactions, and logistics. India Post, under the Department of Posts, operates in Mizoram, ensuring connectivity across urban and rural areas while supporting economic activities through various services.

**Table: Number of Post Offices, Postmen & Letter Boxes (2025-26)**

| District | Head Post Office | Sub Post Office | Branch Post Office | Letter boxes (excluding those at post office) | Village postmen (rural delivering staff) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mamit | - | 5 | 42 | 44 | 0 |
| Kolasib | - | 4 | 30 | 32 | 0 |
| Aizawl | 1 | 14 | 77 | 98 | 0 |
| Champhai | - | 2 | 40 | 42 | 0 |
| Serchhip | - | 4 | 27 | 30 | 0 |
| Lunglei | - | 3 | 63 | 61 | 0 |
| Lawngtlai | - | 2 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| Siaha | - | 1 | 38 | 39 | 0 |
| Saitual | - | 2 | 30 | 32 | 0 |
| Khawzawl | - | 1 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Hnahthial | - | 1 | 15 | 18 | 0 |
| **Total** | **1** | **39** | **417** | **455** | 0 |

Source: Aizawl Head Post Office

# School Education

## 1. Sectoral Overview

Mizoram has made significant strides in education over the past few decades. With a literacy rate of over 98.2%, the state demonstrates a strong commitment to educational development. However, challenges remain that present opportunities for improvement and innovation in school education. This report explores the current landscape, challenges, and potential opportunities for enhancing school education in Mizoram. With a structured administrative framework, it focuses on policy execution, implementation, evaluation, and academic development. This overview outlines the key components and their functions within the sector.

## 2. Achievements

**Boosting Classrooms, Bridging Gaps**

* To tackle the persistent staffing gaps:

- 648 Primary School teachers, 371 Middle School teachers, and 350 High School teachers appointed as Casual Teachers.
- Approval secured for recruitment of 50 Lecturers for Higher Secondary Schools.
- 36 Group D Staff recruited.

## 3. Support for Distressed Teachers

** Under the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare Fund*

- 174 distressed teachers received financial assistance
- Total sanctioned amount Rs. 34,50,000/-

## 4. Declaration of First Fully Literate State

The Ministry of Education, Government of India defined the concept of full literacy under the Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) Scheme, stating that "*Full Literacy (to be considered equivalent to 100% literacy): Achieving ninety five percent literacy (95%) in a State/UT may be considered as equivalent to fully literate*". Due to continuous effort by the Adult Education Wing under the Directorate of School Education, School Education Department, and through the implementation of the ULLAS Scheme, Mizoram has achieved a literacy rate of 98.2% as reported in the *Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2023–2024* conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India. This is the highest literacy rate in India. In view of this achievement, and as no other State in India has yet been officially declared Fully Literate under the ULLAS Scheme (although Ladakh UT has self-declared as Fully Literate), steps were taken to declare Mizoram as the first Fully Literate State in India and was achieved on 20$^{th}$ May 2025,. With this achievement, Mizoram becomes the first state in India to attain full literacy. The announcement was made during a special function held in Aizawl, the state capital, in the esteemed presence of Shri Jayant Chaudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Minister of State for Education, Government of India, Dr. Vanlalthlana, Hon'ble Minister of School Education, Higher & Technical Education, Mizoram, Shri Khilli Ram Meena, IAS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, Shri David Lalthantluanga, Special Secretary, School Education Department, Government of Mizoram, State dignitaries, officials, and students of Mizoram University.

## 5. SECTORAL STATISTICS:

### No. of schools

| State | Primary School (A) | | | | | Upper Primary School (B) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total |
| Mizoram | 1284 | 4 | 653 | 4 | **1945** | 959 | 105 | 533 | 13 | **1610** |

| Secondary School (C) | | | | | Higher Secondary School (D) | | | | | GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | |
| 309 | 181 | 246 | 13 | **749** | 75 | 67 | 101 | 8 | **251** | **4555** |

### Enrollment Rate

| State | Primary School (A) | | | | | Upper Primary School (B) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total |
| Mizoram | 41694 | 106 | 53533 | 578 | **95911** | 32431 | 8104 | 37948 | 1481 | **79964** |

| Secondary School (C) | | | | | Higher Secondary School (D) | | | | | GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | Govt. | Aided | Private | Central | Total | |
| 15036 | 9925 | 12488 | 948 | **38397** | 8446 | 7273 | 7521 | 728 | **23968** | **238240** |

### Pupil Teacher Ratio

| PUPIL TEACHER RATIO 2024-25 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | PS | UPS | HS | HSS |
| Mizoram | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.11 |

### Drop Out rate

| Dropout Rate 2024-25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | PS | | | UPS | | | HS | | | HSS | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Mizoram | 9.84 | 10.14 | **9.98** | 11.34 | 9.8 | **10.73** | 10.31 | 1.61 | **5.91** | 4.91 | -0.04 | **2.29** |

### Retention Rate

| Retention Rate 2024-25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | PS | | | UPS | | | HS | | | HSS | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| **Mizoram** | 90.16 | 89.86 | **90.02** | 88.66 | 90.20 | **89.27** | 89.69 | 98.39 | **94.09** | 95.09 | 100 | **97.71** |

### Vocational

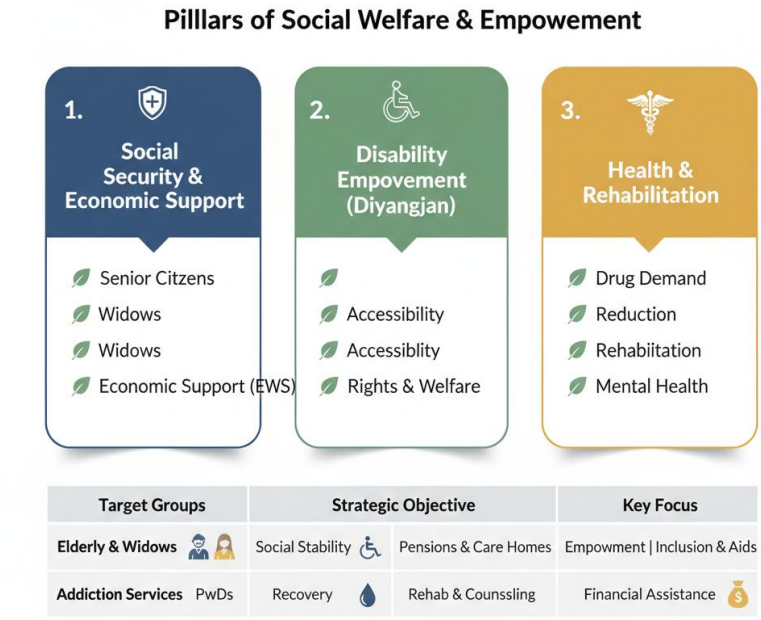
| Vocational School under Samagra & PM Shri | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | PS | UPS | HS | HSS | TOTAL |
| Mizoram | | | 148 | 23 | **171** |

# Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

The Department of Social Welfare (SW) serves as the nodal department for the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and acts as the implementing agency for the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under the Ministry of Rural Development. Additionally, it functioned as the nodal department for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs until March 31, 2025.

The Social Welfare Department drives inclusive growth through targeted programs designed for societal development. Key focus areas include:

a) Welfare of Senior Citizens, Widows, Persons with Mental Illness, Economically Weaker Section of the Society.
b) Welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).
c) Drug Demand Reduction and Rehabilitation of People who use Drugs, etc.




## Achievement under CSS and CS

### 1. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India:

The main objective for programmes / activities funded with Grants- in-aid under Proviso to Art. 275(1) of Indian Constitution [Art. 275(1) Grants] to bridge gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating development of STs by ensuring:

a. Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services
b. Enhanced quality of life by raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas and also providing basic amenities in tribal areas / localities.
c. Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment through skill upgradation and other income generating opportunities, creation of backward and forward linkages and linkage with institutional finance for sustained income generation and creation of productive assets

d. Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights & entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas .During FY 2024-25 an amount of Rs. 2143.80 lakh was approved and sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Govt. of India.

**2. Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI) Scheme:**

TRI is a knowledge & research centre, more or less as a think tank for tribal development, cultural of tribal heritage, inputs to States for evidence-based preservation providing and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and planning / persons institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information of and creation awareness.

The basic objective of the scheme strengthening is to the Tribal Research Institutes in their infrastructural needs, & Research documentation activities (TRIs) and Training & Capacity Building etc. During FY 2024-25 an amount of Rs. 723.14 lakhs (including funds for construction of Ropuiliani Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum) was released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Govt. of India.

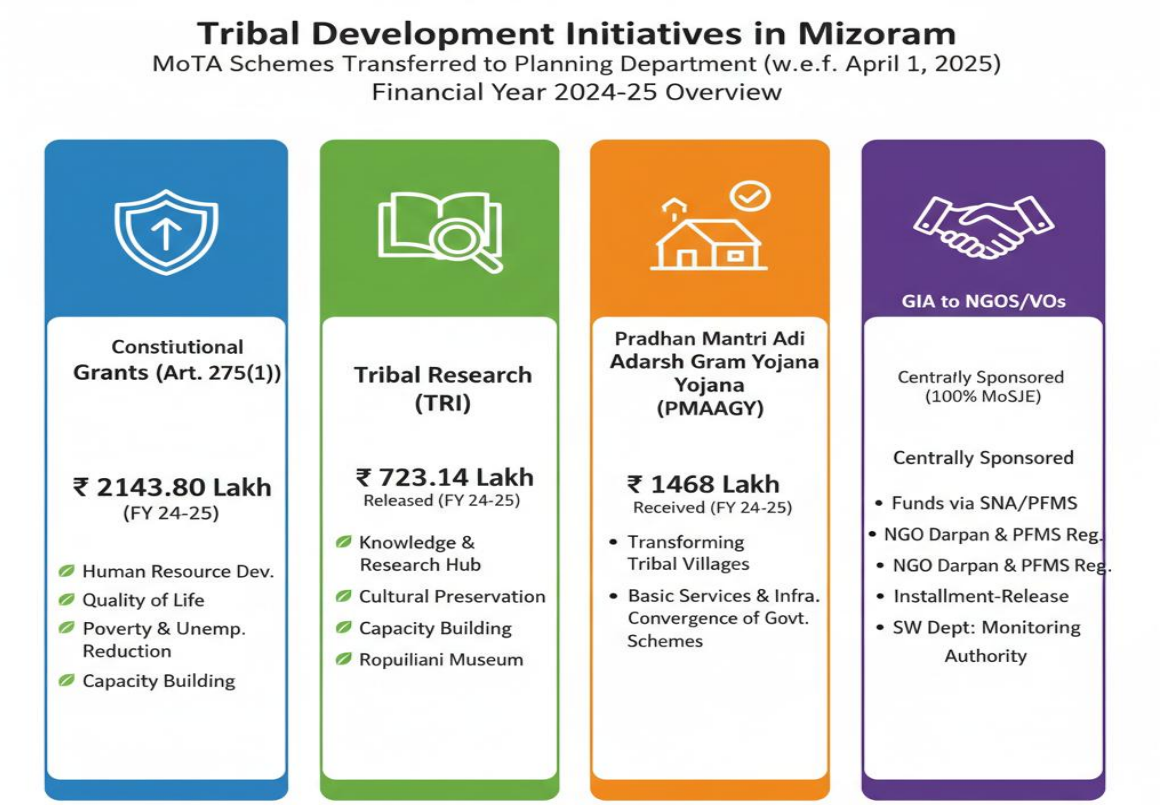
**3. Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY):**

The scheme has the vision to transform the villages with significant tribal population into model villages having saturated basic service and adequate infrastructure through convergence of government schemes so as to enable the villagers to develop their potential for a meaningful contribution to the economy and society.

During FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs.1468 lakhs was received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Govt. of India.

**4. GIA to Non Governmental Organizations/ Voluntary Organizations:**

The Grant-in-Aid schemes are Centrally Sponsored, with 100% funding provided by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.Funds are released directly to the State Government's Single Nodal Agency (SNA) account or credited to the bank accounts of the concerned NGOs/VOs through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) after due approval.NGOs/VOs must be registered on the NGO Darpan Portal (NITI Aayog)and PFMS for eligibility.Release of funds is made in two or more instalments, subject to submission of utilization certificates (UCs), audited statements, and performance reports.The Social Welfare Department acts as the facilitating and monitoring authority, verifying proposals and ensuring proper implementation and accountability of funds.




**5. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):**

Coming into effect from 15th August, 1995, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Rural Development. Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram has been implementing this scheme since its inception.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises three pension schemes and National Family Benefit Scheme. The assistance under the sub-schemes of NSAP are applicable for persons belonging to BPL category.

**a. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):**

The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs. 200 (central share) plus Rs. 1000 (State contribution) with a total amount of Rs. 1200 for persons between 60 years to 79 years. Rs. 500 (central share) plus Rs. 1000 (state contribution) with a total amount of Rs. 1500 for persons above 80 years.

There are 17,167 no. of beneficiaries between 60 to 79 years and 7357 no. of beneficiaries in the category of above 80 years.

**b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):**

The eligible age is 40 years. The pension amount is Rs. 200 (central share) per month plus Rs. 1000 (State Contribution) per month with a total amount of Rs. 1200 per month for persons between 40 years to 79 years. Rs. 500 (central share) plus Rs. 1000 (state contribution) with a total amount of Rs. 1500 for persons above 80 years..

There are 2266 no. of beneficiaries between 40 to 79 years and 12 no. of beneficiaries in the category of above 80 years.

**c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):**

The eligible age is 18 years and above. The pension amount is Rs. 200 (central share) per month plus Rs. 1000 (State Contribution) per month with a total amount of Rs. 1200 per month for persons between 18 years to 79 years. Rs.500 (central share) plus Rs. 1000 (state contribution) with a total amount of Rs. 1500 for persons above 80 years.

There are 721 no. of beneficiaries between 60 to 79 years and 1 no. of beneficiaries in the category of above 80 years.

**d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):**

Rs. 20,000/- is given as a lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the breadwinner. 197 no. of beneficiaries are covered under this scheme yearly.

**6. Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India**

**a. Unique Disability ID (UDID):**

UDID or Unique Disability ID for Persons with Disabilities project is being implemented to create a National Database for PwDs and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities.

No. of UDID card generated from inception till date in district wise-

| District | Male | Female | District Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 2246 | 1533 | 3779 |
| Champhai | 292 | 208 | 500 |
| Hnahthial | 108 | 63 | 171 |
| Khawzawl | 145 | 122 | 267 |
| Kolasib | 364 | 274 | 638 |
| Lawngtlai | 88 | 30 | 118 |
| Lunglei | 409 | 236 | 645 |
| Mamit | 228 | 168 | 396 |
| Saiha | 130 | 113 | 243 |
| Saitual | 86 | 71 | 157 |
| Serchhip | 238 | 190 | 428 |
| **Total** | **4334** | **3008** | **7342** |

**b. Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY):**

The **objective** of AVYAY is to promote the well-being, inclusion, and active participation of senior citizens through various interventions under the State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC) 2025-26.

Fund allocation - Rs.1,88,54,800/- (One Crore Eighty-eight Lakh Fifty four Thousand eight hundred) only for the year 2025-26.

**c. Accessible India Campaign**:

Launched as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

Total Buildings Retrofitted: 27+10 (additional buildings).

Work completed for the first 27 buildings. Remaining works undertaken for 10 additional buildings through 1st Installment is done. 2nd Installment is yet to be released by the MSJE.

**d. Braille Press Scheme**:

It is a Project under NIEPVD on Financial Support for Development of Accessible Learning Materials for the visually impaired. It has been set up at Saizahawla State Social Welfare Multipurpose Centre, Tanhril. 235 number of books were printed & beneficiaries catered in 2024-25.

**7. SIPDA (Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act):**

Creation of Barrier-Free Environment under SIPDA is being implemented where retrofitting and installation of ramps and elevators are currently undertaken.

**8. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR):**

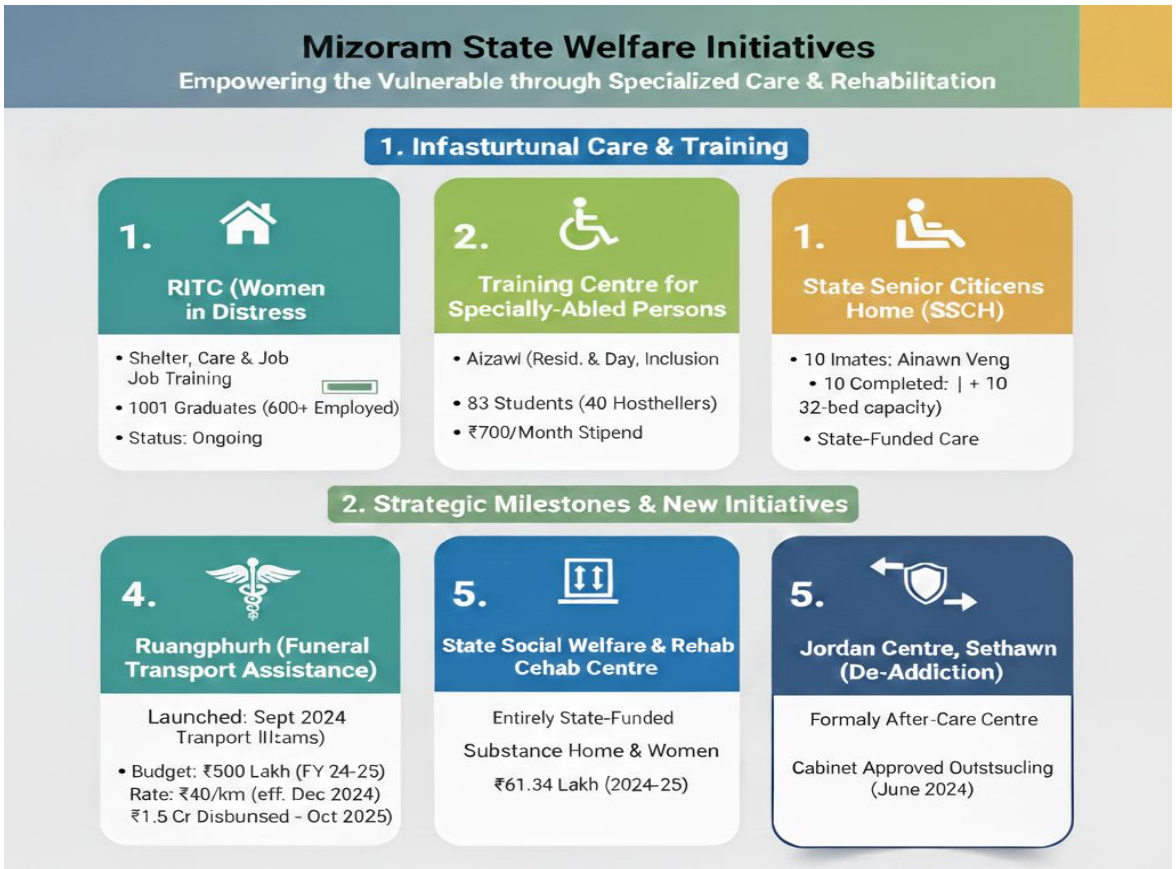
The **National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)**, launched on **01.04.2018**, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry **of Social Justice & Empowerment** aimed at preventing substance use and dependence across the country. The implementation of NAPDDR in Mizoram is taken up by the Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram, which serves as the Nodal Department for all drug demand reduction programmes in the State.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to **State Governments/UT Administrations for:**

- Preventive education and awareness generation
- Capacity building
- Drug demand reduction programmes.

Under the SAP component of the NAPDDR Scheme for the financial year 2024–2025, the approved amount for the State of Mizoram was ₹2,11,65,550/-. Out of this, a sum of ₹1,05,82,775/, 1st installment (50%) was received.

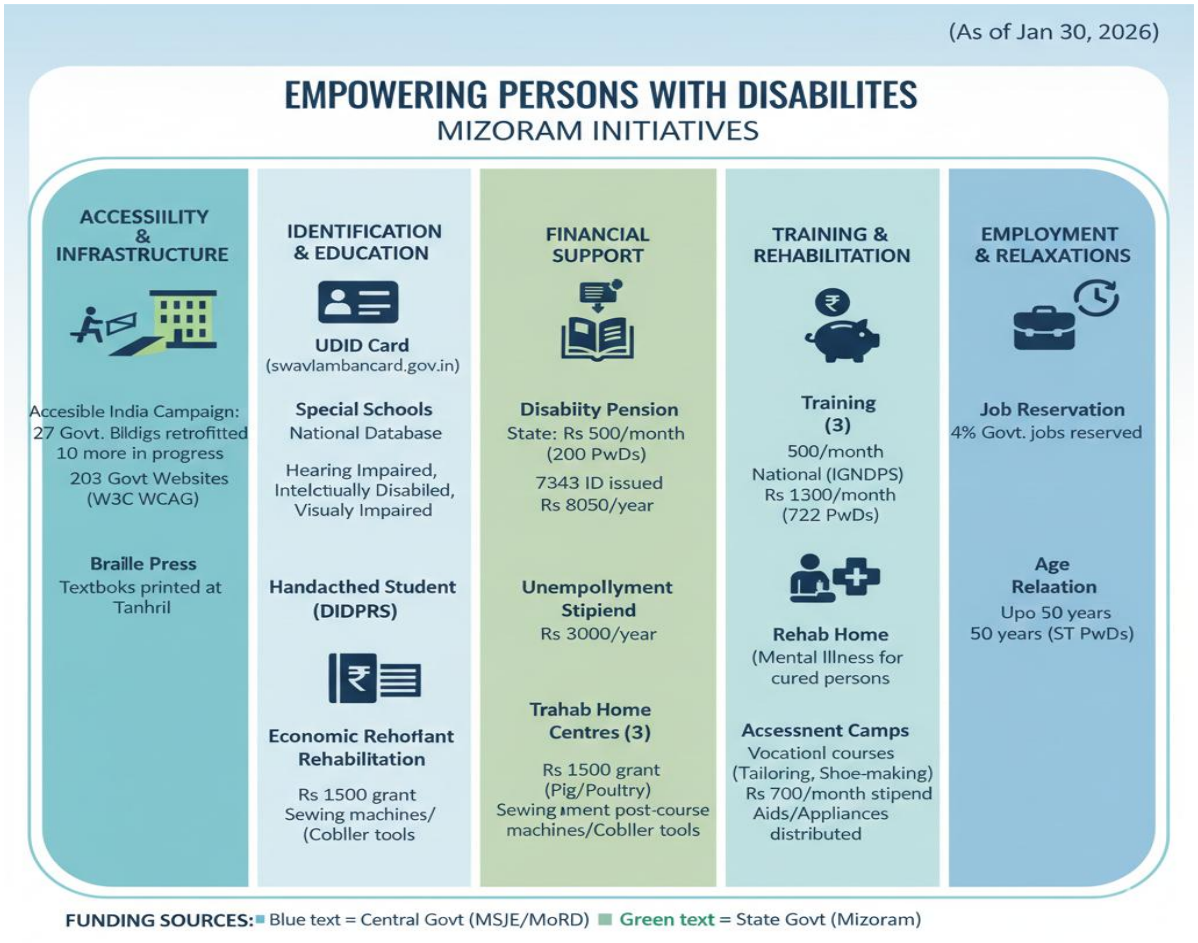

Social Justice & Empowement Initiatives - Mizoram
Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empovement, Govt. of India | As of January 2026
1.
Unique Disablity ID (UDID)
• National Database for PwDs
• Unique Identity Card
• Status: Ongoing
2.
Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY)
Promoting Well-being & Inclusion
FY 2025-26 Fund:
Fund: ₹1,88,54,800
3.
Accessible India Campaign
• Buildings Retrofited: 27 (Completed) + 10 (1st Installment Recd.).
• Status: 2nd Installent Awaited
4.
Braille Press Scheme
Accessible Learning Materials for Visuialy Impaired
Location: Saizahawla Centre
2024-25: 235 Books Printed
5.
SIPDA (Barrier-Free Elevators
Installation of Ramps & Elevators
Status: Retrofiting Underway
6.
National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)
Centarly Sponsored Scheme (2018)
Nodal Dept: Social Welfare Mizoram
FY 24-25 Approved: ₹2,11,65,550
1st Instalment (50%) Received


Mizoram State Welfare Initiatives
Empowering the Vulnerable through Specialized Care & Rehabilitation
1. Infasturtunal Care & Training
1.
RITC (Women in Distress
• Shelter, Care & Job Job Training
• 1001 Graduates (600+ Employed)
• Status: Ongoing
2.
Training Centre for Specially-Abled Persons
• Aizawl (Resid. & Day, Inclusion
• 83 Students (40 Hosthellers)
• ₹700/Month Stipend
1.
State Senior Citicens Home (SSCH)
• 10 Imates: Ainawn Veng
• 10 Completed: | + 10 32-bed capacity)
• State-Funded Care
2. Strategic Milestones & New Initiatives
4.
Ruangphurh (Funeral Transport Assistance)
Launched: Sept 2024
Tranport Illtams)
• Budget: ₹500 Lakh (FY 24-25)
Rate: ₹40/km (eff. Dec 2024)
₹1.5 Cr Disbunsed - Oct 2025)
5.
State Social Welfare & Rehab Cehab Centre
Entirely State-Funded
Substance Home & Women
₹61.34 Lakh (2024-25)
5.
Jordan Centre, Sethawn (De-Addiction)
Formaly After-Care Centre
Cabinet Approved Outstsucling
(June 2024)

**9.** No. of UDID card generated from inception till date in district wise-

| District | Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 2246 | 1533 | 0 | 3779 |
| Champhai | 292 | 208 | 0 | 500 |
| Hnahthial | 108 | 63 | 0 | 171 |
| Khawzawl | 145 | 122 | 0 | 267 |
| Kolasib | 364 | 274 | 0 | 638 |
| Lawngtlai | 88 | 30 | 0 | 118 |
| Lunglei | 409 | 236 | 0 | 645 |
| Mamit | 228 | 168 | 1 | 397 |
| Saiha | 130 | 113 | 0 | 243 |
| Saitual | 86 | 71 | 0 | 157 |
| Serchhip | 238 | 190 | 0 | 428 |
| **TOTAL** | **4334** | **3008** | **1** | **7343** |

Source: Dte. of Social Welfare



# Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

## 1. Sectoral Overview

The main responsibility of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs (FCS&CA) Department is implementation of PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS), now known as IMPLEMENTATION OF NFSA ACT, 2013 in Mizoram by running the Department as public service or Social Service.

The Department caters to 2,92,002 nos. of households with 11,66,878 nos. of population/beneficiaries (as on September 2025) under its Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with an average monthly requirement of **97,500 - 98,000** quintals of rice.

## 2. Achievements made in the sector during the year under key indicators-

Fair Price Shop across the State is 100% automated. Mizoram has successfully implemented Aadhaar seeding for 100% of its digitized National Food Security Act (NFSA) ration cards, covering over 1.1 million beneficiaries. SMART PDS scheme was launched in Mizoram in 2025 and is in its early stage of implementation, the State has achieved several milestones by adopting the broader e-PDS and "One Nation One Ration Card" (ONORC) initiatives.

- **Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), Aadhaar seeding, e-POS roll out-**

  One Nation One Ration Card was implemented successfully in the month of June, 2020. Mizoram was the 20$^{th}$ State to implement ONORC successfully. The first successful inter-state transaction was done at Kanhmun, Mamit District with NFSA beneficiaries of Tripura.

  The status of Aadhaar seeding with Ration Cards as of 30$^{th}$ March, 2024 was 99% and Mizoram is currently the highest-ranking State in Aadhaar seeding.

  e-POS device was introduced under Mizoram PDS in February, 2020. Above 98% of foodgrains monthly transaction is conducted through e-POS device either in online mode (biometric authentication) or partial-offline mode (simply by entering ration card number in the e-POS device without capturing biometric of the beneficiary). Partial-offline mode is allowed in areas where there is no internet connectivity. The remaining 2% are done outside e-POS. This is mainly done when the e-POS device is not functional.

## 3. Implementation of Schemes/ Projects

- **NABARD:** Under NABARD Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) Scheme, 24 Warehouses with Associated Infrastructure in 23 locations in Mizoram. The total outlay of the project is ₹ 4880.66 lakh with State Matching share: ₹ 337.51 lakh.

- The locations with capacity (in MT) and project cost is given in the table as under:

| Sl. No. | Location | Capacity (in MT) | Project Cost (Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bairabi | 1000 | 317.89 |
| 2 | Siaha SDC | 1000 | 512.01 |
| 3 | Siaha | 200 | 218.01 |
| 4 | Chapui | 200 | 217.95 |
| 5 | Vaseikai | 500 | 261.91 |
| 6 | Lungpher | 200 | 217.90 |
| 7 | Marpara | 500 | 236.75 |
| 8 | Zawlnuam | 200 | 176.75 |
| 9 | Phuldungsei | 200 | 176.56 |
| 10 | Kanhmun | 200 | 176.55 |
| 11 | Dungtlang | 200 | 181.42 |
| 12 | Rabung | 200 | 79.26 |
| 13 | Teikhang | 200 | 77.29 |
| 14 | S. Vanlaiphai | 250 | 207.08 |
| 15 | Hnahthial | 300 | 217.93 |
| 16 | Tlabung | 250 | 102.72 |
| 17 | Cherhlun | 200 | 93.66 |
| 18 | Zohmun | 200 | 171.72 |
| 19 | GMG-2 | 2000 | 487.99 |
| 20 | Sialsuk | 200 | 171.81 |
| 21 | Thingsai | 200 | 178.27 |
| 22 | Bungtlang S-I | 200 | 181.21 |
| | **TOTAL** | **8800** | **4880.60** |

**4. Achievement under State Scheme-**

Outside of NFSA, the State government has Ration card schemes viz., Non-NFSA (Card Var) and Mizoram State Special Ration Package (MSSRP) (card Sen). MSSRP was introduced in the month of October 2024. Beneficiaries belonging to MSSRP are beneficiaries in the waiting list to be accommodated under NFSA as and when quota/seats are available under NFSA. Expenditure on foodgrains for non-NFSA and MSSRP are solely borne by the State Government.

**5. Sectoral Statisitcs**

**a. Public Distribution system - schemes (area and target beneficiaries), ONORC coverage, subsidy expenditure trends, beneficiary breakdown (priority households, Antyodaya) :**

As per the National Food Security Act, 2013 types of ration cards termed as schemes are categorized into two-PHH and AAY. Mizoram is allocated 7,06,296 beneficiaries under NFSA (64% of the State's population as per 2011 census). However, it is the practice of the State Government to include 100% of the population under PDS to receive subsidized foodgrains. Therefore, Mizoram has two State Schemes- non-NFSA and MSSRP to cover the remaining population under PDS.

PDS coverage: (As on September 2025)

| Scheme | Cards | Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|
| AAY | 25,831 | 62,196 |
| PHH | 1,54,184 | 6,43,061 |
| MSSRP | 12,923 | 50,619 |
| Non-NFSA | 99,064 | 4,11,002 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,92,002** | **11,66,878** |

| **Income acquired from Supply Sale Proceeds (SSP) (upto September 2025)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sl. No.** | **Month** | **Amount (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | April, 2025 | 11,26,55,118.00 |
| 2 | May, 2025 | 11,46,38,992.00 |
| 3 | June, 2025 | 11,13,38,637.00 |
| 4 | July, 2025 | 12,12,68,203.00 |
| 5 | August, 2025 | 12,61,55,797.00 |
| 6 | September, 2025 | 12,67,45,654.00 |
| | **TOTAL** | **71,28,02,401.00** |

**b. Income from Scheme for Adolescent Girl (SAG), Midday Meal (PM-POSHAN) and Wheat Base Nutrition Programme (WBNP) is shown in the table below:**

| Sl. No. | Component | Receive date | Amount released (in Rs) | Adjusted/ Deducted | Actual Amount received (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Income acquired from Scheme for Adolescent Girl (SAG) (from Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Woman and Child Development Department) | 28.05.2025 | 27,15,860.00 | NIL | 27,15,860.00 |
| 2 | Income acquired from Midday Meal (PM POSHAN) (from School Education Department) | 20.05.2025 | 42,28,764.00 | NIL | 42,28,764.00 |
| 3 | Income acquired from Wheat Base Nutrition Programme (WBNP) (from Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Woman and Child Development Department) | 30.04.2025 | 78,09,849.00 | NIL | 78,09,849.00 |
| | **TOTAL** | | **1,47,54,473.00** | | **1,47,54,473.00** |

**c. Quantity of food grain and price**

| Scheme | Procurement rate per kg (₹) | Issue rate per kg (₹) | Subsidy borne by State per kg (₹) | Scale of issue (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AAY | Free of cost (NFSA) | Free of cost (NFSA) | 0 | 35 kgs per household |
| PHH | Free of cost (NFSA) | Free of cost (NFSA) | 0 | 5 kgs per head |
| | ₹35.90 (Non-NFSA) | ₹15.00 (Non-NFSA) | ₹20.90 | 3 kgs per head |
| MSSRP | ₹35.90 | ₹20.00 | ₹15.90 | 8 kgs per head |
| Non-NFSA | ₹35.90 | ₹30.00 | ₹5.90 | 8 kgs per head |

**d. Foodgrain requirements of the State met through procurement in relation to the total food grain requirement of the State.**

The total monthly requirement of foodgrains under PDS is approximately 97,000 quintals per month.

Under NFSA, State Government is allocated 54798.33 quintals per month. The remaining balance requirement is procured by State Government through Open Market Procurement (OMP) from Government appointed Suppliers at the rate of t appointed Suppliers at the rate of 3,590/- per quintal.

**e. Quarterly POL Imports (1st quarter April 2025 - October 2025)**

| Quarter | Nos. of bags/case/ Trucks | Quantity (kLs.) |
|---|---|---|
| MS (in kL) | 1550 trucks | 19,644 |
| HSD (in kL) | 1898 trucks | 30,069 |

**f. Quarterly LPG Imports (1st quarter April 2025 - October 2025)**

| Month | Nos. of bags/case/ Trucks | Quantity (Cyl.) |
|---|---|---|
| April – Oct 2025 | 1455 trucks | 4,55,811 |

## Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department is a service Department and responsible for Enforcement of Central Acts/Rules and State Acts/Rules. The Department protects the service condition of the working class and promotes the industrial peace and harmony. The functions of the Department can be broadly classified into four major heads:

- Implementation of Labour Laws and Labour Welfare Measures
- Implementation of Industrial Safety Laws
- Extension of Employment Assistance; and
- To create an ecosystem of empowerment by Skilling with high standard to reap demographic dividend in the State and promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship to generate sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for all citizens in the State.

### 2. Initiatives and achievements under Skill Development

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

## ITI Enrolment Status as on 2025-2026

### Name of ITI: Govt. ITI, Aizawl.

| *Sl. No.* | *Name of Trade* | *No. of Trainee* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Baker & Confectioner | 8 |
| 2. | COPA | 22 |
| 3. | Cosmetology | 11 |
| 4. | Draughtsman Civil | 19 |
| 5. | Drone Technician | 8 |
| 6. | Electrician (Jr) (NTC) | 20 |
| 7. | Electrician (Jr) (STC) | 21 |
| 8. | Electronics mechanic (Jr) | 24 |
| 9. | Fitter | 5 |
| 10. | MMV(Jr) | 24 |
| 11. | Mechanic Diesel | 24 |
| 12. | Plumber | 24 |
| 13. | Sewing Technology | 18 |
| 14. | Solar Technician | 24 |
| 15. | Stenography | 24 |
| 16. | Surveyor (NTC) | 24 |
| 17. | Welder | 18 |
| 18. | Woodwork | 16 |
| 19. | Wireman (Sr) | 19 |
| 20. | Electronics Mechanic (Sr) | 21 |
| 21. | Electrician (Sr) | 21 |
| 22. | ICTSM | 4 |
| 23. | R & AC | 1 |
| 24. | MMV (Sr) | 17 |
| **TOTAL** | | **417** |

### Name of ITI: Govt. ITI, Lunglei

| *Sl. No.* | *Name of Trade* | *No.of Trainee* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Driver-cum-Mechanic | 13 |
| 2. | COPA | 9 |
| 3. | Dress Making | 11 |
| 4. | Woodwork technician | 6 |
| 5. | Wireman | 10 |
| 6. | Electronics Mechanic | 2 |
| **TOTAL** | | **51** |

### Name of ITI: Govt.ITI, Siaha

| *Sl. No.* | *Name of Trade* | *No. of Trainee* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Electrician | 13 |
| 2. | Driver-cum-Mechanic | 9 |
| 3. | Cosmetology | 3 |
| 4. | CH & NM | 2 |
| 5. | COPA | 5 |
| **TOTAL** | | **32** |

### 3. Mizoram Building & other Construction Workers Welfare Board during 2025-2026

#### a. Status and achivements -

| *Sl. No.* | *Indicators* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | New workers registered (No.) | 5,812 |
| 2. | Renewal Registration (No.) | 11,039 |
| 3. | Labour Cess Receipt (in ₹) | ₹. 25,36,38,089.00 |
| 4. | New Registration Fee received (in ₹) | ₹.1,45,300.00 |
| 5. | Renewal Registration Fee received (in ₹) | ₹.18,64,755.00 |

#### b. Benefit Sanctioned *(during 2025-2026)*

| *Sl. No.* | *Benefit* | *Number* | *Amount* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Children Education | 86 | 5,92,000.00 |
| 2. | Cash Award | 61 | 12,50,000.00 |
| 3. | Medical Benefit | 312 | 91,83,000.00 |
| 4. | Disability Benefit | 4 | 4,00,000.00 |
| 5. | Death Benefit | 62 | 68,00,000.00 |
| 6. | Funeral Benefit | 62 | 3,30,000.00 |
| 7. | Marriage Benefit | 96 | 9,60,000.00 |
| 8. | Maternity Benefit | 112 | 11,30,000.00 |
| 9. | Other Welfare Scheme | 1 | 15,000.00 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **2,06,60,000.00** |

### 4. Employment Exchange- Status & Achievements during 2025-26 is shown in the table below :

| **Sl. No.** | **Indicators** | | **Aizawl** | **Siaha** | **Etc.** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Placement of Job Seekers | No. of seekers placed through Employment Exchange | The department seeking to fill vacant post in their establishments used to request eligible candidates registered under the Employment Exchange. After providing the list of eligible candidates, this office also requested those departments to furnish the details of candidates who were selected and appointed against the vacancies. However, no department has submitted the required information so far. Consequently, the records regarding the number of job seekers who have been placed cannot be maintained. | | | NA |
| 2 | Referral Action | No. of seekers referral to Employers for Placement | Referred job seekers to employers 9380 times for placement | | | |
| 3 | Inspection of employers on vacancy and employment | No. of Employers visited | NA | NA | NA | NA |

**5. Status and Achievement's under CSS 2025-26 under PMKVY Scheme is shown in the table below:**

| Sl. No | Sector | District | Enrolled | Trained | Assessed | Certified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Food Processing | Aizawl | 472 | 427 | 267 | 261 |
| | | Champhai | 23 | 23 | 16 | 16 |
| | | Khawzawl | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 |
| | | Kolasib | 100 | 60 | 43 | 42 |
| | | Lawngtlai | 73 | 40 | 32 | 29 |
| | | Lunglei | 150 | 105 | 26 | 24 |
| | | Siaha | 30 | 30 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 | Beauty & Wellness | Aizawl | 558 | 336 | 228 | 228 |
| | | Kolasib | 197 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lawngtlai | 76 | 43 | 37 | 37 |
| | | khawzawl | 134 | 51 | 38 | 38 |
| | | Hnahthial | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lunglei | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saitual | 175 | 85 | 64 | 64 |
| | | Serchhip | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Siaha | 75 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Electronics | Aizawl | 242 | 105 | 76 | 66 |
| | | Khawzawl | 50 | 26 | 20 | 19 |
| | | Kolasib | 68 | 30 | 23 | 21 |
| 4 | Health Care | Aizawl | 346 | 119 | 143 | 138 |
| | | Lunglei | 85 | 85 | 66 | 64 |
| 5 | Tourism & Hospitality | Aizawl | 458 | 341 | 266 | 261 |
| 6 | Sports | Aizawl | 180 | 135 | 62 | 48 |
| | | Hnahthial | 90 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saitual | 51 | 50 | 40 | 36 |
| | | Serchhip | 135 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | | | **3911** | **2443** | **1491** | **1436** |

**6. Status & Achievements of Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) during 2025-2026**

| Sl. No. | Indicators | Aizawl | Siaha | Etc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | No. of Company/firm registered | 635 | - | - | 635 |
| 2. | New Registration during FY 2024-25 | 80 | - | - | 80 |
| 3. | No. of employees registered | 116 | - | - | 116 |
| 4. | No. of ESI Hospital | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 5. | Benefits sanctioned (Provide details scheme-wise benefits in different table, if necessary) | | | | |

# Startup & Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

## 1. Sectoral Overview

The Government of Mizoram has been actively fostering innovation, entrepreneurship and startup ecosystem through the Mizoram Startup Mission (MSUM) previously known as the Entrepreneurship Development Centre. With a strong focus on innovation, entrepreneurship and economic sustainability, Mizoram has made significant progress in creating an enabling environment for startups and aspiring entrepreneurs. To further support State Startups, the State government has set up the Mizoram Startup Hub in Aizawl so that entrepreneurs can be provided with ideal conditions to flourish and accelerate the growth of their ventures. The state government's policies, funding mechanisms and incubation support have led to substantial growth in the startup landscape, contributing to job creation, economic diversification and technological advancements.

**Table 1: Mizoram Startup Mission at a glance**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of DPIIT Registered Startups in Mizoram** | **42** |
| Incubators established | **6** |
| Training & entrepreneurship development programmes conducted | **15+** |
| Incubated Startups till-to-date | **173** |
| Women Entrepreneurship Supported To-Date | **46** |
| Discontinued Startups under Kailawn | **27** |
| Discontinued Startups under Rahbi | **15** |
| Currently Incubated Startups - Total | **45** |
| Currently Incubated Startups – Rural | **4** |
| Currently Incubated Startups - Urban | **41** |
| Employment created by currently incubated startups - Kailawn | **37** |
| Employment created by currently incubated startups - Rahbi | **49** |

**Figure 1: Sector-wise Distribution of All Startup under Mizoram Startup Mission, Services**

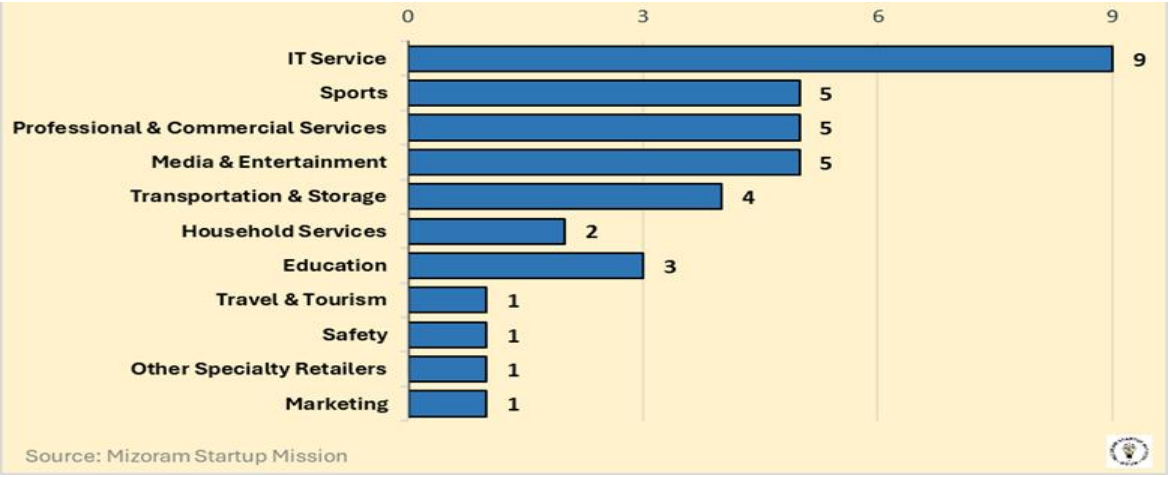
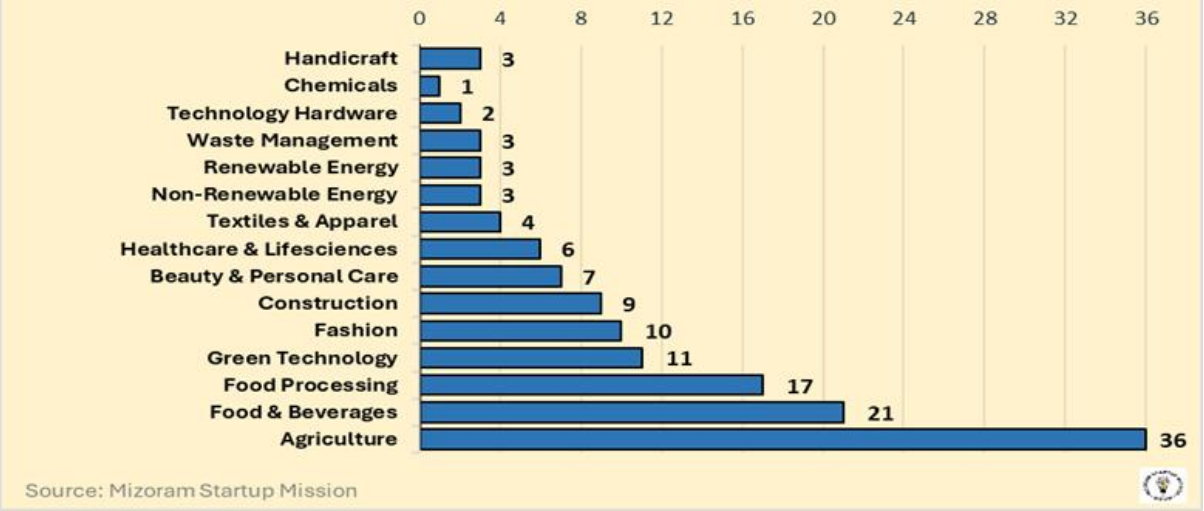


**Figure 2: Sector-wise Distribution of All Startup under Mizoram Startup Mission, Manufacturing**




## 2. Initiative under MSUM during 2025: Mizoram Kailawn 2025

Kailawn has been conducted four times to date—2017, 2018, 2019, and 2025—and serves as Mizoram's flagship idea-to-enterprise competition as well as the primary entry point to the State's incubation pipeline. Across these editions, 87 entrepreneurs have been directly supported through competitive grant assistance, with a cumulative disbursement of ₹39.75 lakh. Grant support has ranged from small validation grants to larger amounts for pilot testing and early commercialization, in line with Kailawn's role as a pre-incubation and incubation entry mechanism. Over time, Kailawn has evolved from a one-time grant competition into a pipeline-building instrument, linking idea screening, bootcamps, incubation, and graduation into higher-order support schemes such as Rahbi and seed grant programmes.

Within the MSUM ecosystem, Kailawn functions as the first formal filter for identifying entrepreneurial potential, providing early-stage risk capital and structured mentoring, and routing viable ideas into incubation and follow-on support. Participation by women entrepreneurs has remained consistent, with 26 women beneficiaries across all editions, accounting for around 30 per cent of total supported entrepreneurs. These women-led ventures span sectors such as food processing, fashion and apparel, wellness, and services, reflecting broad-based inclusion in the State's startup landscape.

The 4$^{th}$ Edition of Mizoram Kailawn, conducted in September 2025, focused on strengthening early-stage ideas through a structured and mentored process. The programme received 98 applications, of which 49 applicants were shortlisted for a bootcamp. Participants were continuously reviewed and supported through targeted mentorship to refine their business plans and pitch decks. The edition concluded with a final pitching event, resulting in the selection of 30 winners. Of these, 9 were women entrepreneurs (30 per cent). Food Processing emerged as the leading sector with 6 winners (20 per cent), followed by IT Services (13.3 per cent), and Food & Beverages and Agriculture (10 per cent each). Notably, green-oriented enterprises, including Green Technology and Waste Management, accounted for 10 per cent of the winners, highlighting a growing emphasis on sustainable and environmentally responsible entrepreneurship in Mizoram.

**Figure 3: Sector-wise Distribtuion of Startups under Mizoram Kailawn 2025**

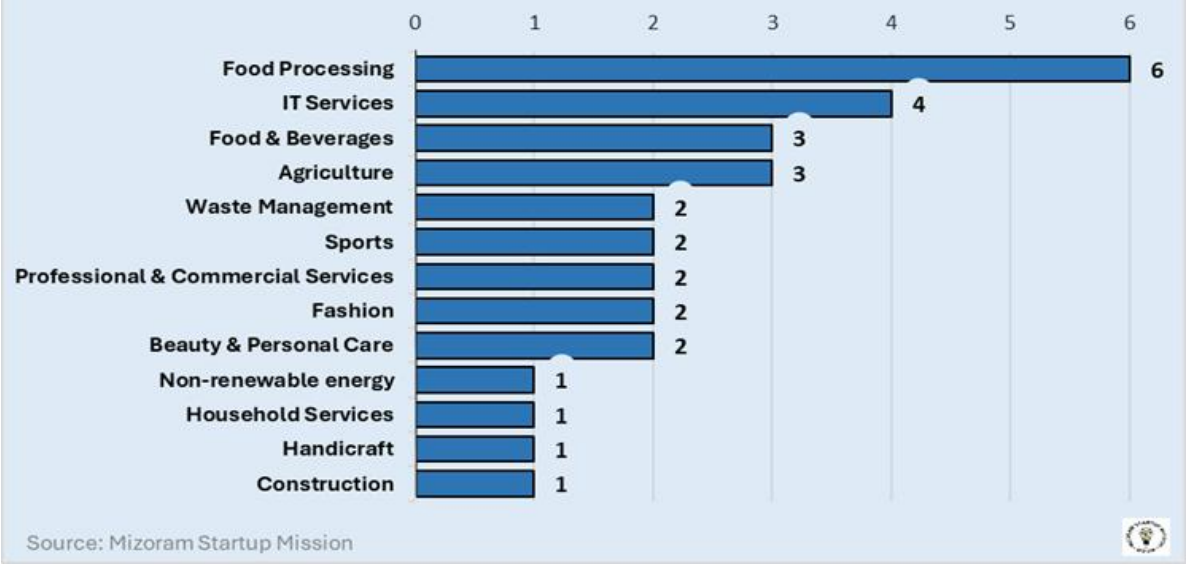
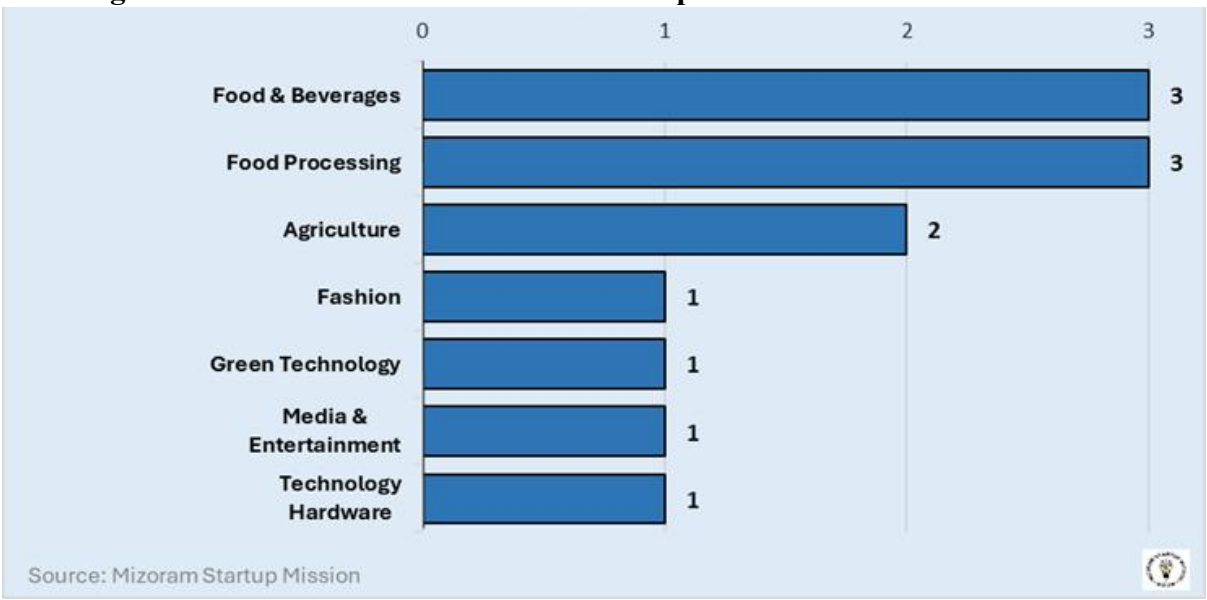



**Figure 4: Sector-wise Distribtuion of Startups under Mizoram Kailawn 2025**




### 3. Incubation & Mentorship Support

**Table 2: Startups Financed during the year 2025-26**

| Funding channel | # of startups | Allocated Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Mizoram Kailawn 2025 | 30 | ₹30,00,000 |
| Mizoram Rahbi 5.0 | 12 | ₹90,00,000 |
| Mizoram Startup Ignition Fund | 1 | ₹25,00,000 |

**4. Mizoram Banakaih Venture Capital Fund**:

Mizoram has made substantial progress in building a vibrant and resilient startup ecosystem, marked by steady growth in innovation-led enterprises and institutional support. Looking ahead, the coming five years are expected to witness the emergence of a larger number of startups with strong potential to generate sustainable employment and contribute meaningfully to the State's economic diversification and overall growth. This trajectory positions Mizoram as an increasingly important contributor to regional and national entrepreneurial development.

## Tourism

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Tourism Department, Government of Mizoram endeavours to develop and promote the tourism sector through policy, infrastructure development, marketing, and regulation. It has been creating development policies, coordinating with other government bodies, attracting private investment, and organizing capacity building. It also focuses on improving infrastructure, marketing destinations and providing services like classification and quality control for tourism-related businesses such as hotels and tour operators.

### 2. Hospitality Statistics : 2025-2026

| S/N | Description | 2025-2026 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Total no. of Operational Tourist Facilities** | **68** |
| | (a) Departmentally Managed | 31 |
| | (b) Under Management Contract/ Outsourced | 37 |
| 2 | **Total no. of Registered Tourism Service Providers** | **1681** |
| | (a) Private Hotels | 106 |
| | (b) Homestays | 114 |
| | © Any other accommodation Unit other than Hotels and Homestays (eg. Guest-house/ Lodges/ Inns etc) | 58 |
| | (d) Tour Operators | 43 |
| | € Travel Agents | 36 |
| | (f) Tour Guides | 14 |
| | (g) Restaurants/ Tea Stalls | 1255 |
| | (h) Catering Units | 43 |
| | (i) Resorts & Spa | 9 |
| | (j) Picnic Spots | 3 |

Source: Tourism Department

### 3. Tourist Arrival Statistics

| 2023-2024 | | | 2024-2025 | | | Growth Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Tourist Visitors (DTV) | Foreign Tourist Visitors (FTV) | Combined DTV &FTV | Domestic Tourist Visitors (DTV) | Foreign Tourist Visitors (FTV) | Combined DTV &FTV | Domestic Tourist Visitors (DTV) | Foreign Tourist Visitors (FTV) | Combined DTV &FTV |
| 215230 | 3884 | 219114 | 518873 | 5911 | 524784 | 141.07 | 52.18 | 139.50 |

**4. Economic Contribution through Tourist Facilities during 2024-2025**

| S/N | Particulars | No. of Tourist Visitors at Tourist Facilities | Revenue Earned (Rs.in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Domestic Tourists | 35359 | 327.34 |
| 2 | Foreign Tourists | 287 | |
| **TOTAL** | | **35646** | |

**5. Achievements made in the Sector during the year**

**a. Outsourcing of tourist facilities:** In order to provide sustainable source of livelihood for the community and to ease the issue of limited manpower in the Department, Tourism Department has outsourced 31 (thirty-one) its facilities to private parties. Apart from those under management contract, the Department currently manages 37 (thirty-seven) tourist facilities all over the state which it aims to further improve through private parties' investment.

**b. Community based tourism:** The Department ensures that local communities actively manage tourism activities, retain economic benefits, and preserve their culture and environment. Completed projects are being handed over for management by local communities eg. Approach Road to Reiek Peak. Further, all events and festivals organized by the Department are community based so that maximum benefits are accumulated by the locals.

**c. Registration of Tourism Service Providers:** Tourism Department ensures registration of tourism service providers such as tour operators, restaurants, accommodation units, etc. in accordance with the Mizoram (Registration of Tourist Trade) Act 2020. At present a total of 1667 (one thousand six hundred sixty-seven) tourism service providers are registered under the Mizoram Registration of Tourist Trade Act 2020. This has enabled the Government to gain complete control for undertaking monitoring, inspection, etc. so that services are improved. This has also enabled the Government to earn revenue through registration fees collected.

**d. Annual Tourism awards:** Tourism Department organizes the Annual Tourism Excellence Awards during World Tourism Day in September. Awards are conferred to tourism service providers under 13 (thirteen) categories to recognize and promote service providers who offer excellence in service and innovation. This has triggered competition amongst the providers into boosting brand reputation, building customer trust, encouraging sustainable practices, and providing benchmarks for industry growth.

**e. Capacity Building Programmes:** To strengthen grassroots participation and empower local stakeholders, the Tourism Department has been actively conducting Community-Based Tourism Training Programmes across Mizoram. These programmes are designed for NGOs, Village Councils, tourism service providers, and community leaders**,** and are held in tourism-potential villages and district headquarters**.**

**f. Award Received:** Tourism Department received "Emerging Eco & Nature Retreat Award" at the 10th edition of the International Tourism Conclave & Travel Awards held at Le Meridien, New Delhi on 26th July 2025.

**g. Organizing Festivals and Events:** In order to promote Mizoram as a premier destination for events and festivals and to showcase its culture and tradition, the Department organized Lo Zawh Pui at Hmuntha and Tualpui on the 2nd and 5th September, 2025 respectively. Peace Fest at Khawhai was organized on 24th -25th October, 2025 to promote community-based tourism and Mizoram Mountain Challenge from 2nd - 5th December, 2025 to promote adventure tourism. Narrating Mizoram: Tales of our Land – a story telling competition was organized on 8th August, 2025 with enthusiastic participation from all Districts of Mizoram. The first ever Mizoram Travel Fest was held from 8th – 10th October, 2025 at Aizawl that included cooking competition, B2B meet, investors summit and the signing of MoU between Tourism Department and Environment Forests & Climate Change Department to strengthen co-operation for promotion of eco-tourism in the state. Tourism Department supported the Hnahsin Kut (Cosmos Festival) held at Champhai from 14th – 17th October, 2025, organized the Leitlangpui Music Festival on 13th – 15th November, 2025 at Kawmzawl, Pukpui, Lunglei and Winter Festival 2025 during 15th – 23rd December that culminated into a Christmas Parade on 23rd December. To commemorate the end of 2025, Sakawrhmuituai Sunset was organized for the very first time on 31st December, 2021 and Tlaizawng Paradise: an event to mark the cherry blossom bloom was successfully organized at Phuaibuang on 7th – 8th January, 2026.

**h.** National Single Window System (NSWS): Tourism Department was selected for the Phase 1 onboarding on the National Single Window System (NSWS) portal and was live since 29th August, 2025. A total of seven (7) approvals were onboarded in order to facilitate business setup in Mizoram by streamlining approvals through the digital platform.

**i. Fairs & Festivals outside the state:** To promote tourism outside the state, the Department has been participating in various fairs and festivals such as the International Tourism Mart, Sikkim from 13th – 16th November, 2025 and Bharat Parv, New Delhi from 26th -31st January, 2026.

**j. Handholding Scheme:** Under the Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding Scheme), a total of 64 Progress partners were recommended for selection under 8 trades of Tourism Department. A total of 19 loans have been disbursed so far and another 16 are under process. Support has also been received for conducting training for 110 nos. of Tour Guides from all Districts of Mizoram under the Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding Scheme) amounting to Rs. 25.88 lakh (Rupees Twenty five lakh eighty-eight thousand) only. Grant amounting to Rs. 540.75 lakh (Rupees Five hundred forty lakh seventy thousand) only has been received for development of 100 homestays in the rural areas for livelihood generation.

# Transport

## 1. Overview of Transport Sector

Transport Department provides a wide range of public services and depending on the nature of services provided, the functioning of the Department is classified as under:

| Sl. No | Name of Section/Wing | Services Provided |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Motor Vehicle Wing/ State Transport Authority | -Enforcement of MV Acts and Rules, Licensing and Registration of vehicles, Collection of taxes, fees, fines etc., General policy-making on Motor vehicles, Implementation of Passenger and Goods (Taxation)Act, 2005.<br>-Fixation of fares and freights for Public Service Vehicles, Issue of various permits for public service vehicles, Issue of special road permit and temporary permit, plying permit and formulation of general and specific policies on public service vehicles.<br>-Matters relating to Inland Water Transport and Non-Motorised Transport |
| 2. | Mizoram State Transport Wing | Policy matters on the services of MST Vehicles and MST Bus services for transportation of passengers and goods to various destinations within and outside the State. |
| 3. | Railway Out Agency | Computerised Railway seats reservations for various destinations throughout India and various travel concessions prescribed under Railway Ministry |
| 4. | Operation | Matters relating to Departmental Verification/Inspection Board, Vehicle Condemnation Board, Calling of Tender or Quotation for supply of materials required for the functioning of the Department, Disposal of Condemned Department Vehicle and Issue of concession cards for M.S.T Buses and matter relating to Ropeways. |
| 5. | IT Cell | Implementation of Vahan4, Sarathi4, Digital Signature, Agreement of Smart Card, E-Challan and online Payment. |
| 6 | Inland Water Transport Wing | Matter relating to development of IWT in Mizoram |

## 2. Achievement made in the sector during the Financial Year 2024-2025

The various achievements made by the Department during the Financial Year 2024-25 are as follows:-

**a. Revenue:**

Table 1: Revenue Earned during FY 2024-25 (in lakh)

| **Sl. No** | | **2024-25** |
|---|---|---|
| **0041 - Taxes on Vehicles** | | |
| 1 | 101 - IMVA | 1344.21 |
| 2 | 102 - SMVTA | 2127.71 |
| 3 | 800 - Other Receipt | 973.95 |
| | **Total** | **4445.87** |
| **0042 - Taxes on Vehicles** | | |
| 1 | 103 - Passenger Tax | 120.33 |
| 2 | 104 - Goods Tax | 650.59 |
| 3 | 800 - Other Receipt | 1.21 |
| | **Total** | **772.13** |
| **1055 - Road Transport** | | |
| 1 | 800 - Other Receipt | 139.88 |
| **0057-Supplies & Disposals** | | |
| **1** | 800 - Other Receipt | 21.24 |
| **Grand Total** | | **5379.12** |

**b. Licensing**

Table 2: Licences issued during FY 2024-25

| **Sl. No** | **District** | **Nos.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aizawl | 7868 |
| 2. | Lunglei | 2010 |
| 3. | Siaha | 1395 |
| 4. | Champhai | 1846 |
| 5. | Kolasib | 557 |
| 6. | Serchhip | 870 |
| 7. | Lawngtlai | 1013 |
| 8. | Mamit | 497 |
| **TOTAL** | | **16056** |

**c. Registration of Motor Vehicles:** Registration of Motor Vehicles is done by the 8 (eight) DTOs in district headquarters through VAHAN software. The numbers of vehicles registered during 2024-2025 are shown in the following table:-

*Table 3: Registration of Motor Vehicles*

| Sl. No | *Vehicle Class* | Aizawl | Lunglei | Siaha | Champhai | Kolasib | Serchhip | Lawngtlai | Mamit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Agricultural Tractor* | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | **6** |
| 2 | *Ambulance* | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | **19** |
| 3 | *Bus* | 13 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | **15** |
| 4 | *Omni Bus (Private Use)* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | *Construction Equipment Vehicle* | 60 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | **89** |
| 6 | *Crane Mounted Vehicle* | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | **7** |
| 7 | *Dumper* | 25 | 26 | - | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | **64** |
| 8 | *Earth Moving Equipment* | 2 | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | **11** |
| 9 | *Educational Institution Bus* | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | **11** |
| 10 | *Excavator (NT)* | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | **4** |
| 11 | *Goods Carrier* | 1020 | 134 | 195 | 142 | 69 | 40 | 296 | 39 | **1883** |
| 12 | *Luxury Cab* | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **34** |
| 13 | *M-Cycle/Scooter* | 16565 | 1487 | 509 | 843 | 1045 | 515 | 603 | 334 | **21901** |
| 14 | *M-Cycle/Scooter with side car* | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | **3** |
| 15 | *M-Cycle/ Scooter with side car(T)* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | *Mobile Clinic* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | *Motor Cab* | 267 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | **288** |
| 18 | *Motor Car* | 2930 | 309 | 96 | 199 | 172 | 119 | - | 51 | **3876** |
| 19 | *Motor Cycle/Scooter-Used For Hire* | 158 | 46 | - | 32 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | **253** |
| 20 | *Three Wheeler (Passenger)* | 25 | 47 | 22 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 19 | - | **132** |
| 21 | *Three Wheeler (Goods)* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | *Tractor (Commercial)* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | *Vehicle fitted with compressor* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ***TOTAL*** | **21125** | **2066** | **830** | **1256** | **1315** | **697** | **925** | **433** | **28647** |

**3. Establishment of Automated Inspection & Certification Centre:**

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Government of India has decided to set up an Automated Inspection & Certification Centre at Hlimen, Aizawl, for conducting fitness tests of various categories of Motor Vehicles. To execute this project, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Govt. of India (MoRTH), Govt. of Mizoram (Transport Department) and Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT) on 21st December, 2017.

The total contribution of MoRTH for this project is Rs 14.50 crores and the contribution of the State Govt. is Rs. 1.10 crore. CIRT, Pune is the executing agency. Transport Department, Govt. of Mizoram, floated E-Tender tender based on the tender documents and BoQ prepared by CIRT, Pune. Civil works have been awarded to M/S Vinco Construction and the work is going in full swing.

**4. Setting up of Monitoring Centre worth Rs 10.40 crores:**

Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (Govt. of India) and Transport Department (Govt. of Mizoram) on 9th July 2021 for setting up of Monitoring Centre for tracking & monitoring of Public Service Vehicles as per AIS-140 standard under Nirbhaya Framework. Setting up of the Monitoring Centre is taken up by NIC. It was inaugurated on 15$^{th}$ Sept 2023. This is a project to ensure safety of passengers in public transport vehicles especially women and children and this monitoring centre is working 24 X 7.

Establishment of **District Transport Offices (DTOs)** in newly created districts namely, Saitual, Khawzawl and Hnahthial for improved service coverage.

**Online delivery of transport services** under VAHAN and SARATHI implemented in all districts.

**5. Future Prospects**

- Implementation of **Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)** for safety and efficiency.
- Expansion of **Command & Control Centre** for real-time monitoring of MST buses and commercial vehicles.

**6. Plan for Viksit Rajya @2047**

Vision: To build a modern, safe, and sustainable transport system ensuring seamless connectivity, environmental sustainability, and inclusive mobility by 2047.

The Transport Department envisions a **digitally integrated, green, and inclusive transport system** by 2047, with the following strategic goals:

- 100% digital service delivery in vehicle registration and licensing.
- Expansion of electric and clean fuel-based vehicles to 50% of the public fleet.
- Full integration of multimodal transport (road, rail, and air).
- Creation of smart terminals and parking hubs at all district headquarters.

## 7. Sectoral Statistics

### a. Railway Lines

i. **Bairabi Railway Station** is the first Rail Head in Mizoram. This station is connected with Katakhal Railway Station, Assam, having 84.25 km length of broad gauge railway line. This railway line penetrates into Mizoram only about 1 km from the border. The total nos. of ticket sales from Bairabi Railway Station within one year is more than 19000.

ii. **Sairang Railway Station** is a station which 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 long Bairabi-Sairang rail line. The Bairabi-Sairang rail link required construction of 130 bridges, 23 tunnels and four stations namely Hortoki, Kawnpui, Mualkhang and Sairang.

The Sairang Railway Station, serving as the gateway to Aizawl, was successfully completed and inaugurated on 13th September 2025 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi at a final project cost of approximately ₹8,071 crore. Spanning 51.38 kilometres, the broad-gauge line connects Bairabi to Sairang and required the acquisition of roughly 487 hectares of land. This engineering marvel traverses some of the most challenging terrain in Northeast India, featuring 142 bridges (55 major and 87 minor) and 48 tunnels totaling over 12.8 kilometres in length. The project includes one of the tallest pier bridges in the world, Bridge No. 196, which stands at 104 metres—significantly taller than the Qutub Minar. Alongside Sairang, three other new stations—Hortoki, Kawnpui, and Mualkhang—are now operational, providing direct rail services like the Aizawl–Delhi Rajdhani Express and connecting Mizoram's capital to the national rail network for the first time.

The Bairabi–Sairang Railway Line, which connects Aizawl to the Indian Railways network, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 13th September 2025. Since then, this station is now operational.

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

**b. Density of Vehicles:**

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

| Sl. No | Density of Vehicles Registered | Numbers |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Density of 2 wheelers registered per 100 Sq. Km | 1078 |
| 2. | Density of 4 wheelers registered per 100 Sq.km | 584 |
| 3. | No. of 2 wheelers in the state per 100 population | 19 |
| 4. | No. of 4 wheelers in the state per 100 population | 8 |

**c. Number of Road Accidents**

The number of road accidents and persons involved (Killed and injured) is given in the table below:

| Sl. No | Road Accidents | Nos. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total Road Accidents | 61 |
| 2. | Persons Killed | 52 |
| 3. | Persons Injured | 62 |

**d. Category wise no. of commercial vehicles + new registration**

| S N. | CLASS OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLE | 2023 - 2024 | 2024 - 2025 | Total (cumulative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bus | 25 | 15 | **610** |
| 2 | Goods Carrier | 1969 | 1883 | **24143** |
| 3 | Motor Cab | 275 | 288 | **6169** |
| 4 | Motor Cycle/Scooter-Used For Hire | 789 | 253 | **4279** |
| 5 | Three Wheeler (Passenger) | 618 | 132 | **6423** |
| **TOTAL** | | **3676** | **2571** | **41624** |

**e. Command and Control Centre.**

The Government of India launched the Vehicle Location and Tracking System (VLTS) Project as part of the Nirbhaya Framework on 25$^{th}$ Oct 2018. The primary objective of this project is to ensure the safety of women and children by implementing various measures. Firstly, it aims to track the location of all passenger-carrying vehicles, enabling authorities to monitor their movements effectively. Additionally, an emergency button will be installed and activated in all such vehicles, allowing passengers to seek immediate assistance in case of any threat or danger.

To oversee the implementation and operation of this project, a Monitoring Center/Command and Control Center has been established in the Directorate of Transport. This mandate, known as the Motor Vehicles (Vehicle Location Tracking Device and Emergency Button) Order, 2018, will be applicable to all public transport vehicles falling under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. However, auto rickshaws and rickshaws will be exempted from this requirement. The rule will be applicable to vehicles registered on or after 1st January.

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has amended the Central Motor Vehicles Rules by introducing rule 125H, which mandates the fitting of Vehicle Location Tracking Device & Emergency Button (VLTD) in all public service vehicles. To ensure compliance with this rule, the Central Government has issued the "Motor Vehicles (Vehicle Location Tracking Device and Emergency Button) Order, 2018," which specifies the standards for equipping or fitting VLTD in all public service vehicles. As per these standards, every public transport vehicle with four wheels or more must have an AIS 140 compliant GPS device (VLTD) if it is registered on or after 1st January 2019.

The total cost of implementing this project is Rs. 10.4 Crore. The Government of Mizoram has contributed 10% of the project cost, while the Central Government contribute the remaining 90%. This collaborative effort aims to enhance the safety and security of passengers, particularly women and children, while travelling in public transport vehicles.

### f. Privatization of Public Transport:

There are 26 nos. of Govt Buses under Transport Department for transportation of public to the interior areas of Mizoram. All other means of transport available for the public are provided by private operators.

| | |
|---|---|
| *No. of M.S.T buses* | 26 nos. |
| *Monthly average income* | *1,64,463* |
| *Monthly passengers* | 618 (approx) |
| *Total km operated during 2024-2025* | 2,32,764 kms |
| *Net income from staff bus ratio* | 1.9 (including drivers & Conductors) |
| *No of Private Buses* | No private bus has been engaged under MST banner |

## g. Performance of MST Bus during 2024-2025

| Sl. No. | Bus Route | Bus Fare (1km @ Rs 1.50/-) | Monthly Performance by MST Buses | | | | | | | | | | | | Total no. of Journeys upto March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | |
| **Aizawl Station To & Fro** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Lunglei | Rs 335/- (168 kms) | 83653 | 74442 | 77582 | 59470 | 51556 | 81724 | 209232 | 125455 | 162119 | 81985 | 61173 | 144598 | 233 |
| 2. | Marpara | Rs 365/- (181 kms) | 147737 | | 106423 | 58940 | 54660 | 69460 | 117406 | 120202 | 122170 | 104327 | 104288 | 105850 | 229 |
| 5. | Behliangchhip | Rs 476/- (234 kms) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | N.Hlimen | Rs 210/- (105 kms) | | | 21855 | 43598 | 34575 | 32499 | 26940 | 37893 | 47212 | 33300 | 21579 | 44595 | 153 |
| 7. | Mimbung | Rs 460/- (202 kms) | 44910 | 15985 | | | | | | | 69958 | 45038 | 32968 | 41527 | 51 |
| 9. | Khuangthing | Rs 440/- (219 kms) | 21860 | 16510 | | | | | | | 57193 | 31800 | | | 35 |
| 10. | Pukzing | Rs 320/- (159 kms) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Rajiv Nagar | Rs 325/- (162 kms) | 3505 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| **No of Hire** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Income (In lakhs)** | | | **3.01** | **1.07** | **2.05** | **1.62** | **1.41** | **1.83** | **3.53** | **2.83** | **4.58** | **2.96** | **2.21** | **3.36** | |
| **Income from Hire (in lakhs)** | | | **6.44** | **4.98** | **0.99** | **3.11** | **1.61** | **3.46** | **6.74** | **12.95** | **6.74** | **3.45** | **8.86** | **1.38** | |
| **City Bus Service due to ACBOA agitation** | | | | | | | | | **0.67** | | | | | | **41** |
| **Lunglei Station** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Aizawl | Rs 335/- (168 kms) | 138945 | 136697 | 128445 | 97405 | 154100 | 105705 | 251955 | 198403 | 170380 | 161120 | 132081 | 195525 | 1870761 |
| **No of Hire/ Town Service** | | | | 14300 | 18480 | | 8640 | 35240 | 69774 | | | | | 15960 | 162394 |
| **Income (In lakhs)** | | | **1.38** | **1.51** | **1.46** | **0.97** | **1.63** | **1.41** | **3.21** | **1.98** | **1.71** | **1.61** | **1.32** | **2.11** | |

# Women & Child

## 1. Sectoral Overview

The Directorate of Women & Child Development (WCD) functions as the implementing department of three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) under the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India — namely Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0, Mission Shakti, and Mission Vatsalya. The department continues to implement various welfare programmes for women and children, ensuring holistic development through nutrition, protection, empowerment, and rehabilitation.

After the bifurcation of the Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department, the Women & Child Development Directorate exclusively manages schemes focusing on women's welfare & protection, child development and protection against domestic violence and exploitation.

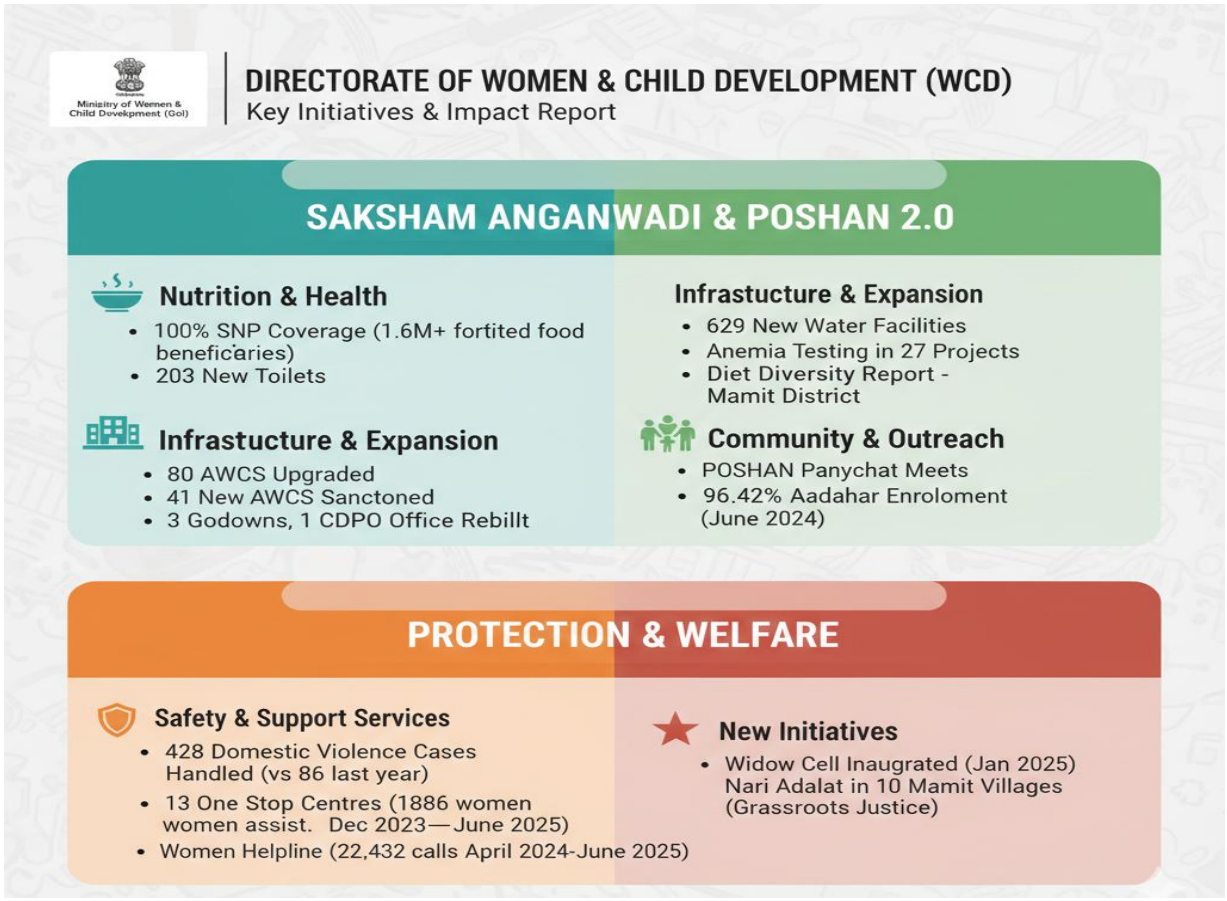
The Department has also initiated State-specific schemes in convergence with other departments and stakeholders to ensure integrated social welfare delivery, with strong focus on nutrition, women empowerment, skill enhancement, and protection of vulnerable groups.



## 2. Achievements during 2024-25

### a. Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0:

- Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) effectively implemented with 100% coverage.
- Over 1.6 million beneficiaries received fortified food items including rice, dal, fortified biscuits, milk, and energy-dense food.
- 629 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) provided new drinking water facilities and 203 AWCs with new toilets.
- 1088 AWCs upgraded to Saksham AWC status; 80 AWCs, 3 ICDS godowns, and 1 CDPO office reconstructed.
- 41 new Anganwadi Centres sanctioned by the Ministry.
- Aadhaar enrolment coverage improved to 96.42% by June 2024.
- POSHAN Maah 2024 and POSHAN Pakhwada 2025 observed successfully with extensive community participation.
- Anemia testing and awareness drives across 27 ICDS projects.
- Released the report “Diet Diversity and Nutritional Outcomes among Children & Women in Mamit District”.
- POSHAN Panchayat Meets organized to promote behavioural change and capacity building
- Protection and Welfare:
- Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 428 cases were handled (up from 86 last year).
- One Stop Centres (13) assisted 1,886 women between Dec 2023–June 2025.
- Women Helpline (181) received 22,432 calls between April 2024–June 2025.
- Widow Cell inaugurated on 9th January 2025 for widow registration and welfare linkage.
- Nari Adalat initiated in 10 villages of Mamit District for grassroots grievance redressal.


Ministry of Women & Child Development (GoI)
DIRECTORATE OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (WCD)
Key Initiatives & Impact Report
SAKSHAM ANGANWADI & POSHAN 2.0
Nutrition & Health
100% SNP Coverage (1.6M+ fortited food beneficaries)
203 New Toilets
Infrastucture & Expansion
80 AWCS Upgraded
41 New AWCS Sanctoned
3 Godowns, 1 CDPO Office Rebillt
Infrastucture & Expansion
629 New Water Facilities
Anemia Testing in 27 Projects
Diet Diversity Report - Mamit District
Community & Outreach
POSHAN Panychat Meets
96.42% Aadahar Enrolement (June 2024)
PROTECTION & WELFARE
Safety & Support Services
428 Domestic Violence Cases Handled (vs 86 last year)
13 One Stop Centres (1886 women women assist. Dec 2023—June 2025)
Women Helpline (22,432 calls April 2024-June 2025)
New Initiatives
Widow Cell Inaugrated (Jan 2025)
Nari Adalat in 10 Mamit Villages (Grassroots Justice)


Ministry of Women & Child Development (GoI)
DIRECTORATE OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (WCD)
Key Initiatives & Impact & Impact Report
Mission Shatit: Empowering Women & Promotine Welfare
Awards & Recogriation
Zakapa Award presented for times times (FY 2023-24, (FY 2024-25 Projes for
Mizoram recognized nationally for PALNA best practices
Community & Skill Development
12 Shakti Sadans established
POSHAN Anganwadi-cum-Creches (₹53.04 lacishes)
Expanding Support Infrastucture
Safety & Support Services
12 Shakti Sadans estaished (CM Bana Kaih Scheme)
200 PALNA Anganwadi-reches successfully established
New Sakhi Nivas
Working Women Hostels)
Aizwal, Kolioois, Siaha, Mamit

**b. Mission Shakti:**

- Zakapa Award has been presented 2 times one on Fy 2023-24 and Fy 2024-2025 for promoting women's welfare.
- Establishment of 12 Shakti Sadans under Chief Minister Handholding (Bana Kaih) Scheme with skill development support (₹53.04 lakh).
- 200 PALNA Anganwadi-cum-Creches successfully established; Mizoram recognized nationally for best practices.
- 5 new Sakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostels) approved for Aizawl, Saitual, Kolasib, Siaha, and Mamit districts.

**c. Mission Vatsalya – Child Protection Services**

Mission Vatsalya aims to secure a nurturing environment for every child through care, protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration in line with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

**i. State-level Digital Monitoring Database:**

A digital database of children under the Juvenile Justice Act and POCSO Act has been maintained for real-time case tracking and development of individualized rehabilitation plans.

**ii. Universal Health Care Coverage:**

815 children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and 25 young adults under After-Care Programme were enrolled under the Mizoram Universal Health Care Scheme (MUHCS) at the State's expense.

**iii. After-Care Facilities:**

Dedicated After-Care Homes for Boys and Girls have been established at Laipuitlang, Aizawl for young adults without family support. They receive accommodation, education, vocational training (driving, mechanic, culinary, electrician, photography, tailoring, beautician etc.) and financial assistance until 21 years of age (extendable to 23 in special cases).

**iv. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act Implementation:**

A dedicated Government-run CCI for girl POCSO victims is established at Aizawl.DCPUs provide special care and relief including shelter, counselling, medical and legal aid.Every victim is assigned a Support Person to assist through investigation and trial.The "Scheme for Care and Support to Victims under Section 4 & 6 of POCSO Act" was approved in 2024 for rehabilitation of minor pregnant girl victims under one roof.

**v. Child Guidance Centre (CGC):**

A State Child Protection Society-run CGC provides specialized services to children under the JJ and POCSO Acts, engaging a team of psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, psychiatric social worker, special educator, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, audiologist, and sign language teacher.

**vi. Amendment of Juvenile Justice Rules:**

The Mizoram Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2019 was amended vide notification dated 5 September 2024 to align with the Model Rules of 2022 issued by the Government of India.

**vii. Disaster Response – Cyclone Remal:**

96 affected children were identified; 16 received immediate financial support (@ ₹ 2,000 per month from the Juvenile Justice Fund). 73 others were continued under Mission Vatsalya sponsorship. Rehabilitation included psychological counselling, home visits, and educational support.

**viii. Child Care Institutions (CCIs):**

A total of 67 CCIs are functioning across all districts (including Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Places of Safety and Specialized Adoption Agencies). All districts now have operational CCIs ensuring state-wide coverage and rehabilitation services.

**d. Child Protection and Welfare Initiatives**

Continuous awareness on child rights, prevention of child marriage, and anti-trafficking campaigns conducted in schools and communities.

Bal Vivah Mukt Bharat Portal launched; registration of 707 Ward/Gram Panchayat Child Marriage Prohibition Officers completed.

Childline 1098 operational in all districts for 24×7 emergency rescue and rehabilitation.

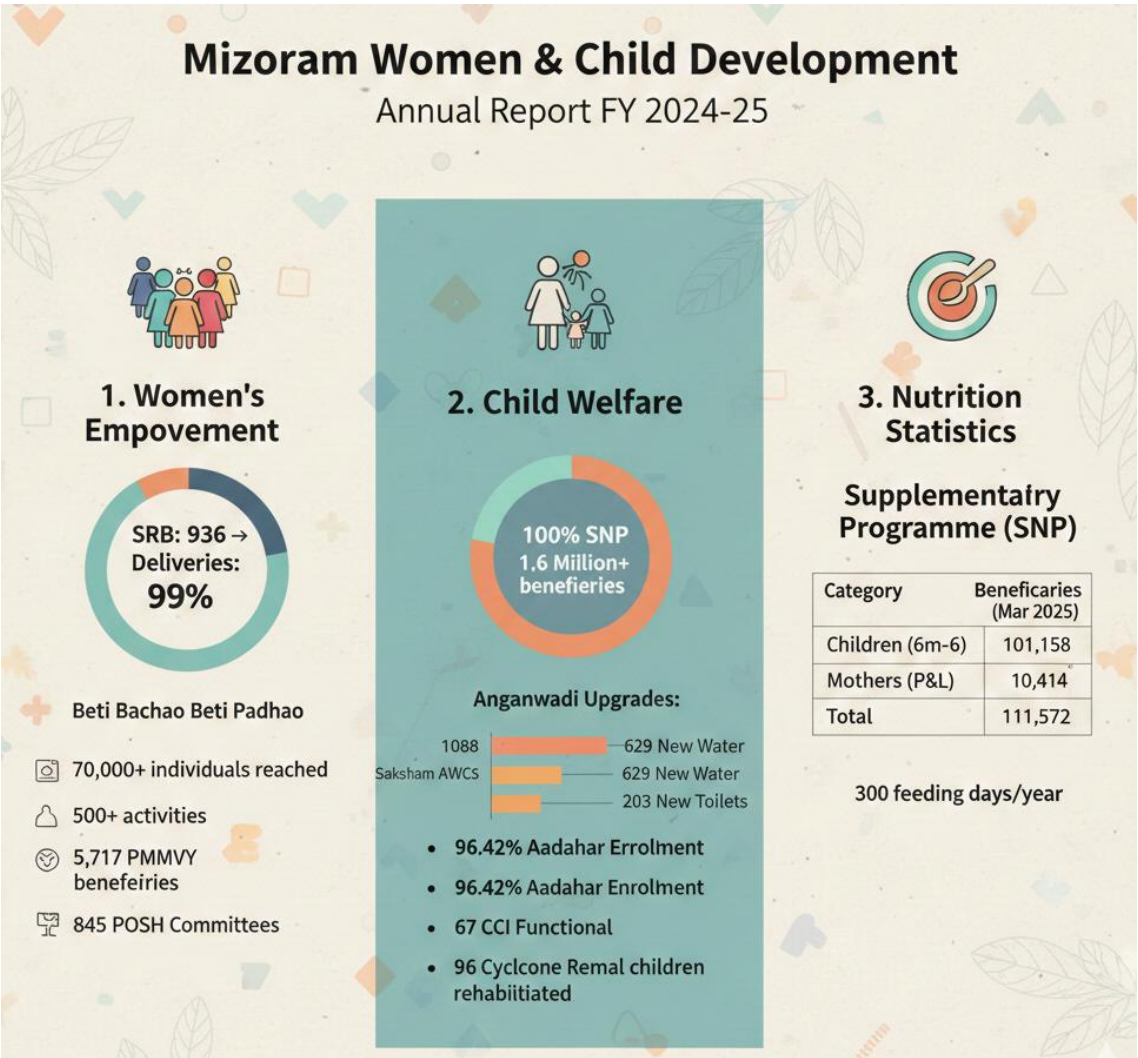
Coordination with Police, Health and Education Departments strengthened for case management and rehabilitation.

**3. Plan for Viksit Rajya @2047**

The Department envisions a fully empowered, nutritionally secure and gender-equitable Mizoram by 2047.

Key components of the vision plan include:

- 100% digital monitoring and Aadhaar-linked beneficiary database.
- Elimination of malnutrition and anemia among children and women.
- Economic empowerment of women through SHGs and skill-based enterprises.
- Universal coverage of working women hostels and creches in all districts.
- Institutional strengthening of women's commissions, OSCs, and Nari Adalats for justice and safety.




## 4. Sectoral Statistics

### a. Women SHGs (Targets and Achievements)

- Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been strengthened under Mission Shakti and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao components.
- 353 departmental activities and 160 convergence activities were conducted under BBBP 2024–25.
- 70,208 individuals reached through awareness campaigns.
- Increased participation of SHGs in nutrition, health awareness, and livelihood programmes.
- Many SHGs are linked to Shakti Sadans for skill training and sustainable income generation.

### b. Women and Child Development

**Mission Shakti – (women service)**

- 5717 beneficiaries enrolled under PMMVY (against the target of 4956) in FY 2024–25.
- HEW (Hub for Empowerment of Women): 761 programmes conducted; 1106 women and 81 men benefited.

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Increase in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) from 936 to 956; institutional deliveries rose to 99%.
- POSH Act: 845 Internal Complaint Committees constituted (654 public, 191 private establishments).

**Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 and Mission Vatsalya – Child service**

The Department continues to implement major Centrally Sponsored Schemes — Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0 and Mission Vatsalya — to ensure holistic child welfare through nutrition, health, education, care, and protection.

Under Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0, 100% coverage of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme was achieved. Over 1.6 million beneficiaries received fortified food items including rice, dal, biscuits, milk, and energy-dense food. 629 Anganwadi Centres were provided with new drinking water facilities, 203 with new toilets, and 1088 were upgraded to Saksham AWCs. 41 new AWCs were sanctioned by the Ministry of Women & Child Development. POSHAN Maah and POSHAN Pakhwada were successfully observed across all districts, promoting health awareness, anemia testing, and nutrition education. Aadhaar enrolment coverage under the scheme reached 96.42%.

Under Mission Vatsalya, the Department strengthened institutional and non-institutional care for children in need of protection. A state-level digital monitoring system was developed for tracking cases under the JJ and POCSO Acts. 815 children in CCIs and 25 young adults under After-Care were enrolled in MUHCS for health coverage. Dedicated After-Care Homes were established at Laipuitlang for boys and girls without family support. A Government-run CCI for POCSO victims operates at Aizawl, providing shelter, counselling, legal aid, and rehabilitation. The Mizoram JJ Rules, 2019 were amended in 2024, and 67 CCIs are now functional across all districts. Following Cyclone Remal, 96 affected children were rehabilitated through financial, educational, and psychosocial support.

Together, these initiatives ensure that every child in Mizoram has access to adequate nutrition, health care, education, and protection — aligning with the State's commitment to create a safe, inclusive, and nurturing environment for children.

**c. Nutrition**

**(Supplementary Nutrition Programme)**

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is implemented in ICDS with the objective of providing supplementary nutrition to 6 months to 6 years old children, pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls. The programme aims at eradicating Protein-Calorie malnutrition as well as Micro-nutrient deficiencies amongst the targeted groups.

The scheme also provides sufficient flexibility in the selection of nutritious foods, but it stipulates that it should be acceptable to the local beneficiaries and palatable to young children.

The Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) specified norms for the implementation of the scheme and the national norms of feeding days is 300 days a year. The Supreme Court order dt 28.11.2001 has given instruction to all State Governments to cover

300 feeding days a year with the daily ceiling per day per beneficiary is Rs.8/- per child for Malnourished Children (MNC), Rs.12/- per day per child for Severely Malnourished Children (SMC) and Rs.9.50/- per beneficiary for Mothers and Adolescent Girls.

The number of SNP beneficiaries as on 31st March 2025 is as below:

- Children 6months – 6years (normal & malnourished) : **100799**
- Children 6months-6years (Severely malnourished) : **359**
- Pregnant & Lactating mothers : **10414**

The food items distributed under Supplementary Nutrition Programme during 2024-25 and quantity distributed is as under:

| Items | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | kgs | 1448664 |
| Fortified rice | kgs | 1627653 |
| Masoor Dal | kgs | 783208 |
| Groundnut | kgs | 182080 |
| Matar chana | kgs | 187913 |
| H.P Biscuit | kgs | 356245 |
| H.P Soya Noodles | kgs | 204796 |
| Vitamin B complex | bottles | 158988 |
| Calcium tablets | tins | 14448 |
| Energy Dense Fortified Food | kgs | 164134 |
| Homogenised Toned Milk | litres | 170370 |
| Edible oil | litres | 68725 |

## Commerce & Trade

### 1. Sectoral Overview

Commerce and trade play a vital role in Mizoram's economy, facilitating agricultural marketing and cross-border trade. The Commerce Wing, under the Commerce & Industries Department, regulates trade, manages market infrastructure and promotes inter-state and international commerce. Significant policy interventions have been undertaken to enhance trade efficiency and improve market accessibility. With a strong focus on infrastructure investment and export facilitation, Mizoram aims to integrate into regional and global trade networks, fostering long-term economic sustainability.

Mizoram's commerce and trade sector is undergoing significant transformation, with strategic investments in border trade, market infrastructure and digital trade facilitation. Strengthening local markets and integrating digital commerce will create more employment opportunities and ensure long-term economic resilience. Continued efforts to enhance trade connectivity through Act East

Policy and regional collaborations will further solidify Mizoram's role in international trade networks.

**2. Commerce Wing**

Realizing the agricultural sectors form the economic backbone of the state, provisions on agricultural marketing through regulation and facilitation of agricultural marketing were made in order to safeguard the interest of marginal farmers. Under the Govt. of Mizoram Allocation of Business Rules, 2019, the following functions/ business are allocated to Commerce Wing under Commerce & Industries Department –

a. *Promotion and Regulation of Trade & Commerce subject to provision of entry 33 of list in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.*
b. *Border Trades.*
c. *Village Market.*
d. *Inter-State-Trade.*

**3. Agricultural Marketing**

Other than promotion of Agri-marketing in established markets, the Department act as facilitator in disposal of surplus products such as Cabbage, Tomato, Watermelon etc., so that the local farmers get remuneration price. Presently, Commerce Wing looks after and managed **157** markets directly or indirectly for marketing of agricultural produces within Mizoram, construction of Market Infrastructures at various cities, towns, villages and roadsides are of great significance for farmers, traders and consumers as they provide livelihood and employment to thousands of families and earn revenue from these markets which further contributes in the State Economy.

**Inter-State Trade*:***

Permits for movement of Agricultural produces beyond and into the state of Mizoram have been issued by Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) as per provision of **The Mizoram Agriculture Products (Prohibition of Movement) (Amendment) Order, 1999**, and Check gates were opened at - (1) Vairengte (2) Kanhmun and (3) Bairabi. The Department collected revenue from these Check gates in terms of permit fee and Check gate pass. Opening of new Check gate at more places will earn more revenue for the state in future.

**a. Promotion of Trade***:* Providing Trade facilities and conducting Export Awareness Programme and Development of Border Trade infrastructure such as Land Customs Station (LCS), Integrated Check Post (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 countries which will have a great impact on economy of the State.

The Department use to conduct export orientation program such as Buyer Seller Meet and Export Awareness Program which is found to be very effective program for exporters and entrepreneurs. For export facilitation, the department constructed and established **Mizoram Food Processing, Research and Training Centre (MFPRTC) at Seling**. Training on Food Processing and allied activities has been going on.

**b. Export Strategy***:* Regarding Export Strategy, District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) was constituted in 2019 along with Terms of Reference (ToR). All DEPC are requested to

prepare District Action Plan. This Export Strategy may be implemented within the State, it is learned that export potential may be existed on horticulture produces. For export promotion, infrastructure fund was released by APEDA within the State to facilitate export activities. State Action Plan was also submitted to Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) within APEDA for export promotion within the State.

Development of Border Trade Infrastructure is one of the main activities of the Department. The Department has been actively facilitating construction of infrastructures for the development of Border Trade along boundaries with countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh.

**4. Act East Policy**

The Act East Policy is not only a paradigm shift from West to East in its perspective, but also a shift from mainland India to Northeast India, a region which is traditionally regarded as neglected by the Centre. The Act East Policy is a new geographical imagination, where Northeast India and South Asia is one region with many possibilities.

Apart from engaged in ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and East Asia Submit (EAS), India has also been actively engaged in regional cooperation such as Bay of Bengal Initiatives for Multi – Sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Mekong – Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and India Ocean Rim Association (IORA) etc, Besides, International Organization such as Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) etc have been entrusted to work with the Northeastern States on implementing AEP.

As far as Act East Policy is concerned, Government of Mizoram had keen interest in opening up of Gateway to South-East Asian countries through Indo- Myanmar. The North East of India has been a priority in Act East Policy. 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.)

The Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) is a US $484 million project for linking to Zorinpui LCS which is the main channel for connecting Sittwe port inside Myanmar has been taken up by Govt. of India and it is expected to complete in near future. Access to South East Asian countries will be provided by KMMTTP road on both surface transport and waterways through Aizawl to Sittwe Port via Lawngtlai, Zorinpui and Paletwa. A suitable plot of land had been acquired with an area of 11.38 Hectare for the construction of ICP at Zorinpui which will be the main trading point in Indian side. This project will boost the economic development of the northeastern states, reduce travel time and cost between Kolkata and Mizoram, and counter China’s expansion in the region.

# Health & Family Welfare

## 1. Directorate of Health Services :

Directorate of Health Services (DHS) is concerned with delivery of primary health care in the state. Delivery of health services is done through a network of health facilities.

| Health facility type | No. |
|---|---|
| Sub-District Hospitals (SDH) | 2 |
| Community Health Centres (CHCs) | 9 |
| Primary Health Centres (PHCs) | 61 |
| Sub-Centres | 378 |

There are 11 Chief Medical Officer (CMO) offices at present as under:

## 2. Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education :

The Directorate of Hospital & Medical Education is one of the four wings of the Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram with a separate Budget since 2006-2007, it is a social service sector encompassing most of the aspects of human life and a secondary health care Department. It has also inter-sectoral role and linkages with majority of the Department for the service to the people of Mizoram.

**Facilities stated as being looked after by DHME:**

| Category | Facility / Location |
|---|---|
| (12) Districts Hospitals | 1. Aizawl East – Civil Hospital, Dawrpui<br>2. Aizawl West – Zoram Medical College & Hospital<br>3. Lunglei;<br>4. Lawngtlai;<br>5. Siaha;<br>6. Serchhip;<br>7. Mamit;<br>8. Kolasib;<br>9. Champhai;<br>10. Khawzawl;<br>11. Saitual;<br>12. Hnahthial |
| Other institutions/ hospitals | 1. Zoram Medical College & Hospital<br>2. Mizoram State Cancer Institute / Cancer Hospital, Zemabawk;<br>3. Kulikawn Hospital |

## 3. Directorate of AYUSH :

### Achievements and initiatives under various Schemes and Project

| Area | Achievement | Place / event / coverage |
|---|---|---|
| National recognition | Mizoram lauded for best practices in "Financial management monitoring and evaluation" at the National AYUSH Conclave (2025) | Lonavala, Maharashtra |
| Innovation and excellence | Project on establishment of Homoeopathic & Ayurvedic medicines Manufacturing Unit won 2nd Prize in Chief Minister's BANAKAIH Inter-Department Competition (2025) | — |
| Quality assurance & accreditation | Ayush doctors contributed as part of Quality Assurance team to accreditation of 16 Health & Wellness Centres under NABH; Kayakalp (Clean Initiative for Hospital Cleanliness); other IPA awards | 16 Health & Wellness Centres |
| Peripheral OPD initiative | Peripheral OPDs of AYUSH OPD, Civil Hospital Aizawl for senior citizens and localities unable to visit regularly; also used to spread awareness and converge with other health programmes | Civil Hospital Aizawl |
| Hospital under Directorate of AYUSH | Only one hospital: 50-bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital (IAH) | Thenzawl |

## 4. Directorate of Nursing:

### Major sectors and nursing education institutions

| Area | Coverage / institutions (as stated) | Nos. |
|---|---|---|
| Nursing Education | Nursing College | 1 |
| Nursing Education | GNM School | 5 |
| Nursing Education | ANM School | 3 |
| Nursing Education | Health Worker Training Institute | 1 |

### Key programmes and projects

| Programme / Project | Scheme | Financials | Status / timeline |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master of Science in Nursing (M.Sc Nursing) | - | - | Approved and scheduled to be commenced from 2025-26 |
| Upgradation: School of Nursing, Lunglei → College of Nursing | Central Sector Scheme | Total ₹7.00 crore sanctioned; 1st instalment ₹3,75,00,000 received and fully utilized; 2nd instalment ₹2,35,00,000 received | Work in progress |
| Upgradation: School of Nursing, Thingdawl, Kolasib → College of Nursing | Central Sector Scheme | Total ₹7.00 crore sanctioned; 1st instalment ₹1,52,50,000 received | Work in progress |

**5. National Health Mission (NHM):**

The following health Programmes are implemented under NHM:

1. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)
2. National Programme for Paliative Care (NPPC)
3. National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD)
4. National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP)
5. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
6. National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)
7. National Urban health mission (NUHM)
8. National Vector-Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)
9. National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP)
10. PC&PNDT Act
11. Reproductive and Child Health
12. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karakram (RBSK)
13. State blood Cell (SBC)
14. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)
15. Clinical Establishment Act
16. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)
17. National Oral Health Programme
18. National Mental health Programme (NMHP)
19. National Leprosy eradiction Programme (NLEP)
20. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme
21. Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)
22. Pradhan Mantri – Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM ABHIM)

**6. Mizoram State AIDS Control Society :**

**Overview:**

| Item | Information |
|---|---|
| Organization | Mizoram State AIDS Control Society (MSACS) |
| Status | Autonomous body |
| Functions under | National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India |
| Mission | Prevent spread of HIV; ensure access to care, support and treatment for people living with HIV (PLHIV) |
| Collaboration | Works with government agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations |
| Key approach areas | Implement strategies to reduce stigma and discrimination; improve quality of life; empower communities in Mizoram |

**MSACS service units / facilities:**

| Unit / facility type | Number |
|---|---|
| ICTC | 28 |
| MICTC | 9 |
| Blood Centre | 13 |
| ART+ Centre | 1 |
| ART Centre | 14 |
| Link ART Centre | 2 |
| DSRC | 10 |
| District AIDS Control Unit | 5 |

## 7. Zoram Medical College & Hospital :

### Academic programmes and intake

| Programme | Intake / seats | Since / academic year |
|---|---|---|
| MBBS | 100 students annually | Present |
| Master of Public Health (MPH) | 6 seats | Introduced since 2024 |

### Diagnostic and research support units

| Unit | Purpose | Contribution |
|---|---|---|
| Virus Research & Diagnostic Laboratory (VRDL) | High-end diagnostic and research activities | Strengthened state biomedical and public-health laboratory network |
| Multidisciplinary Research Unit (MRU) | High-end diagnostic and research activities | Strengthened state biomedical and public-health laboratory network |

**Approved Postgraduate (PG) courses (Academic Year 2025–26)**

| Approving body (as stated) | PG discipline |
|---|---|
| Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), NMC | MD (Paediatrics) |
| Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), NMC | MS (General Surgery) |
| Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), NMC | MD (General Medicine) |
| Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), NMC | MS (Obstetrics & Gynaecology) |
| Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), NMC | MD (Anaesthesiology) |

## 8. Sectoral Statistics

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Year | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **HOSPITAL STATISTICS :** | **2023-2024** | **2024-2025** |
| **1.** | **No. of Patients Treated** | | |
| | **Govt. Hospitals** | | |
| | Out Patient Dept. (OPD) | 1953585 | 2148613 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Casualty | 201773 | 215121 |
| | Total | 2155358 | 2363734 |
| | **Non-Govt. Hospitals** | **331708** | **338783** |
| | Out Patient Dept. (OPD) | 331708 | 338783 |
| | Casualty | 110804 | 126142 |
| | Total | **442512** | **464925** |
| **2.** | **Total No. of Patients Admitted** | | |
| | Govt. Hospitals | 65058 | 66108 |
| | Non-Govt. Hospitals | 27949 | 33429 |
| | Total | **93007** | **99537** |
| **3.** | **Operation** | | |
| | **Govt. Hospitals** | | |
| | Out Patient Dept. (OPD) | | |
| | Casualty | | |
| | Total | 47917 | 50406 |
| **4.** | **Non-Govt. Hospitals** | | |
| | Out Patient Dept. (OPD) | | |
| | Casualty | | |
| | Total | 11612 | 9074 |
| **5.** | **Total In-Patients Cencus** | | |
| | Govt. Hospitals | 296746 | 306994 |
| | Non Govt. Hospitals | 192464 | 191863 |
| **6.** | **Average Bed Occupancy Rate** | | |
| | Govt. Hospitals | 44% | 44% |
| | Non Govt. Hospitals | 45.83% | 43.88% |
| **7.** | **Cases referred outside Mizoram** | 3503 | 3581 |

**Public Health Indicators.**

| Indicator | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | 109 | 93 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 16 | 14 |
| Under-5 Mortality Rate | 20 | 18 |
| Birth Rate (per 1,000) | 14.4 (SRS) | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000) | 6 (SRS) | |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | | |
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR) | 1.9 (SRS) | |
| Immunization Coverage (%) | | |
| Institutional Delivery (%) | 91% | 91% |

### District-wise Public Health Indicators

| District | Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | Under-5 Mortality Rate | Birth Rate (per 1,000) | Death Rate (per 1,000) | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) | Institutional Delivery (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 104 | 12 | 16 | 14.4 (SRS) | 6 (SRS) | 1.9 (NFHS-5) | 99 |
| Lunglei | 168 | 16 | 18 | | | | 84 |
| Champhai | 0 | 19 | 27 | | | | 98 |
| Kolasib | 90 | 10 | 14 | | | | 97 |
| Serchhip | 193 | 4 | 6 | | | | 99 |
| Mamit | 0 | 12 | 16 | | | | 67 |
| Siaha | 0 | 36 | 36 | | | | 87 |
| Lawngtlai | 134 | 12 | 15 | | | | 67 |
| Saitual | 0 | 8 | 19 | | | | 98 |
| Hnahthial | 0 | 22 | 33 | | | | 98 |
| Khawzawl | 0 | 17 | 22 | | | | 98 |

### Major Diseases – Morbidity & Mortality

| Disease / Condition | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Tuberculosis | 2091 | 119 | 2275 | 136 |
| Cancer | 2161 | 1345 | NA | NA |
| Cardiovascular Diseases | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Respiratory Diseases | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| HIV/AIDS | 2179 | NA | 2021 | NA |
| Others (specify) | | | | |

## Health Infrastructure

### District-wise Health Infrastructure

| District | Private Hospitals | Tertiary Care Hospital | District Hospitals | Sub-District Hospitals | Community Health Centres | Primary Health Centres | Urban Primary Health Centres | Sub-Centres | Clinics |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aizawl | 17 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 83 | 42 |
| Lunglei | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 67 | 38 |
| Champhai | 2 | - | 1 | - | 0 | 5 | 1 | 32 | 32 |
| Kolasib | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 28 | 27 |
| Serchhip | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 28 | 13 |
| Mamit | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 9 | - | 40 | 41 |
| Siaha | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 24 | 24 |
| Lawngtlai | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 36 | 36 |
| Saitual | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 27 | 15 |
| Hnahthial | - | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | 16 | 15 |
| Khawzawl | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 27 | 9 |
| **Total** | **28** | **1** | **12** | **2** | **16** | **54** | **9** | **408** | **322** |

Source: H&FW

**No. of Beds in Health Facilities in Mizoram.**

| Sl. No. | Hospitals | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | General Hospital : | | |
| | Govt. Hospital | 2248 | 2336 |
| | Private / Nursing Home | 1760 | 1775 |
| | Society / Church | NA | NA |
| 2. | Cancer Hospital | 55 | 33 |
| 3. | Referral Hospital | 420 | 510 |
| 4. | Ayush Hospital | 50 | 50 |
| 5. | Sub-District Hospital | 100 | 100 |
| 6. | Community Health Centre (CHC) | 235 | 235 |
| 7. | Primary Health Centre (PHC) | 553 | 553 |
| 8. | Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHC) | 51 | 57 |
| | **Total** | **5472** | **5649** |

**Human Resources.**

| Category | Govt. | Non-Govt. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doctors | 344 | 70 | 414 |
| Specialists (Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, etc) | 240 | 6 | 246 |
| Nurses (ANM, GNM, B.Sc) | 994 | 1377 | 2371 |
| Paramedics at District Hospitals | 376 | 132 | 508 |
| ASHA Workers | | 1091 | 1091 |

**Service Utilization**

| Indicator | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Non-Govt. | Total | Govt. | Non-Govt. | Total |
| OPD Attendance (total) | 2155358 | 442512 | 2597870 | 2363743 | 464925 | 2828668 |
| IPD Admissions (total) | 65058 | 68352 | 133410 | 66108 | 65424 | 131532 |
| Bed Occupancy Rate (%) | 44% | 45.83% | 89.83% | 44% | 43.88% | 87.88% |
| Institutional Deliveries (%) | 91% | 100% | | 91% | 100% | |
| Major Surgeries Performed | 11222 | 11466 | 22688 | 10771 | 12663 | 23434 |

**Health Financing & Insurance**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | **SECC+RSBY (AB PM-JAY)** | | |
| | No. of eligible families | **21658** | **216584** |
| | No. of enrolment | 215787 | 218093 |
| | No. of claims | 15959 | 35564 |
| | No. of claims paid | 15917 | 34881 |
| | **Total amount paid (in Rs.)** | **16,97,40,190** | **37,19,08,264** |
| | **Per capita health expenditure (in Rs.)** | **10,664** | **10,662** |
| | No. of empanelled Hospitals | 86 | 86 |
| **2.** | **Mizoram State Health Care Society (Mizoram State Health Care Scheme)** | | |
| | No. of enrolment | 26569 | 49935 |
| | No. of claims | 16842 | 10865 |
| | No. of claims paid | 16065 | 10517 |
| | **Total amount paid (in Rs.)** | **57,74,72,343** | **33,71,88,092** |
| | **Per capital health expenditure (in Rs.)** | **35,952** | **32,061** |
| | No. of empanelled Hospitals | 108 | 108 |

**Special Focus Areas: -**

Nutrition & Family Welfare – ICDS coverage, POSHAN Abhiyan, Anaemia-Mukt Bharat

Mental Health – Facilities, patients treated

**Facilities**: -

(1) Kulikawn Hospital

(2) Zoram Medical College & Hospital

(3) District Hospitals – Lunglei, Champhai, Lawngtlai, Serchhip, Mamit, Kolasib, Siaha.

(4) Addiction Treatment Facility (ATF)

**Patients treated: -**

FY 2023-24 - 11363

FY 2024-25 - 21220

**Digital Health – Telemedicine, e-Sanjeevani, Health IDs generated**

The State TeleMANAS Cell, Mizoram was officially launched on 30th December, 2022. When the Mizoram state TeleMANAS cell was established TeleMANAS has been activities offering services around-the-clock. Both incoming and outgoing calls professionally handle by the councellor and mental health professional asw necessary.

In Addition, Mizoram state TeleMANAS has received award - 2nd highest call received in the North East. TeleMANAS, tie up with ECHO-India (Virtual Training)

**AYUSH – Facilities and outreach programs**

**AYUSH Co- location**: AYUSH Doctors are posted at all 11 (eleven) District Hospitals.There are 41 (forty one) Ayush Health & Wellness Centres spreading across various locations and one (1) Integrated Ayush Hospital at Thenzawl, Serchhip District.

**AYUSH Outreach Programs:**

**Public Health Outreach Activity:**

- Free clinics conducted at Orphanages, Old Age Homes and far flung villages.
- AYUSH medicines provided free of cost

**AYUSH GRAM:**

- AYUSH Gram is a concept wherein one village per block will be selected for adoption of method and practice of AYUSH way of life and interventions of health. The following are the villages selected for AYUSH Gram are Sesawng, Khuangthing, Pukpui, Thingdawl & Keifang.

**Behaviour Change Communication (BCC):**

- AYUSH healthy lifestyle advocacy
- Free health check- ups conducted at Orphanages, De- addiction centres and Old Age Homes
- AYUSH medicines provided free of cost.
- Yoga instructors conducted wellness sessions and explained the importance of regular exercise

**Ayush Public Health programme**

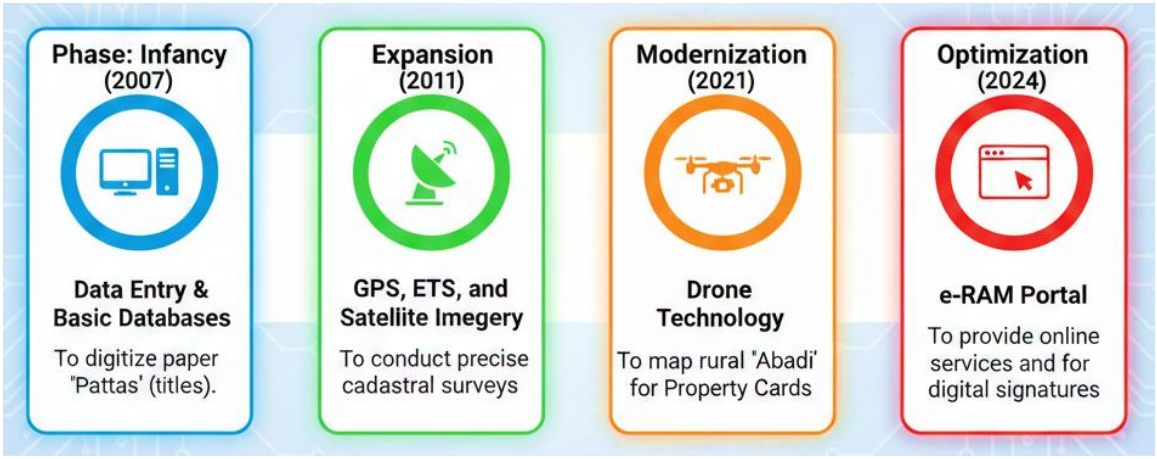
- National Programme for Prevention and Management of Osteoarthritis and other Musculoskeletal diseases
- VayoMitra- Ayush Geriatric Healthcare Services
- Ayurvidya - Healthy lifestyle through Ayush for School Children
- Karunya - Ayush Palliative Services
- Integration of Ayush with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

**Emergency Preparedness – Vaccination drives and epidemic response.**

## Land Revenue & Settlement

### 1. Sectoral overview

The Land Revenue & Settlement Department serves as the nodal agency for land administration, cadastral surveys, and the maintenance of land records in Mizoram. In recent years, the department has shifted from traditional land management to a digital-first approach, significantly improving the "Record of Rights" (RoR) and land-based revenue collection.




### 2. Land survey and settlement:

a. Several efforts were made regarding survey/resurvey during the year 2024-25. One of the remarkable works was settlement of Maumual House Site plan. Survey/resurvey was started from 2022 and was successfully completed on 2025 generating 831 Land Passes.

b. During 2024-2025, 3225 nos.of land passes were issued, 4001 nos. of land holdings were mutated and 882 nos. of land holdings were altered/bifurcated/extended.

### 3. Land Records:

a. There are 3,61,188 land records in the Department. These land records are digitized and uploaded in ***e-ram*** successfully.

b. Guard files, General Registers, connected papers and field measurement books a.re scanned and stored in Department server for preservation and easy access.

**4. Land Revenue:**

During Financial year 2024-25 the Department collected Rs. 10,42,77,098/- on State's Own Tax Revenue, Rs. 2,39,88,254/- on State Own Non-Tax Revenue. The total amount of Revenue Collection by the department is Rs. 12,82,65,352/-

**5. Stamps & Registration:**

a. The Govt. had appointed 20 Sub Registrars under their respective District and Sub-Divisions for carrying out the provision of the Registration Act, 1908.

b. The Department collected 72,232,505 as sale of stamps and 63,236,346 as fees for registering documents for the financial year 2024-25.

**6. Dispute/Revenue Court:**

a. 225 cases of land disputes were settled

**7. Empanelment of survey firms:**

a. 13 Survey Firms are empaneled under the department. These firms are detailed for departmental survey works through online portal i.e. e-ram. This helps in delivering public need expeditiously.

**8. Bifurcation of office of settlement officer, Aizawl District into two offices:**

The Office of Settlement Officer, Aizawl District was bifurcated into two offices viz., Office of the Settlement Officer, Aizawl South and Office of the Settlement Officer, Aizawl North w.e.f. 01.08.2024. The existing staffs in the Directorate were transferred to the Office of the Settlement Officer; Aizawl North and the office became functional in 17.12.2024.

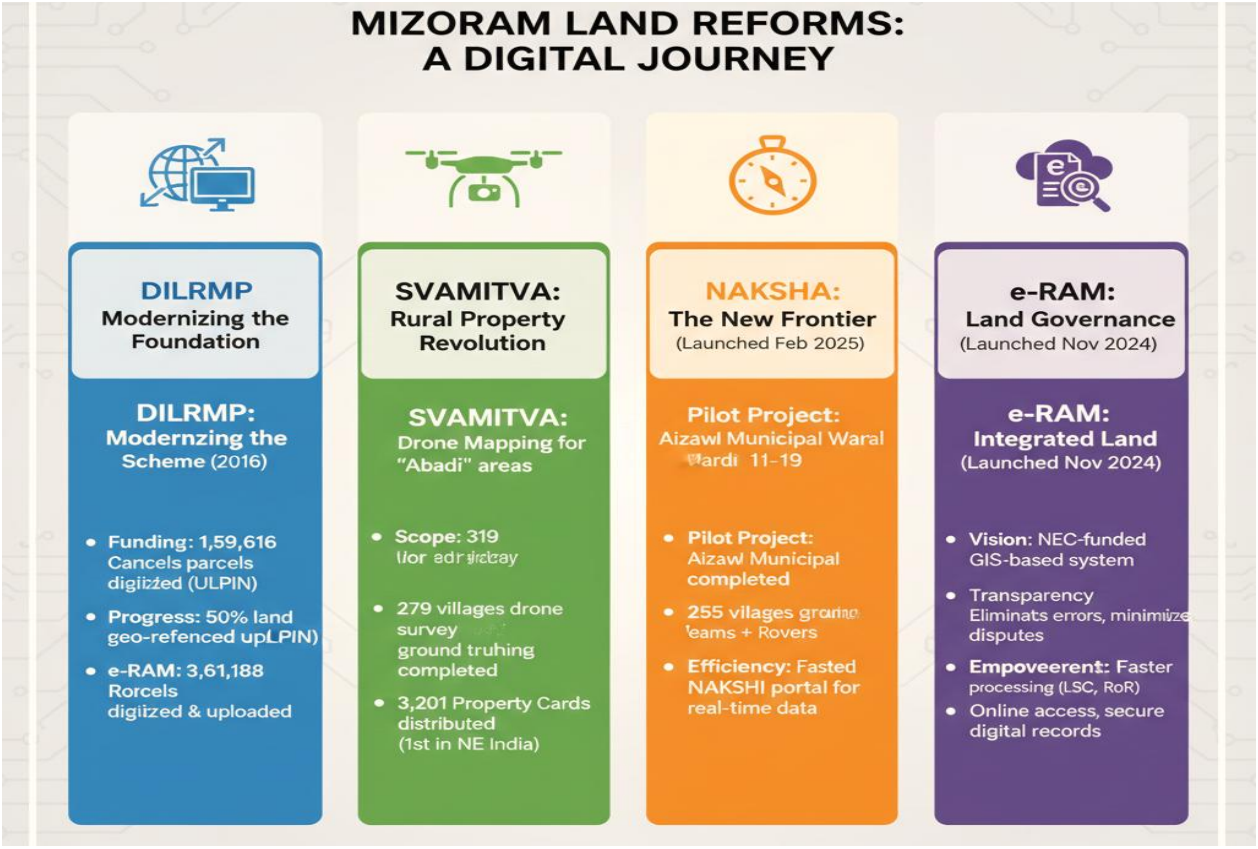
a. **DILRMP**: National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) implementation was started in Mizoram from November 2011 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 90:10 (Centre: State) funding pattern. From 1st April, 2016 the project was revamped as a Central Sector Scheme and renamed Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). Under this project survey and re-survey was done using Modern Survey Technology and all cadastral maps are Geo-Referenced and digitized and 1,59,616 plots are digitized and assigned Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (Bhu-Adhaar). There are 361188 nos. of RoR's in the state which are digitized and uploaded in e-ram for transparency and efficient generation of land holding certificate. 50% of land parcel in the state are geo-referenced and the remaining are under process.

b. **NAKSHA**: A newly project for land records modernization was launched on 18th Feb., 2025. Aizawl Municipal Ward 11 - 19 is selected as pilot project for NAKSHA in Mizoran. 24 rovers are sanctioned for field survey which is funded by DoLR and NAKSHI portal developed by MPSEDC is used for survey, 24 field survey team which is formed for NAKSHA Field Survey have been trained.

c. **SVAMITVA**: A Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, was launched nationwide by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April, 202l

is being implemented with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Survey of India in 319 villages. It represents a reformative step toward establishing clear property ownership in rural inhabited ("Abadi") areas by mapping land parcels using drone technology. This process provides "Records of Rights" to village household owners and issues legal ownership cards (Property Cards/Title Deeds) to property owners. o date, drone surveys have been completed in 279 villages, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have been conducted in all 319 villages, and ground truthing has been completed in 255 villages. Mizoram is the first state in North-East India to distribute these Property Cards, with 3,201 cards already issued to property holders.

d. **NEC**: An integrated land records management software developed under the North Eastern Council (NEC) funded project titled "Development of Comprehensive and Integrated GIS-based System for Maintenance and Management of Land Records in Mizoram. "This project is a major initiative by the Government of Mizoram to modernize land administration and ensure transparent, efficient, and accurate management of land records. The e-RAM software was officially launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram on 4th November, 2024, marking a significant step toward digital transformation in land governance. e-RAM enhances land administration by digitizing land records, improving accuracy, transparency, and efficiency. It integrates GIS mapping with survey data to ensure reliable land parcel identification. The system reduces manual errors, minimizes disputes, and enables faster processing of land documents such as ROR and LSC. Citizens benefit from online access to land service, while government departments achieve better coordination and data-driven decision-making. By automating workflows and maintaining secure, centralized records, e-RAM supports good governance and promotes accountability. Overall, it modernizes land management and empowers both administrators and the public through a transparent digital platform.



# XII. Municipalities

## Aizawl Municipal Corporation

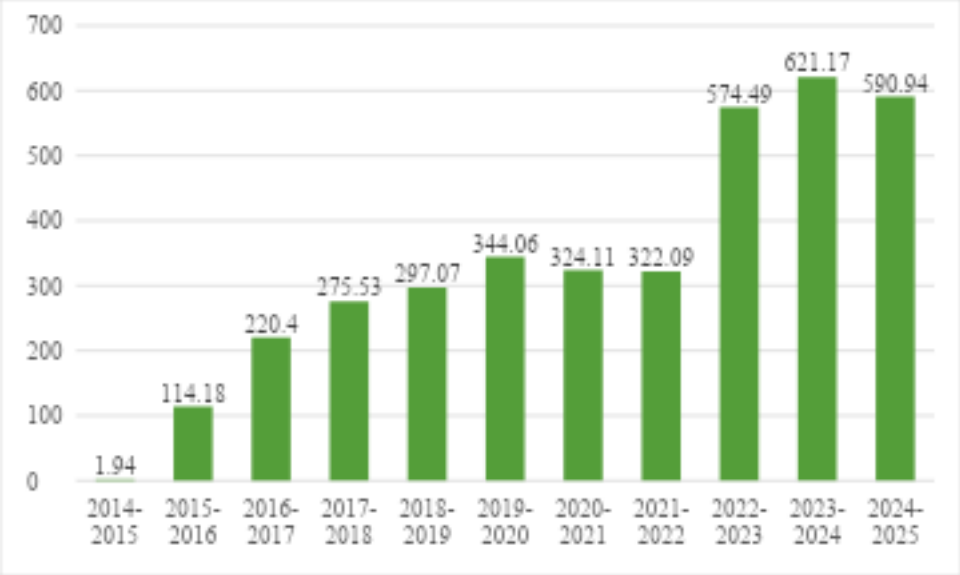
Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) is the principal Urban Local Body responsible for municipal governance and service delivery in Aizawl city, overseeing **87 Local Councils** across its jurisdiction. It manages core civic functions including sanitation and solid waste management, drainage, roads and streetlighting, regulation of building and trade activities, and the development of basic urban amenities, in coordination with line departments and other agencies. As the city continues to expand, AMC plays a critical role in strengthening urban infrastructure, municipal finance, and citizen-centric service delivery, contributing to Aizawl's liveability and economic growth.

Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) mobilises its own-source revenue through municipal receipts such as property tax, building-related fees, fines and penalties, and other user charges, which support the delivery of essential civic services and urban infrastructure in Aizawl city.

**Table 1: Revenue Collection by AMC (2024-2025)**

| Property Tax | Building fee | Fines |
|---|---|---|
| 590,94,187 | 42,95,156 | 31,72,003 |

**Figure 2: Year-wise Property Tax with amount (in lakh)**




### 1. Sectoral Statistics

No. of Local Council – 87

**Solid Waste Management**

Dry and wet solid waste collected in Aizawl is transported to the Solid Waste Management Centre (SWMC) at Tuirial, located about 22 km from Aizawl city. The SWMC operates a municipal solid waste processing plant with a capacity of 165.39 metric tonnes per day (MTPD),

including 63 MTPD composting capacity using accelerated aerobic composting under controlled conditions. Waste management operations include collection, segregation, composting, and landfilling, with engineered landfill systems designed for leachate collection and treatment to prevent environmental contamination. Disposal is carried out through composting of organic waste and scientific landfill for residual waste, ensuring controlled handling of municipal solid waste generated in Aizawl.

**Table 2: Solid Waste Management by AMC**

| | |
|---|---|
| Waste Collected | 178.83 TPD |
| Processing Capacity | 190TPD |
| Disposal Methods | Scientific Disposal |

**Urban Infrastructure**

A total number of 269 work orders amounting to Rs 13,70,11,130/- (Rupees Thirteen crores seventy lakhs eleven thousand one hundred thirty only) were issued for implementation of minor works viz., construction of retaining/breast walls, steps, railings, spring water points, drains, water tanks, garbage fencing, maintenance of different infrastructures/assets etc in different wards within AMC.

The **Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC)** manages building permit approvals through its **Online Building Plan Approval System (OBPAS)** to ensure orderly urban development and compliance with approved building regulations and municipal by-laws. The system streamlines the submission, scrutiny, and approval of building plans, enhances transparency, and supports efficient service delivery while promoting safe, planned, and sustainable construction practices across Aizawl.

**Table 3: Building permissions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total application | 18744 |
| Under process application | 1497 |
| Approved application | 17025 |
| Rejected application | 119 |

**Grants for Urban Local Bodies (ULB)**

The **Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC)** utilizes **15th Finance Commission grants for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** to strengthen municipal governance, improve urban infrastructure, and enhance essential civic services in Aizawl. These grants, comprising both **tied funds for priority sectors such as water supply, sanitation and waste management**, and **untied funds for broader urban development needs**, support AMC's efforts to improve service delivery, financial transparency, and sustainable city management. The funds are administered in line with national guidelines, with utilization monitored through formal reporting mechanisms to ensure accountability and effective public service outcomes.

**Table 4: 15th Finance Commission ULB grant.**

| Sl. No | ULB Grant received | Amount (in lakh) | Date of receipt | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tied Grant for 2023-2024 1st Installment | 919.37 | 11.6.2024 | Utilization Report submitted/ uploaded at City Finance Portal |
| 2 | Un-Tied Grant for 2023-2024 1st Installment | 612.91 | 11.6.2024 | |
| | **Total** | **1.532.28** | | |

**Revenue Collection**

The Aizawl Municipal Corporation (AMC) undertakes revenue collection through both tax and non-tax sources as part of its mandate to sustain municipal services and urban governance. As outlined on the AMC official website, the Corporation is responsible for collecting Tax and Non-Tax revenues to support the provision of basic civic amenities, public services, licensing, infrastructure maintenance, and citizen-centric governance within Aizawl city. This revenue framework underpins AMC's capacity to deliver essential municipal functions and promote efficient, accountable urban administration.

**Table 5: Tax Revenue Collection by AMC (in lakh)**

| Tax Revenue | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 2.15 | 0 | -2.15 |
| May | 0 | 4.48 | 4.48 |
| June | 2.89 | 3.75 | 0.86 |
| July | 3.4 | 3.74 | 0.34 |
| August | 27.22 | 9.11 | -18.12 |
| September | 20.42 | 84.74 | 64.32 |

**Table 6: Non-tax Revenue Collection by AMC (in lakh)**

| Non-Tax Revenues | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 32 | 108.42 | 76.43 |
| May | 32.83 | 48.49 | 16.06 |
| June | 26.49 | 45.87 | 19.38 |
| July | 61.76 | 77.72 | 15.96 |
| August | 69.13 | 51.05 | -18.08 |
| September | 55.31 | 24.55 | -30.77 |

# Lunglei Municipal Council

1. **Achievement during the year 2024-2025**
   - **Cleanest Ward Competition:** Conducted on 19-22 November, 2024.
   - **Award Recognition:** On 17th July, 2025, Lunglei Town was honoured as the **Promising Swachh Sehar of Mizoram** under the Swachh Survekshan Awards 2024-2025.
   - **Challenges:** Performance was considerably hindered by a shortage of staff (especially technical personnel) and limited budgetary provisions.
2. **Sectorial Statistics**
   - **Building Permissions Applied:** 729
   - **Building Permissions Approved:** 718
   - **Building Permissions Rejected:** 11
   - **Building Fees:** Not yet charged
3. **Revenue Collected 2024-2025**

| Sl. No | Category | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Property Tax | Rs. 79,65,768 |
| 2 | Parking Fee | Rs. 14,95,255 |
| 3 | Sanitation Fee | Rs. 7,86,140 |
| 4 | Trade License Fee | Rs. 5,29,300 |
| | **Total** | **Rs. 1,07,76,463** |

4. **Analytical Inputs**
   - **Solid Waste Management Centre (SWMC):** Not yet operational; expected to function within the next few months.
   - **Revenue Growth:** Revenue collected under various heads is expected to increase gradually.
   - **Sustainability Initiatives:** Waste segregation and recycling initiatives have not yet started as the SWMC is not yet commissioned.

5. **Summary of Local Council Members**

| Gender / Role | No. of members |
|---|---|
| Male | 108 |
| Female | 40 |
| Secretary | 24 |
| **Total** | **172** |

# XIII. ANNEXURES

| Annexure | TITLE |
|---|---|
| I | Population of Mizoram through Decadal Census |
| II | District-Wise Population of Mizoram |
| III | Percentage Distribution of Total Workers, Marginal Workers& Main Workers by Broad Industrial Categories |
| IV | Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (Current Price) |
| V | Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (Constant Price) |
| VI | Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Current Prices) |
| VII | Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Current Prices)- (Sectoral Share) |
| VIII | Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Constant Prices) |
| IX | Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity (Constant Prices)- (Growth Rate) |
| X | Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (Current Prices) |
| XI | Net State Value Added by Economic Activity (Constant Prices) |
| XII | Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Agricultural Crops |
| XIII | Area, Production & Average Yield of Major Horticulture Crops |
| XIV | Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities |
| XV | Retail Price of Selected Commodities |
| XVI | Average Wholesale of Selected Essential Commodities |
| XVII | Number of Primary, Middle, High & Higher Secondary and Enrolment therein Mizoram |
| XVIII | Teacher-Pupil Ratio |
| XIX | Bank-wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio(C:DRatio) |
| XX | Taxes by Type |
| XXI | District wise production of Agriculture crops |
| XXII | Natural calamities and relief measures of Mizoram |
| XXIII | Annual average of air quality |
| XXIV | Water quality index of rivers |
| XXV | NABARD Road Projects |
| XXVI | Annual Inflation Rates of Mizoram (base-2012) |
| XXVII | NHIDCL Road Projects |

## ANNEXURE-I

Population of Mizoram through Decadal Census

| S. No. | Year | Population (innos.) | | | Percentage decadal variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1 | 1901 | 39,004 | 43,430 | 82,434 | - |
| 2 | 1911 | 4,30,028 | 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 (Re-casted for the three new Districts)

| Census Year | Sex | Mamit | Kolasib | Aizawl | Champhai | Serchhip | Lunglei | Lawngtla I | Siaha | Saitual | Khawzaw L | 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

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

| Sl. No. | Year / District | Area | Total workers (% to total population) | Marginal workers (% to total population) | Main workers (% to total population) | %Total main workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cultivators | Agricultural labourers | Household (Industry worker) | Other workers |
| 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 | Siaha | | 1.77 | 0.43 | 1.34 | 2.15 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 2.24 |

## ANNEXURE – IV

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

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

## ANNEXURE – V

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

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

## ANNEXURE – VI

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

| S N | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 (Prov.) | 2024-25 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 149468 | 161353 | 189886 | 420218 | 465297 | 515112 | 498538 | 572433 | 620882 | 609331 | 613716 | 653068 | 625159 | 543911 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 75876 | 83792 | 101131 | 116034 | 129484 | 147435 | 167729 | 176503 | 182550 | 193827 | 185605 | 195142 | 178407 | 186229 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 30336 | 30843 | 36832 | 45847 | 53661 | 66166 | 86688 | 123820 | 147112 | 68574 | 63695 | 61577 | 65371 | 64946 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 38403 | 40972 | 45742 | 251289 | 274342 | 292438 | 234573 | 262044 | 280549 | 340232 | 357157 | 388213 | 372748 | 281162 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4853 | 5746 | 6181 | 7048 | 7811 | 9073 | 9548 | 10066 | 10671 | 6698 | 7259 | 8135 | 8633 | 11574 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 5073 | 4009 | 12491 | 8718 | 8247 | 4983 | 10479 | 16951 | 19884 | 9155 | 15793 | 25072 | 27955 | 31170 |
| | Primary | 154541 | 165362 | 202376 | 428936 | 473544 | 520094 | 509018 | 589384 | 640766 | 618486 | 629509 | 678140 | 653114 | 575081 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 6578 | 7358 | 8329 | 8111 | 10460 | 11155 | 11185 | 12313 | 15521 | 6328 | 14371 | 11440 | 12952 | 13704 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 51024 | 61109 | 101365 | 136540 | 147465 | 194817 | 261127 | 331927 | 390025 | 407482 | 509154 | 553696 | 670126 | 811039 |
| 5 | Construction | 89328 | 88507 | 113326 | 125175 | 141137 | 151505 | 218340 | 199565 | 173642 | 198694 | 217070 | 241821 | 279330 | 307169 |
| | Secondary | 146930 | 156974 | 223020 | 269826 | 299062 | 357476 | 490651 | 543806 | 579188 | 612504 | 740595 | 806957 | 962408 | 1131912 |
| | Industry | 152003 | 160983 | 235511 | 278544 | 307308 | 362459 | 501130 | 560757 | 599072 | 621658 | 756388 | 832030 | 990363 | 1163082 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 76482 | 96173 | 103080 | 119745 | 141838 | 179518 | 215722 | 254857 | 288750 | 238906 | 316684 | 404282 | 449932 | 500431 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 74230 | 93698 | 100399 | 116944 | 138796 | 176188 | 212042 | 250648 | 283946 | 236710 | 313076 | 397409 | 442027 | 491654 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2252 | 2475 | 2681 | 2801 | 3042 | 3330 | 3680 | 4209 | 4804 | 2196 | 3608 | 6873 | 7905 | 8777 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 31917 | 38990 | 46410 | 49714 | 56146 | 59821 | 63222 | 66576 | 69808 | 65895 | 86583 | 93336 | 100492 | 107764 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 30 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 5 | 25 | 12 | 362 | 162 | 186 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 22092 | 26880 | 31102 | 31567 | 34430 | 38055 | 40626 | 43076 | 43268 | 36446 | 52958 | 57121 | 60750 | 63926 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 21376 | 25853 | 30356 | 31180 | 32588 | 34847 | 37261 | 39947 | 40171 | 34535 | 49290 | 51804 | 53651 | 55563 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 613 | 836 | 580 | 122 | 250 | 403 | 332 | 566 | 565 | 756 | 1738 | 2154 | 2106 | 2058 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 103 | 191 | 166 | 265 | 1591 | 1977 | 2162 | 1323 | 1364 | 744 | 1121 | 1983 | 3506 | 4705 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 829 | 871 | 1241 | 1168 | 412 | 809 | 1180 | 1487 | 1600 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9795 | 12075 | 15275 | 18113 | 21678 | 21733 | 22559 | 23454 | 26535 | 29424 | 33613 | 35852 | 39560 | 43652 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 20053 | 19581 | 21502 | 23671 | 33935 | 28747 | 30595 | 38895 | 43619 | 46098 | 51296 | 62016 | 73451 | 81844 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 41471 | 46544 | 51036 | 52747 | 54137 | 56627 | 58865 | 61912 | 66238 | 69665 | 75151 | 81900 | 88338 | 94084 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 139286 | 170816 | 189585 | 197043 | 211167 | 227334 | 238017 | 261114 | 360566 | 321797 | 317742 | 347977 | 382367 | 415938 |
| 11 | Other Services | 132328 | 156875 | 176398 | 192708 | 211593 | 239262 | 274712 | 289429 | 364318 | 356820 | 370334 | 429321 | 478328 | 532393 |
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 528979 | 588011 | 635628 | 708816 | 791309 | 881133 | 972783 | 1193299 | 1099181 | 1217790 | 1418832 | 1572908 | 1732453 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 743008 | 851315 | 1013407 | 1334390 | 1481422 | 1668880 | 1880802 | 2105973 | 2413253 | 2330171 | 2587894 | 2903930 | 3188431 | 3439446 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 69298 | 98678 | 98911 | 100887 | 123912 | 158788 | 180262 | 204640 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 11567 | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41020 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 836193 | 1029337 | 1350940 | 1513886 | 1719191 | 1938533 | 2191208 | 2498960 | 2392294 | 2669526 | 3018418 | 3327673 | 3603066 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| 17 | Per Capita (Rs.) | 65347 | 73708 | 88843 | 115366 | 127004 | 141614 | 164982 | 184756 | 208594 | 197710 | 218634 | 244803 | 267498 | 287097 |

## ANNEXURE – VII

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices 2011-2012 series (Sectoral Share)

| S N | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 20.12 | 18.95 | 18.74 | 31.49 | 31.41 | 30.87 | 26.51 | 27.18 | 25.73 | 26.15 | 23.71 | 22.49 | 19.61 | 15.81 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 10.21 | 9.84 | 9.98 | 8.70 | 8.74 | 8.83 | 8.92 | 8.38 | 7.56 | 8.32 | 7.17 | 6.72 | 5.60 | 5.41 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 4.08 | 3.62 | 3.63 | 3.44 | 3.62 | 3.96 | 4.61 | 5.88 | 6.10 | 2.94 | 2.46 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.89 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 5.17 | 4.81 | 4.51 | 18.83 | 18.52 | 17.52 | 12.47 | 12.44 | 11.63 | 14.60 | 13.80 | 13.37 | 11.69 | 8.17 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.34 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 0.68 | 0.47 | 1.23 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 0.30 | 0.56 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.91 |
| | Primary | 20.80 | 19.42 | 19.97 | 32.14 | 31.97 | 31.16 | 27.06 | 27.99 | 26.55 | 26.54 | 24.33 | 23.35 | 20.48 | 16.72 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.64 | 0.27 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 6.87 | 7.18 | 10.00 | 10.23 | 9.95 | 11.67 | 13.88 | 15.76 | 16.16 | 17.49 | 19.67 | 19.07 | 21.02 | 23.58 |
| 5 | Construction | 12.02 | 10.40 | 11.18 | 9.38 | 9.53 | 9.08 | 11.61 | 9.48 | 7.20 | 8.53 | 8.39 | 8.33 | 8.76 | 8.93 |
| | Secondary | 19.78 | 18.44 | 22.01 | 20.22 | 20.19 | 21.42 | 26.09 | 25.82 | 24.00 | 26.29 | 28.62 | 27.79 | 30.18 | 32.91 |
| | Industry | 20.46 | 18.91 | 23.24 | 20.87 | 20.74 | 21.72 | 26.64 | 26.63 | 24.82 | 26.68 | 29.23 | 28.65 | 31.06 | 33.82 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 10.29 | 11.30 | 10.17 | 8.97 | 9.57 | 10.76 | 11.47 | 12.10 | 11.97 | 10.25 | 12.24 | 13.92 | 14.11 | 14.55 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 9.99 | 11.01 | 9.91 | 8.76 | 9.37 | 10.56 | 11.27 | 11.90 | 11.77 | 10.16 | 12.10 | 13.69 | 13.86 | 14.29 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 4.30 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 3.73 | 3.79 | 3.58 | 3.36 | 3.16 | 2.89 | 2.83 | 3.35 | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.13 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 2.97 | 3.16 | 3.07 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.16 | 2.05 | 1.79 | 1.56 | 2.05 | 1.97 | 1.91 | 1.86 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 2.88 | 3.04 | 3.00 | 2.34 | 2.20 | 2.09 | 1.98 | 1.90 | 1.66 | 1.48 | 1.90 | 1.78 | 1.68 | 1.62 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.51 | 1.36 | 1.46 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.27 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 2.70 | 2.30 | 2.12 | 1.77 | 2.29 | 1.72 | 1.63 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.14 | 2.30 | 2.38 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 5.58 | 5.47 | 5.04 | 3.95 | 3.65 | 3.39 | 3.13 | 2.94 | 2.74 | 2.99 | 2.90 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.74 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 18.75 | 20.06 | 18.71 | 14.77 | 14.25 | 13.62 | 12.66 | 12.40 | 14.94 | 13.81 | 12.28 | 11.98 | 11.99 | 12.09 |
| 11 | Other Services | 17.81 | 18.43 | 17.41 | 14.44 | 14.28 | 14.34 | 14.61 | 13.74 | 15.10 | 15.31 | 14.31 | 14.78 | 15.00 | 15.48 |
| | Tertiary | 59.43 | 62.14 | 58.02 | 47.63 | 47.85 | 47.42 | 46.85 | 46.19 | 49.45 | 47.17 | 47.06 | 48.86 | 49.33 | 50.37 |
| 12 | **TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices** | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**ANNEXURE – VIII**

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

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices (Rs. In lakhs)

Base Year 2011-12

| S N | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 149468 | 161353 | 189886 | 420218 | 465297 | 515112 | 498538 | 572433 | 620882 | 609331 | 613716 | 653068 | 625159 | 543911 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 75876 | 83792 | 101131 | 116034 | 129484 | 147435 | 167729 | 176503 | 182550 | 193827 | 185605 | 195142 | 178407 | 186229 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 30336 | 30843 | 36832 | 45847 | 53661 | 66166 | 86688 | 123820 | 147112 | 68574 | 63695 | 61577 | 65371 | 64946 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 38403 | 40972 | 45742 | 251289 | 274342 | 292438 | 234573 | 262044 | 280549 | 340232 | 357157 | 388213 | 372748 | 281162 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4853 | 5746 | 6181 | 7048 | 7811 | 9073 | 9548 | 10066 | 10671 | 6698 | 7259 | 8135 | 8633 | 11574 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 5073 | 4009 | 12491 | 8718 | 8247 | 4983 | 10479 | 16951 | 19884 | 9155 | 15793 | 25072 | 27955 | 31170 |
|  | Primary | 154541 | 165362 | 202376 | 428936 | 473544 | 520094 | 509018 | 589384 | 640766 | 618486 | 629509 | 678140 | 653114 | 575081 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 6578 | 7358 | 8329 | 8111 | 10460 | 11155 | 11185 | 12313 | 15521 | 6328 | 14371 | 11440 | 12952 | 13704 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 51024 | 61109 | 101365 | 136540 | 147465 | 194817 | 261127 | 331927 | 390025 | 407482 | 509154 | 553696 | 670126 | 811039 |
| 5 | Construction | 89328 | 88507 | 113326 | 125175 | 141137 | 151505 | 218340 | 199565 | 173642 | 198694 | 217070 | 241821 | 279330 | 307169 |
|  | Secondary | 146930 | 156974 | 223020 | 269826 | 299062 | 357476 | 490651 | 543806 | 579188 | 612504 | 740595 | 806957 | 962408 | 1131912 |
|  | Industry | 152003 | 160983 | 235511 | 278544 | 307308 | 362459 | 501130 | 560757 | 599072 | 621658 | 756388 | 832030 | 990363 | 1163082 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 76482 | 96173 | 103080 | 119745 | 141838 | 179518 | 215722 | 254857 | 288750 | 238906 | 316684 | 404282 | 449932 | 500431 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 74230 | 93698 | 100399 | 116944 | 138796 | 176188 | 212042 | 250648 | 283946 | 236710 | 313076 | 397409 | 442027 | 491654 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2252 | 2475 | 2681 | 2801 | 3042 | 3330 | 3680 | 4209 | 4804 | 2196 | 3608 | 6873 | 7905 | 8777 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 31917 | 38990 | 46410 | 49714 | 56146 | 59821 | 63222 | 66576 | 69808 | 65895 | 86583 | 93336 | 100492 | 107764 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 30 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 5 | 25 | 12 | 362 | 162 | 186 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 22092 | 26880 | 31102 | 31567 | 34430 | 38055 | 40626 | 43076 | 43268 | 36446 | 52958 | 57121 | 60750 | 63926 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 21376 | 25853 | 30356 | 31180 | 32588 | 34847 | 37261 | 39947 | 40171 | 34535 | 49290 | 51804 | 53651 | 55563 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 613 | 836 | 580 | 122 | 250 | 403 | 332 | 566 | 565 | 756 | 1738 | 2154 | 2106 | 2058 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 103 | 191 | 166 | 265 | 1591 | 1977 | 2162 | 1323 | 1364 | 744 | 1121 | 1983 | 3506 | 4705 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 829 | 871 | 1241 | 1168 | 412 | 809 | 1180 | 1487 | 1600 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9795 | 12075 | 15275 | 18113 | 21678 | 21733 | 22559 | 23454 | 26535 | 29424 | 33613 | 35852 | 39560 | 43652 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 20053 | 19581 | 21502 | 23671 | 33935 | 28747 | 30595 | 38895 | 43619 | 46098 | 51296 | 62016 | 73451 | 81844 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 41471 | 46544 | 51036 | 52747 | 54137 | 56627 | 58865 | 61912 | 66238 | 69665 | 75151 | 81900 | 88338 | 94084 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 139286 | 170816 | 189585 | 197043 | 211167 | 227334 | 238017 | 261114 | 360566 | 321797 | 317742 | 347977 | 382367 | 415938 |
| 11 | Other Services | 132328 | 156875 | 176398 | 192708 | 211593 | 239262 | 274712 | 289429 | 364318 | 356820 | 370334 | 429321 | 478328 | 532393 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tertiary | 441537 | 528979 | 588011 | 635628 | 708816 | 791309 | 881133 | 972783 | 1193299 | 1099181 | 1217790 | 1418832 | 1572908 | 1732453 |
| 12 | Total GSVA at Basic Prices | 743008 | 851315 | 1013407 | 1334390 | 1481422 | 1668880 | 1880802 | 2105973 | 2413253 | 2330171 | 2587894 | 2903930 | 3188431 | 3439446 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 69298 | 98678 | 98911 | 100887 | 123912 | 158788 | 180262 | 204640 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 11567 | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41020 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 725869 | 836193 | 1029337 | 1350940 | 1513886 | 1719191 | 1938533 | 2191208 | 2498960 | 2392294 | 2669526 | 3018418 | 3327673 | 3603066 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| 17 | Per Capita (Rs.) | 65347 | 73708 | 88843 | 115366 | 127004 | 141614 | 164982 | 184756 | 208594 | 197710 | 218634 | 244803 | 267498 | 287097 |

## ANNEXURE – IX

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices 2011-2012 series (Growth Rate)

| S N | Item | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | -2.36 | 2.49 | 30.09 | 22.41 | 18.68 | 13.52 | 12.26 | 11.10 | 8.30 | 7.26 | 7.23 | 6.78 | 5.69 |
| 1.1 | Crops | -3.84 | 4.50 | 4.64 | 2.48 | 2.75 | 2.61 | 3.41 | 3.08 | 3.63 | 2.43 | 2.31 | 1.61 | 1.98 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | -2.55 | 0.72 | 3.89 | 5.78 | 7.87 | 9.73 | 13.84 | 13.97 | 1.88 | 0.63 | 0.19 | 0.47 | 1.11 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | -0.76 | -0.54 | 73.99 | 52.51 | 40.99 | 28.33 | 22.37 | 19.24 | 17.32 | 15.90 | 15.58 | 14.70 | 11.91 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 9.19 | 5.36 | 6.26 | 6.02 | 6.94 | 5.83 | 5.01 | 4.40 | -1.63 | -0.86 | 0.07 | 0.46 | 4.06 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | -24.80 | 52.16 | 14.73 | 7.69 | -4.93 | 8.90 | 14.98 | 15.21 | 2.98 | 7.85 | 10.65 | 10.43 | 10.23 |
| | Primary | -3.10 | 4.50 | 29.64 | 22.00 | 18.16 | 13.38 | 12.35 | 11.25 | 8.15 | 7.28 | 7.36 | 6.92 | 5.88 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 0.47 | 3.21 | 2.74 | 10.74 | 9.97 | 7.03 | 6.90 | 8.89 | -1.50 | 6.42 | 3.56 | 4.55 | 4.55 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 11.84 | 31.82 | 29.10 | 22.65 | 23.29 | 24.20 | 24.85 | 22.81 | 20.24 | 20.04 | 18.39 | 18.05 | 17.76 |
| 5 | Construction | -8.60 | 5.80 | 6.15 | 8.01 | 8.30 | 12.42 | 8.85 | 6.02 | 6.68 | 5.58 | 5.31 | 6.08 | 6.08 |
| | Secondary | -1.10 | 15.39 | 15.05 | 13.86 | 14.49 | 17.03 | 15.93 | 14.02 | 12.78 | 12.64 | 11.66 | 11.90 | 11.87 |
| | Industry | -1.89 | 16.81 | 15.04 | 13.67 | 14.02 | 16.80 | 15.90 | 14.06 | 12.54 | 12.50 | 11.63 | 11.85 | 11.82 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 20.24 | 11.59 | 11.08 | 13.99 | 16.00 | 16.13 | 16.19 | 15.84 | 11.72 | 13.60 | 14.81 | 14.51 | 14.26 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 20.70 | 11.79 | 11.31 | 14.23 | 16.26 | 16.38 | 16.41 | 16.02 | 11.98 | 13.81 | 14.94 | 14.63 | 14.36 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 5.11 | 4.86 | 2.82 | 5.29 | 5.74 | 6.03 | 7.17 | 8.04 | -1.52 | 3.54 | 9.34 | 9.79 | 9.79 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 13.22 | 13.44 | 11.28 | 11.20 | 9.72 | 8.18 | 7.45 | 7.48 | 6.93 | 4.06 | 4.40 | 4.56 | 4.47 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 10.00 | 1.65 | -1.12 | 2.41 | -2.82 | -1.14 | 1.80 | -25.01 | -8.87 | -14.29 | 19.29 | 9.76 | 9.76 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 12.58 | 12.10 | 8.82 | 8.50 | 8.27 | 6.96 | 6.80 | 6.67 | 6.55 | 2.14 | 2.95 | 3.12 | 2.92 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 12.07 | 12.57 | 9.59 | 8.00 | 7.67 | 6.45 | 6.83 | 6.27 | 6.55 | 1.61 | 1.95 | 2.52 | 2.52 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 20.55 | -7.00 | -44.46 | -23.59 | -11.69 | -13.06 | -4.87 | -4.76 | -2.27 | 5.57 | 6.75 | 5.88 | 5.15 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 71.84 | 18.15 | 30.14 | 89.42 | 73.44 | 59.95 | 29.74 | 32.93 | 18.94 | 20.76 | 31.12 | 21.46 | 13.84 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.3 | Storage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 14.65 | 16.45 | 16.49 | 16.67 | 12.75 | 10.73 | 8.85 | 9.20 | 7.77 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 7.17 | 7.17 |
| 8 | Financial Services | -4.29 | -0.93 | 8.49 | 11.91 | 5.90 | 4.71 | 6.57 | 6.55 | 6.39 | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.91 | 6.91 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 2.23 | 2.80 | 2.50 | 2.26 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.48 | 2.53 | 2.48 | 2.59 | 2.88 | 3.08 | 3.08 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 17.40 | 12.17 | 7.78 | 8.42 | 7.90 | 6.84 | 6.61 | 10.11 | 7.57 | 6.65 | 6.91 | 7.15 | 7.15 |
| 11 | Other Services | 8.62 | 6.36 | 5.70 | 5.40 | 5.90 | 6.42 | 5.47 | 7.19 | 5.44 | 4.88 | 5.29 | 5.41 | 5.41 |
| | Tertiary | 12.55 | 9.02 | 7.58 | 8.44 | 8.52 | 8.29 | 8.11 | 9.62 | 7.32 | 7.26 | 7.91 | 8.03 | 8.01 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at basic prices | 6.60 | 9.39 | 14.32 | 12.73 | 12.00 | 11.37 | 10.82 | 10.92 | 8.75 | 8.53 | 8.66 | 8.72 | 8.55 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 8.77 | 19.20 | 14.80 | 22.48 | 22.45 | 19.98 | 22.96 | 19.86 | 17.73 | 18.23 | 19.10 | 18.62 | 18.22 |
| 14 | Subsidies on products | -2.20 | -32.62 | -21.90 | -16.31 | -19.27 | -18.80 | -14.54 | -13.04 | -0.45 | 0.46 | 0.85 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 7.15 | 11.59 | 15.76 | 14.15 | 13.37 | 12.55 | 12.05 | 11.93 | 9.50 | 9.30 | 9.48 | 9.54 | 9.36 |

## ANNEXURE – X

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

| SN | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov.) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 143533 | 154726 | 182166 | 410661 | 454203 | 504237 | 486189 | 559557 | 607588 | 594791 | 597663 | 636676 | 607808 | 526560 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 71321 | 78678 | 95065 | 110370 | 122326 | 139764 | 159623 | 168041 | 173464 | 183698 | 174499 | 183598 | 165872 | 173694 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 29947 | 30433 | 36345 | 45276 | 53080 | 65188 | 85480 | 122610 | 146140 | 67872 | 62937 | 60782 | 64526 | 64101 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 37982 | 40514 | 45226 | 248669 | 271698 | 290952 | 232235 | 259542 | 278074 | 337032 | 353505 | 384757 | 369378 | 277792 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4283 | 5101 | 5530 | 6346 | 7100 | 8333 | 8851 | 9364 | 9910 | 6189 | 6722 | 7538 | 8032 | 10973 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 4255 | 3256 | 7003 | 3458 | 5148 | 3823 | 9045 | 14296 | 16383 | 7204 | 13122 | 23824 | 26442 | 29347 |
| | Primary | 147788 | 157982 | 189169 | 414119 | 459351 | 508059 | 495235 | 573853 | 623971 | 601996 | 610785 | 660500 | 634250 | 555907 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 4968 | 5930 | 6760 | 6512 | 8935 | 9592 | 9524 | 10491 | 12869 | 3643 | 11371 | 8024 | 9388 | 9899 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33928 | 39967 | 67081 | 92080 | 97542 | 127656 | 261127 | 222394 | 378092 | 270475 | 341275 | 363958 | 475589 | 592635 |
| 5 | Construction | 85140 | 83832 | 106712 | 118485 | 133110 | 142593 | 209606 | 190367 | 162368 | 184710 | 200793 | 219448 | 253720 | 277890 |
| | Secondary | 124036 | 129729 | 180553 | 217077 | 239586 | 279840 | 480256 | 423253 | 553329 | 458828 | 553439 | 591431 | 738696 | 880424 |
| | Industry | 128291 | 132985 | 187556 | 220535 | 244734 | 283663 | 489301 | 437549 | 569712 | 466032 | 566561 | 615255 | 765137 | 909771 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74526 | 93778 | 100249 | 116589 | 136495 | 173261 | 210788 | 246036 | 278855 | 227990 | 303477 | 387987 | 432204 | 481149 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 72363 | 91399 | 97672 | 113899 | 133694 | 170196 | 207269 | 242167 | 274451 | 226238 | 300445 | 381895 | 425208 | 473434 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2163 | 2379 | 2577 | 2690 | 2801 | 3065 | 3519 | 3869 | 4404 | 1753 | 3032 | 6092 | 6996 | 7715 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 32596 | 37549 | 40841 | 45896 | 47842 | 48805 | 49102 | 49675 | 44176 | 63073 | 66696 | 71144 | 75222 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 13 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 142 | 69 | 79 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 18424 | 22631 | 26023 | 26544 | 28998 | 31445 | 33040 | 33752 | 32265 | 24850 | 40491 | 43125 | 45599 | 47477 |
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 17998 | 22025 | 25619 | 26291 | 27535 | 28780 | 30237 | 31188 | 30024 | 23846 | 38321 | 39593 | 40474 | 41374 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 398 | 499 | 323 | 77 | 152 | 279 | 236 | 439 | 440 | 578 | 1419 | 1777 | 1714 | 1653 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 28 | 107 | 81 | 176 | 1311 | 1666 | 1816 | 1078 | 831 | 97 | 80 | 766 | 2141 | 3074 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 721 | 751 | 1048 | 970 | 329 | 671 | 989 | 1270 | 1377 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 7988 | 9949 | 11507 | 14279 | 16879 | 16386 | 15755 | 15342 | 17407 | 19301 | 22579 | 23428 | 25459 | 27666 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 19736 | 19248 | 21143 | 23249 | 33241 | 28113 | 29934 | 38027 | 42625 | 44900 | 49945 | 60563 | 71747 | 79895 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 37497 | 40721 | 41691 | 43251 | 45245 | 46608 | 48565 | 52520 | 55264 | 58646 | 63633 | 69283 | 73576 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 107886 | 135009 | 148275 | 155643 | 169279 | 183981 | 195716 | 215670 | 307854 | 267030 | 262392 | 285659 | 316381 | 346057 |
| 11 | Other Services | 123483 | 146832 | 165301 | 180946 | 199968 | 226429 | 258789 | 273698 | 345941 | 337291 | 348292 | 403540 | 450409 | 501695 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 464960 | 513238 | 558959 | 628130 | 704871 | 790640 | 871098 | 1077470 | 976651 | 1085825 | 1268077 | 1411168 | 1557595 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 752671 | 882960 | 1190155 | 1327067 | 1492771 | 1766131 | 1868204 | 2254770 | 2037475 | 2250048 | 2520008 | 2784114 | 2993926 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 27434 | 35819 | 36560 | 52268 | 64184 | 69298 | 98678 | 98911 | 100887 | 123912 | 158788 | 180262 | 204640 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 42556 | 19889 | 20010 | 19804 | 13873 | 11567 | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41075 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 737549 | 898890 | 1206705 | 1359531 | 1543082 | 1823862 | 1953439 | 2340477 | 2099599 | 2331681 | 2634496 | 2923356 | 3157491 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11108 | 11345 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| 17 | Per Capita (Rs.) | 57654 | 65013 | 77584 | 103049 | 114055 | 127107 | 155222 | 164708 | 195365 | 173521 | 190965 | 213665 | 234996 | 251593 |

## ANNEXURE – XI

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

| SN | Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 (Prov) | 2024-2025 (Adv.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 143533 | 139809 | 150415.8 | 321170 | 326589.7 | 343479.4 | 310553.2 | 326358.4 | 337443 | 296455.4 | 290957.8 | 311976.7 | 317545.3 | 296088.2 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 71321 | 68250 | 77726.89 | 82384 | 78196.67 | 81225.43 | 82746.11 | 90048.03 | 90554 | 98010.48 | 89606 | 90308.77 | 84186.25 | 90202.19 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 29947 | 29182 | 30343.02 | 33526 | 37456.66 | 43439.38 | 51965.55 | 74249.51 | 85591 | 35350.92 | 31797.49 | 30510.01 | 31563.94 | 34522.33 |
| 1.3 | Forestry & Logging | 37982 | 37686 | 37530.48 | 200026 | 205425.4 | 212686.9 | 169643.8 | 155840.4 | 155089 | 159327.2 | 165531.8 | 186719.3 | 197140.8 | 163690.7 |
| 1.4 | Fishing | 4283 | 4691 | 4815.43 | 5234 | 5511 | 6127.775 | 6197.73 | 6220.397 | 6209 | 3766.808 | 4022.521 | 4438.652 | 4654.362 | 7673.067 |
| 2 | Mining & Quarrying | 4255 | 3098 | 6720 | 3019 | 4227.851 | 2984.835 | 7310.857 | 11415.8 | 13116 | 5186.623 | 8945.908 | 14619.34 | 15703 | 17508.13 |
| | Primary | 147788 | 142907 | 157135.8 | 324189 | 330817.6 | 346464.3 | 317864.1 | 337774.2 | 350559 | 301642 | 299903.7 | 326596 | 333248.3 | 313596.4 |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 4968 | 5253 | 5570 | 5702 | 8509.795 | 9172.333 | 8452.753 | 8986.528 | 10833 | 3567.875 | 10022.58 | 7452.215 | 8916.928 | 9362.347 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 33928 | 36689 | 56500 | 68938 | 70729 | 85161 | 187262.1 | 148512.3 | 160934 | 155290.5 | 189003.2 | 189531.1 | 234654.5 | 275688.1 |
| 5 | Construction | 85140 | 77185 | 93763 | 100755 | 114111 | 124561.7 | 172034.9 | 153204.1 | 132246 | 146965.5 | 139488.3 | 142913.6 | 164362.4 | 173623.4 |
| | Secondary | 124036 | 119127 | 155833 | 175395 | 193349.8 | 218895 | 367749.8 | 310702.9 | 304013 | 305823.8 | 338514 | 339896.9 | 407933.8 | 458673.9 |
| | Industry | 128291 | 122225 | 162553 | 178414 | 197577.6 | 221879.8 | 375060.6 | 322118.7 | 317129 | 311010.5 | 347459.9 | 354516.3 | 423636.8 | 476182 |
| 6 | Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 74526 | 89706 | 92663 | 102023 | 124365 | 155073.3 | 183437.8 | 211510.8 | 240023 | 198864 | 264376.7 | 338832.5 | 377423.3 | 432175.5 |
| 6.1 | Trade & Repair Services | 72363 | 87430 | 90283 | 99674 | 121812 | 152330.2 | 180373.5 | 208128.6 | 236161 | 197247.4 | 261594.2 | 333323.8 | 371098.1 | 425258.6 |
| 6.2 | Hotels & Restaurants | 2163 | 2276 | 2380 | 2349 | 2553 | 2743.105 | 3064.292 | 3382.166 | 3862 | 1616.607 | 2782.452 | 5508.734 | 6325.242 | 6916.911 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 26425 | 29973 | 32678 | 35753 | 39654 | 40104.25 | 38613.28 | 37905.28 | 40291.96 | 41096.09 | 29611.97 | 32369.71 | 33929.8 | 34624.92 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 13 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 1.235208 | 57.85476 | 28.79753 | 30.77086 |
| 7.2 | Transport by means other than Railways | 18424 | 20804 | 23057.35 | 23885 | 25553 | 26816.62 | 26303.13 | 26828.7 | 27833 | 29970.98 | 17936.66 | 20975.7 | 21791.09 | 22056.74 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.2.1 | Road Transport | 17998 | 20291 | 22701.38 | 23677 | 24369 | 25361.88 | 24808.81 | 26239.98 | 26263 | 29425.74 | 16838.8 | 18283.87 | 20023.64 | 20202.39 |
| 7.2.2 | Water Transport | 398 | 416 | 291.199 | 63 | 117 | 215.2657 | 178.6479 | 321.304 | 311 | 359.1585 | 813.9498 | 985.9069 | 943.7275 | 1014.13 |
| 7.2.3 | Air Transport | 28 | 97 | 64.77114 | 145 | 1067 | 1333.468 | 1417.666 | 425.4168 | 559 | -18.2553 | -103.411 | 1153.041 | 117.1782 | 132.0244 |
| 7.2.4 | Services incidental to Transport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -94 | -102 | -158 | 700 | 204.3285 | 387.3226 | 552.8757 | 706.5492 | 708.1961 |
| 7.3 | Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.04083 | -0.15594 | -0.26315 | -0.21523 | -1.91827 | -1.91827 |
| 7.4 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 7988 | 9154 | 9603.028 | 11853 | 14085 | 13280.63 | 12304.15 | 11072.58 | 12458 | 11112.27 | 11674.34 | 11336.37 | 12111.83 | 12539.32 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 19736 | 18870 | 19341 | 25215 | 30849 | 26156.1 | 25875 | 30600 | 32514 | 34045.88 | 35320.7 | 37507.39 | 43486.79 | 46446.06 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services | 33673 | 34018 | 34722.84 | 35227 | 35923 | 36962.31 | 37864.32 | 39238.24 | 40434 | 41315.93 | 42892.21 | 45657.83 | 48311.85 | 49787.24 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 107886 | 129109 | 136710 | 136649 | 154353 | 164321.3 | 169827.2 | 179304.3 | 256905 | 223767.7 | 223462.1 | 246422.8 | 273151.3 | 295136.6 |
| 11 | Other Services | 123483 | 134149 | 139385.5 | 145645 | 153015 | 164863.7 | 178978.8 | 179327.8 | 215827 | 197687.2 | 197187.6 | 215853.3 | 230120.7 | 242373.2 |
| | Tertiary | 385729 | 435825 | 455500.4 | 480512 | 538159 | 587481 | 634596.4 | 677886.4 | 825995 | 736776.9 | 792851.2 | 916643.5 | 1006424 | 1100544 |
| 12 | TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices | 657553 | 697859 | 768469.2 | 980096 | 1062326 | 1152840 | 1320210 | 1326363 | 1480567 | 1344243 | 1431269 | 1583136 | 1747606 | 1872814 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 23226 | 25262 | 32999.46 | 35137 | 52268 | 63937 | 69298 | 98678 | 98911 | 100886.9 | 123912.1 | 158787.8 | 180262 | 213828.2 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40365 | 39477 | 18323.41 | 19231 | 19804 | 13840 | 11567 | 13443 | 13204 | 38763 | 42280 | 44300 | 41020 | 41075.06 |
| 15 | Gross State Domestic Product | 640414 | 683644 | 783145.2 | 996002 | 1094790 | 1202937 | 1377941 | 1411598 | 1566274 | 1406367 | 1512901 | 1697624 | 1886848 | 2045567 |
| 16 | Population ('00) | 11107.88 | 11344.64 | 11586 | 11710 | 11920 | 12140 | 11750 | 11860 | 11980 | 12100 | 12210 | 12330 | 12440 | 12550 |
| 17 | Per Capita (Rs.) | 57654.03 | 60261.41 | 67594.1 | 85055.68 | 91844.83 | 99088.74 | 117271.6 | 119021.8 | 130740.7 | 116228.6 | 123906.7 | 137682.4 | 151675.9 | 162993.4 |

## ANNEXURE – XII

Area Production & Average Yield of Major Agriculture Crops

| Name of Crops | 2020-2021 | | | 2021-2022 | | | 2022-2023 | | | 2023-2024 | | | 2024-2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) | Area (Ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (MT/Ha) |
| Rice | 35246 | 62182 | 1.7642 | 34907 | 60881 | 1.7441 | 34071 | 58836 | 1.7268 | 24615 | 39924 | 1.6219 | 20665.94 | 35321.93 | 1.793 |
| Maize | 6539 | 11788 | 1.8027 | 6645 | 11136 | 1.6758 | 11546 | 19322 | 1.6347 | 6398 | 10674 | 1.6683 | 5018.80 | 9499.45 | 1.893 |
| Pulses | 4059 | 5595 | 1.3784 | 4040 | 5717 | 1.4151 | 3694 | 4513 | 1.2217 | 2722 | 4265 | 1.5669 | 2757.80 | 3134.55 | 1.137 |
| Oilseeds | 3047 | 2795 | 0.9173 | 3024 | 3158 | 1.0443 | 4474 | 4698 | 1.0500 | 2337 | 2875 | 1.2302 | 3461.34 | 11442.45 | 3.306 |
| Sugar-cane | 1355 | 42279 | 31.2022 | 1287 | 36949 | 28.7094 | 1464 | 41371 | 28.2588 | 1036 | 24236 | 23.3938 | 786.1 | 21311.36 | 21.11 |
| Potato | 169 | 651 | 3.8521 | 304 | 637 | 2.0954 | 213 | 1350 | 6.3380 | 223 | 1306 | 5.8565 | 135 | 757 | 5.607 |

## ANNEXURE – XIII

Area Production & Average Yield of Major Horticulture Crops

| CROPS | 2020-21 | | | 2021-22 | | | 2022-23 | | | 2023-2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (000 Ha) | Prodn. (000 MT) | Yield Rate (000 MT/000 Ha) | Area (000 Ha) | Prodn. (000 MT) | Yield Rate (000 MT/000 Ha) | Area (000 Ha) | Prodn. (000 MT) | Yield Rate (000 MT/000 Ha) | Area (000 Ha) | Prodn. (000 MT) | Yield Rate (000 MT/000 Ha) |
| Banana | 11.9 | 145.97 | 12.27 | 11.7 | 140.5 | 12.03 | 11.68 | 140.502 | 12.032 | 11.68 | 140.502 | 12.032 |
| Mandarin Orange | 16.6 | 54.49 | 3.29 | 16.6 | 54.17 | 3.27 | 16.57 | 54.168 | 3.27 | 17.06 | 54.37 | 3.188 |
| Pineapple | 5.04 | 28.88 | 5.73 | 5.03 | 29.02 | 5.77 | 5.027 | 29.023 | 5.773 | 5.187 | 29.183 | 5.626 |
| Lime/Lemon | 8.26 | 26.33 | 3.19 | 8.12 | 25.9 | 3.19 | 8.12 | 25.898 | 3.189 | 8.12 | 25.898 | 3.189 |
| Grapes | 2.38 | 17.1 | 7.18 | 2.34 | 17.3 | 7.4 | 2.354 | 17.3 | 7.349 | 2.381 | 17.227 | 7.236 |
| Cabbage | 3.87 | 88.53 | 22.87 | 3.87 | 88.53 | 22.87 | 3.872 | 88.53 | 22.864 | 3.932 | 88.59 | 22.531 |
| Tomato | 2.72 | 26.67 | 9.81 | 2.8 | 27.1 | 9.68 | 2.8 | 27.13 | 9.689 | 3.16 | 27.486 | 8.698 |
| Okra (Lady's finger) | 3.63 | 25.02 | 6.88 | 3.62 | 25.02 | 6.9 | 3.634 | 25.015 | 6.884 | 3.634 | 25.015 | 6.884 |
| Ginger (Green) | 8.55 | 60.13 | 7.03 | 8.55 | 60.13 | 7.03 | 8.553 | 60.131 | 7.03 | 8.713 | 60.291 | 6.92 |
| Turmeric (Green) | 7.74 | 29.82 | 3.85 | 8.04 | 29.82 | 3.71 | 7.738 | 29.823 | 3.854 | 8.078 | 29.983 | 3.712 |
| Bird Eye Chillies (Dried) | 11.2 | 10.92 | 0.98 | 11.2 | 10.92 | 0.98 | 11.2 | 10.918 | 0.975 | 10.94 | 10.918 | 0.998 |
| Anthurium | 0.01 | 109.79 | 9980.91 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 13.76 | 0.011 | 95.824 | - | 0.011 | 95.824 | |
| Rose | 0.02 | 81.62 | 3400.83 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 3.72 | 0.024 | 34.03 | - | 0.242 | 34.030 | |

## ANNEXURE – XIV

Average Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Price in ₹)

| Item No. | Name of Items | Weight | Base Year Price (Rs.) | Current Price (Rs.) | Item Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1.0.0 | Cereals & its products | | | | |
| 1.1.1.0 | Rice | | | | |
| 1.1.1.1 | (1) PDS | 21.20 | 15 | 30.00 | 200.00 |
| 1.1.1.2 | (2) Super fine rice | 10.60 | 71 | 93.75 | 132.04 |
| 1.1.1.3 | (3) Fine rice | 10.60 | 41 | 54.38 | 132.62 |
| 1.1.1.4 | (4) Common rice | 10.60 | 36 | 41.88 | 116.32 |
| 1.1.2.0 | Atta | 4.00 | 35 | 52.00 | 148.57 |
| 1.1.3.0 | Maida | 2.50 | 39 | 48.75 | 125.00 |
| 1.1.4.0 | Suji | 2.50 | 63 | 93.75 | 148.81 |
| 1.1.5.0 | Noodles | | | | |
| 1.1.5.1 | (1) Maggie (70g) | 6.20 | 10 | 11.79 | 1060.00 |
| 1.1.5.2 | (2) Wai Wai (65g) | 6.20 | 10 | 13.66 | 136.63 |
| 1.1.6.0 | Bread (Bakery) ordinary | 6.80 | 32 | 48.75 | 152.34 |
| 1.1.7.0 | Maize (Mimban) | 7.40 | 60 | 106.00 | 176.67 |
| 1.1.8.0 | Biscuit | | | | |
| 1.1.8.1 | (1) Bakery (Zote etc.) | 3.80 | 10 | 28.13 | 281.25 |
| 1.1.8.2 | (2) Good day | 3.80 | 10 | 16.25 | 162.50 |
| 1.1.8.3 | (3) Biskfarm (Top) | 3.80 | 20 | 32.50 | 162.50 |
| 14 | Sub-Group Total | 100 | | | |
| 1.2.0.0 | Pulses & its products | | | | |
| 1.2.1.0 | Gram (whole) | 7.90 | 106 | 96.43 | 90.97 |
| 1.2.2.0 | Moong dal | 31.70 | 115 | 132.86 | 115.53 |
| 1.2.3.0 | Masur dal | 25.30 | 109 | 111.25 | 102.06 |
| 1.2.4.0 | Peas (Motor Chana) | 9.80 | 66 | 85.63 | 129.73 |
| 1.2.5.0 | Other Pulses | | | | |
| 1.2.5.1 | (1) Bete | 9.70 | 106 | 170.00 | 160.38 |
| 1.2.5.2 | (2) Soyabean | 15.60 | 91 | 155.71 | 171.11 |
| 6 | Sub-Group Total | 100 | | | |

**ANNEXURE – XV**

Retail Price of Selected Commodities in Mizoram (Price in ₹) Base Year - 2018

| Item No. | Name of Items | Weight | Base Year Price (Rs.) | Current Price (Rs.) | Item Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.3.0.0 | Meat, Fish and Eggs | | | | |
| 1.3.1.0 | Pork | 18.15 | 265 | 406.25 | 153.30 |
| 1.3.2.0 | Beef | 16.99 | 325 | 531.25 | 163.46 |
| 1.3.3.0 | Mutton | 18.33 | 400 | 680.00 | 170.00 |
| 1.3.4.0 | Chicken | | | | |
| 1.3.4.1 | (1) Broiler | 5.86 | 215 | 356.25 | 165.70 |
| 1.3.4.2 | (2) Local | 5.85 | 294 | 481.25 | 163.69 |
| 1.3.5.0 | Fish | | | | |
| 1.3.5.1 | (1) Ponds (Local) | 4.45 | 293 | 412.50 | 140.78 |
| 1.3.5.2 | (2) River (Local) | 6.30 | 507 | 712.50 | 140.53 |
| 1.3.5.3 | (3) Non-Local (Fresh) | 5.15 | 234 | 303.75 | 129.81 |
| 1.3.5.4 | (4) Dry | 10.16 | 500 | 762.50 | 152.50 |
| 1.3.6.0 | Crab (Chakai) | 1.83 | 14 | 28.57 | 204.08 |
| 1.3.7.0 | Prawn (Kaikuang) | 4.01 | 500 | 441.67 | 88.33 |
| 1.3.8.0 | Eggs | | | | |
| 1.3.8.1 | (1) Layer (Local Farm) | 1.46 | 117 | 160.00 | 136.75 |
| 1.3.8.2 | (2) Non-Local (Imported) | 1.46 | 78 | 101.00 | 129.49 |
| 13 | Sub-Group Total | 100 | | | |
| 1.4.0.0 | Oils & Fats | | | | |
| 1.4.1.0 | Refined oil | | | | |
| 1.4.1.1 | (1) Mustard | 43.12 | 128 | 198.63 | 155.18 |
| 1.4.1.2 | (2) Soyabean | 36.35 | 90 | 142.50 | 158.33 |
| 1.4.2.0 | Dalda (Vanaspati) | 20.53 | 108 | 147.29 | 136.38 |
| 3 | Sub-Group Total | 100 | | | |
| 1.5.0.0 | Milk & its products | | | | |
| 1.5.1.0 | Milk | | | | |
| 1.5.1.1 | (1) Pasteurized (Amul Gold) | 11.99 | 53 | 83.13 | 156.84 |
| 1.5.1.2 | (2) Private | 12.05 | 61 | 95.00 | 155.74 |
| 1.5.1.3 | (3) Corporation | 13.66 | 53 | 77.50 | 146.23 |
| 1.5.2.0 | Milk Powder (Everyday) | 13.82 | 176 | 246.13 | 139.84 |
| 1.5.3.0 | Milk condensed (Milkmaid) | 23.67 | 116 | 136.88 | 118.00 |

## ANNEXURE – XVI

Average Wholesale Price of Selected Commodities in Mizoram (Price in ₹)

| Commodities | Unit | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 | 2024-2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Local) | Qtls | 3102 | 3444 | 4199 | 4461 | 4314 | 4114 | 4471 | 4550 | 5716.67 | 5633.33 | 5716.67 | 5450.00 | 7000.00 |
| Atta | Qtls | 1837 | 2374 | 2545 | 2700 | 2703 | 2770 | 2786 | 3504 | 34.00 | 3550.00 | 3650.00 | 4200.00 | 4837.50 |
| MasurDal (small) | Qtls | 6312 | 7214 | 7604 | 9986 | 10152 | 9538 | 9475 | 8048 | 9412.50 | 10662.50 | 10062.50 | 9175.00 | 9000.38 |
| Sugar | Qtls | 3949 | 4531 | 4294 | 3817 | 3782 | 4475 | 4475 | 4263 | 4462.50 | 4581.25 | 4468.75 | 4737.50 | 4990.00 |
| Salt | 50 Kgs | 391 | 444 | 539 | 718 | 772 | 870 | 927 | 967 | - | 2212.50 | 2418.75 | 2717.50 | 2737.50 |
| Ginger | Qtls | 2032 | 2732 | 5654 | 2793 | 2611 | 3621 | 3621 | 5314 | 5714.29 | 5142.86 | 4928.57 | 8937.50 | 6937.50 |
| Pork | Qtls | 18625 | 20825 | 24400 | 25050 | 23500 | 28000 | 23850 | 28100 | - | - | 41250.00 | NA | NA |
| Beef | Qtls | 20100 | 23650 | 26280 | 30650 | 29000 | 32000 | 29250 | 36000 | - | - | 51250.00 | NA | NA |
| Chicken (Broiler) | Qtls | 18500 | 19100 | 18975 | 22200 | 23000 | 20000 | 26460 | 25000 | - | - | 35250.00 | NA | NA |
| Fish | Qtls | 19225 | 16750 | 29575 | 33100 | 32000 | 52000 | 26370 | 23000 | - | - | - | NA | NA |
| Potato | Qtls | 1760 | 1801 | 2318 | 2680 | 2505 | 1450 | 1450 | 3300 | 2412.50 | 2400.00 | 2162.50 | 2412.50 | 3343.75 |
| Onion | Qtls | 2262 | 4709 | 2761 | 3531 | 3280 | 3338 | 3338 | 9475 | 4757.50 | 5212.50 | 3475.00 | 4012.50 | 4825.00 |
| Brinjal | Qtls | 1170 | 1775 | 3785 | 3984 | 3119 | 4113 | 4050 | 3863 | 4762.50 | 3662.50 | 4875.00 | 4714.29 | 4375.00 |

## ANNEXURE – XVII

Number of Primary, Upper Primary, High & Higher Secondary School and Enrolment of there in Mizoram

| Year | Primary (CL I- IV) | | | Upper Primary (CL V-VIII) | | | Highs School (CL IX-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 |
| 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 |
| 2023 | 1922 | 139740 | 68103 | 1552 | 88786 | 43897 | 718 | 39313 | 20385 | 204 | 25364 | 13490 |
| 2024 | 1938 | 107369 | NA | 1562 | 84862 | NA | 724 | 39161 | NA | 217 | 23585 | NA |
| 2025 | 1945 | 95911 | NA | 1610 | 79964 | NA | 749 | 38397 | NA | 251 | 23968 | NA |

## ANNEXURE – XVIII

Teacher - Pupil Ratio

| SI. No. | Year / District | Primary School | | | Upper Primary | | | High School | | | Higher Secondary School | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio | Teacher | Pupil | Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | 2000-2001 | 4505 | 103269 | 01:23 | 4999 | 48793 | 01:10 | 2805 | 37197 | 01:13 | 504 | 9871 | 01.20 |
| 2 | 2001-2002 | 5429 | 114229 | 01:21 | 5747 | 53130 | 01:09 | 2853 | 43030 | 01:15 | 485 | 9076 | 01.19 |
| 3 | 2002-2003 | 5855 | 116303 | 01:20 | 5599 | 56490 | 01:10 | 2923 | 39875 | 01:14 | 648 | 12555 | 01..19 |
| 4 | 2003-2004 | 5861 | 120217 | 01:21 | 5608 | 58623 | 01:10 | 3108 | 45200 | 01:15 | 669 | 16890 | 01.25 |
| 5 | 2004-2005 | 5469 | 102807 | 01:19 | 7067 | 56038 | 01:08 | 3592 | 43161 | 01:12 | 845 | 10283 | 01.12 |
| 6 | 2005-2006 | 5210 | 132046 | 01:25 | 7983 | 88044 | 01:11 | 3694 | 41610 | 01:11 | 854 | 10555 | 01.12 |
| 7 | 2006-2007 | 8099 | 130342 | 01:16 | 7271 | 58533 | 01:08 | 3768 | 44322 | 01:12 | 929 | 11762 | 01.13 |
| 8 | 2007-2008 | 8002 | 134656 | 01:17 | 6846 | 57399 | 01:08 | 3935 | 43675 | 01:11 | 941 | 12816 | 01.13 |
| 9 | 2008-2009 | 8716 | 151899 | 01:17 | 7754 | 64887 | 01:08 | 3886 | 44576 | 01:11 | 1058 | 14649 | 01.13 |
| 10 | 2009-2010 | 8477 | 156396 | 01:18 | 7564 | 66776 | 01:09 | 3853 | 48811 | 01:13 | 1224 | 17049 | 01.14 |
| 11 | 2010-2011 | 8310 | 166152 | 01:20 | 7824 | 69318 | 01:09 | 3870 | 50252 | 01:13 | 1224 | 18437 | 01.15 |
| 12 | 2011-2012 | 8488 | 161514 | 01:19 | 9638 | 87726 | 01:09 | 4212 | 48741 | 01:12 | 1367 | 20250 | 01.15 |
| 13 | 2012-2013 | 8703 | 161581 | 01:19 | 9883 | 89755 | 01:09 | 4414 | 38870 | 01:09 | 1468 | 21472 | 01.15 |
| 14 | 2013-2014 | 8717 | 165051 | 01:19 | 10161 | 94354 | 01:09 | 4617 | 41945 | 01:09 | 1518 | 22087 | 01.15 |
| 15 | 2014-2015 | 8428 | 157646 | 01:19 | 10319 | 94077 | 01:09 | 4500 | 40711 | 01:09 | 1520 | 22562 | 01.15 |
| 16 | 2015-2016 | 8330 | 159334 | 01:19 | 10159 | 93277 | 01:09 | 4394 | 41534 | 01:09 | 1536 | 22986 | 01.15 |
| 17 | 2016-2017 | 8510 | 149619 | 01:18 | 10206 | 88655 | 01:09 | 4513 | 36529 | 01:08 | 1661 | 22540 | 01.14 |
| 18 | 2017-2018 | 8459 | 145189 | 01:17 | 9218 | 88711 | 01:09 | 4274 | 37407 | 01:08 | 1714 | 21863 | 01.13 |
| 19 | 2018-2019 | 8182 | 150675 | 01:18 | 9084 | 90567 | 01:10 | 4357 | 41198 | 01:09 | 1782 | 24378 | 01.14 |
| 20 | 2019-2020 | 7897 | 148568 | 01:19 | 9090 | 92191 | 01:10 | 4284 | 41599 | 01:10 | 1876 | 24850 | 01.13 |
| 21 | 2020-2021 | 8397 | 110353 | 01:13 | 9085 | 93215 | 01:10 | 4306 | 40037 | 01:09 | 1900 | 24966 | 01.13 |
| 21 | 2021-2022 | 7852 | 113645 | 01:12 | 9176 | 94949 | 01:08 | 4303 | 40605 | 01:08 | 1320 | 28134 | 01.15 |
| 22 | 2022-2023 | 7478 | 139740 | 01:18 | 9000 | 88786 | 01:09 | 4239 | 39313 | 01:09 | 1888 | 25364 | 01.13 |
| 23 | 2023-2024 | 7476 | 107369 | 01:14 | 9055 | 84862 | 01:09 | 4209 | 39161 | 01:09 | 1936 | 23585 | 01.12 |
| 24 | 2024-2025 | NA | NA | 1:12 | NA | NA | 1:18 | NA | NA | 1:18 | NA | NA | 1.11 |

**ANNEXURE – XIX**

Bank-Wise Business and Credit Deposit Ratio of Mizoram

Deposits, Advances & Credit-Deposit (C:D) Ratio (₹ in lakhs)

| S/N | Name of Bank | Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | | | 2022-23 | | | 2023-24 | | | 2024-2025 | | |
| | | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio | Deposits | Advances | C:D Ratio |
| 1 | BOB | 33976.00 | 13545.84 | 39.87 | 29304.53 | 16706.64 | 57.01 | 30584.10 | 20895.56 | 68.32 | 30424.49 | 24348.88 | 80.03 |
| 2 | BOI | 4028.00 | 4154.00 | 103.13 | 4413.00 | 4885.00 | 110.70 | 5613.00 | 6334.00 | 112.85 | 5606 | 8246 | 147.09 |
| 3 | BOM | 760.40 | 1077.12 | 141.65 | 806.00 | 1284.75 | 159.40 | 1352.98 | 2600.23 | 192.19 | 1588.22 | 4388.42 | 276.31 |
| 4 | CAN | 9316.82 | 7882.65 | 84.61 | 7780.97 | 8395.48 | 107.90 | 10308.14 | 9007.85 | 87.39 | 10503.11 | 9518.165 | 90.63 |
| 5 | CBI | 10285.76 | 2258.96 | 21.96 | 9523.36 | 2652.83 | 27.86 | 5981.38 | 3065.32 | 51.25 | 11402.75 | 3457.8 | 30.32 |
| 6 | IND | 410.00 | 976.11 | 238.08 | 575.85 | 2181.59 | 378.85 | 1022.03 | 4459.65 | 479.05 | 1493.05 | 6612.21 | 442.87 |
| 7 | IOB | 1539.00 | 989.00 | 64.26 | 2975.37 | 1278.86 | 42.98 | 2435.97 | 1860.57 | 76.38 | 2163.37 | 2387.6 | 110.36 |
| 8 | PNB | 27778.92 | 13989.83 | 50.54 | 18208.05 | 15277.78 | 83.91 | 16082.63 | 15307.72 | 95.18 | 21538.73 | 15168.01 | 70.42 |
| 9 | PSB | 1182.02 | 769.84 | 65.13 | 1188.71 | 1274.13 | 107.19 | 1937.05 | 1609.17 | 83.07 | 1626 | 1908 | 117.34 |
| 10 | SBI | 595387.99 | 238568.67 | 40.07 | 667531.10 | 275863.19 | 41.33 | 682001.06 | 319096.46 | 46.79 | 749600.7 | 351246.87 | 46.86 |
| 11 | UCO | 15438.99 | 10971.27 | 71.06 | 15901.00 | 10807.86 | 67.97 | 14024.97 | 9861.02 | 70.31 | 13869.38 | 10729.81 | 77.36 |
| 12 | UNI | 2028.75 | 656.93 | 32.38 | 3837.24 | 1087.61 | 28.34 | 5614.69 | 2439.74 | 44.11 | 5291.97 | 4951.16 | 93.56 |
| 13 | AXIS | 53548.41 | 6342.41 | 11.84 | 69875.13 | 6893.81 | 9.87 | 79085.18 | 12054.33 | 15.24 | 91821.55 | 13180.76 | 14.35 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | BAND | 16535.31 | 5213.62 | 31.53 | 5287.45 | 4909.89 | 92.86 | 23460.50 | 4459.17 | 19.01 | 31382 | 4493.16 | 14.32 |
| 15 | FED | 4222.98 | 588.15 | 13.93 | 4866.63 | 757.58 | 15.57 | 5758.22 | 1651.95 | 28.69 | 797657 | 3431.85 | 43.02 |
| 16 | HDFC | 56180.09 | 17710.97 | 31.53 | 73039.98 | 26605.33 | 36.43 | 95784.92 | 31718.98 | 33.11 | 114265.89 | 34434.48 | 30.14 |
| 17 | ICICI | 22265.45 | 4828.08 | 21.68 | 29848.01 | 6661.63 | 22.32 | 41125.12 | 9374.72 | 22.8 | 38210.06 | 9952.37 | 26.05 |
| 18 | IDBI | NA | NA | NA | 17081.28 | 7441.52 | 43.57 | 17833.25 | 9576.72 | 107.4 | 17132.6 | 10540.33 | 61.52 |
| 19 | INDUS | 5275.53 | 12782.97 | 242.31 | 3749.56 | 14501.88 | 386.76 | 4692.10 | 20028.04 | 426.85 | 24762.8 | 26761.3 | 108.07 |
| 20 | SIB | 10517.39 | 1550.83 | 14.75 | 4753.00 | 1361.00 | 28.63 | 3826.67 | 1221.97 | 31.93 | 3097.19 | 1051 | 33.93 |
| 21 | YES | 17955.00 | 1898.00 | 10.57 | 24148.70 | 2124.17 | 8.80 | 22138.82 | 2167.52 | 9.79 | 24308.36 | 2963.25 | 12.19 |
| 22 | NESFB | NA | NA | NA | 3971.64 | 3429.48 | 86.35 | 3949.35 | 2208.91 | 55.93 | 12777.05 | 1510.53 | 11.82 |
| 23 | MZRB | 423465.10 | 251133.31 | 59.30 | 496987.79 | 289260.67 | 58.20 | 569973.30 | 328664.16 | 109.15 | 584399.01 | 373388.75 | 63.89 |
| 24 | MCAB | 138423.70 | 97780.70 | 70.64 | 145546.31 | 109727.06 | 75.39 | 150757.58 | 117212.79 | 77.75 | 169421.36 | 121764.07 | 71.87 |
| 25 | NEDFI | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.00 | 6675.42 | 0 | 0 | 7612.4 | 0 |
| 26 | RIDF | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.00 | 81904.30 | 0 | 0 | 103871 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | | **1479698.68** | **704004.40** | **47.58** | **1641200.66** | **815369.74** | **49.68** | **1755343.01** | **1025456.27** | **73.22** | **1974662.21** | **1157918.66** | **58.64** |

## ANNEXURE – XX

Taxes by Type (Rupees in Lakhs)

| | Type of Tax | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (RE) | 2025-26 (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | **STATE TAXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | State Goods & Service Tax | - | - | - | - | - | 16976.20 | 45473.15 | 53222.28 | 45791.42 | 63233.85 | 90420.19 | 96910.52 | 104500.00 | 115000.00 |
| 2 | Taxes on Income & Expenditure | 1368.20 | 1473.52 | 1404.46 | 1539.67 | 1542.13 | 1578.03 | 1448.56 | 1537.44 | 1562.78 | 1518.47 | 1599.74 | 1640.61 | 1500.10 | 1651.00 |
| 3 | Land Revenue | 304.31 | 454.43 | 1106.15 | 887.82 | 858.21 | 828.84 | 864.47 | 905.20 | 2073.94 | 1304.40 | 955.82 | 1014.37 | 2200.00 | 2300.00 |
| 4 | Stamps & Registration | 64.29 | 152.16 | 372.30 | 356.76 | 326.05 | 230.20 | 443.35 | 584.82 | 473.10 | 748.31 | 779.76 | 1679.48 | 2360.00 | 2415.00 |
| 5 | State Excise | 283.17 | 310.93 | 490.94 | 6060.48 | 7226.22 | 6582.60 | 6534.34 | 272.66 | 95.93 | 178.86 | 188.88 | 265.75 | 200.00 | 230.00 |
| 6 | Sales Tax | 17587.00 | 18333.59 | 21194.81 | 24703.99 | 30781.03 | 24284.80 | 13592.57 | 11761.39 | 11366.05 | 15075.49 | 11293.88 | 12593.22 | 14000.00 | 15400.00 |
| 7 | Taxes on Vehicle | 2283.30 | 1941.77 | 1702.64 | 1944.01 | 2575.47 | 3158.00 | 3836.39 | 4065.69 | 2901.29 | 2789.48 | 4132.25 | 4616.63 | 5000.00 | 5000.00 |
| 8 | Taxes on Goods & Passengers | 377.37 | 263.31 | 255.53 | 270.73 | 790.01 | 783.23 | 471.26 | 743.78 | 485.12 | 538.90 | 798.54 | 847.21 | 830.00 | 830.00 |
| 9 | Taxes & Duties on Electricity | - | - | - | - | 81.54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Other Taxes on Commodities& Services | 46.65 | 48.25 | 126.26 | 77.14 | - | 78.90 | 5.88 | 4.92 | 6.17 | 5.06 | 16427.02 | 18314.11 | 23030.00 | 5000.00 |

| | Type of Tax | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (RE) | 2025-26 (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B** | **CENTRALTAXES & DUTIES (Devolution)** | 82778 | 78596 | 85808 | 91066. | 234811.00 | 309705.00 | 350296.00 | 301780.00 | 301055.00 | 422287.00 | 474525.00 | 564747.00 | 609893.00 | 711223.00 |
| 1 | Corporation tax | 31868 | 28236 | 28862 | 31805.00 | 74421.00 | 94882.00 | 121827.00 | 102894.00 | 90603.00 | 122541.00 | 158899.00 | 169513.00 | 180770.00 | 198598.00 |
| 2 | Taxes on Income (other than corporation tax) | 17213 | 16904 | 19005 | 22712.33 | 52228.00 | 80120.00 | 89721.00 | 80625.00 | 92854.00 | 128788.00 | 155409.00 | 195762.00 | 230535.00 | 264987.00 |
| 3 | Other taxes on Income & Expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | 634.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Taxes on Wealth | 111 | 48 | 79 | 86.00 | 10.00 | -3.00 | 45.00 | 5.00 | - | 17.00 | - | -5.00 | -6.00 | - |
| 5 | Customs | 14706 | 13062 | 14003 | 14730.00 | 37423.00 | 31270.00 | 24831.00 | 19129.00 | 16209.00 | 27641.00 | - | 19791.00 | 32411.00 | 32736.00 |
| 6 | Union Excise Duties | 9383 | 8877 | 9890 | 8318.00 | 30657.00 | 32690.00 | 16503.00 | 13300.00 | 10151.00 | 12721.00 | 18669.00 | 7489.00 | 6238.00 | 6801.00 |
| 7 | Service Tax | 9497 | 11469 | 13969 | 13415.00 | 39966.00 | 35050.00 | 3192.00 | - | 1242.00 | 3249.00 | 740.00 | 104.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| 8 | Other taxes on Commodities & Services | - | - | - | - | 106.00 | - | 180.00 | 191.00 | 205.00 | 432.00 | 781.00 | 694.00 | 1025.00 | 1025.00 |
| 9 | Taxes of GST | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93363.00 | 85636.00 | 89791.00 | 126897.00 | 134169.00 | 171394.00 | 186061.00 | 207055.00 |
| | **Total of Tax Revenue** | 100645 | 00910.6 | 112461.09 | 126906.93 | 270651.60 | 35696.00 | 422965.97 | 374878.18 | 365810.80 | 507679.82 | 601121.08 | 1267370.50 | 1400568.10 | 1066104 |

## ANNEXURE - XXI

District Wise Final Area and Production of Agriculture Crops in Mizoram 2024-2025

A = Area in ha.; P = Production in Metric Tonnes

| Sl. No | Name of Crops | Aizawl | | Lunglei | | Siaha | | Champhai | | Kolasib | | Serchhip | | Lawngtlai | | Mamit | | Saitual | | Khawzawl | | Hnahthial | | Total of Mizoram | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P |
| I | **RICE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (1) Jhum (Kharif) | 2089 | 2190 | 1515 | 1785 | 630 | 678 | 866 | 1516 | 1024 | 1405 | 491 | 591 | 2227 | 2895 | 2815 | 3097 | 1953 | 2486 | 354 | 423 | 720 | 850 | 14684 | 17916 |
| | (2) WRC (a) Kharif | 350 | 777 | 386 | 926 | 508 | 1034 | 1166 | 3491 | 2095 | 4413 | 705 | 1403 | 2349 | 5168 | 883 | 1634 | 398 | 846 | 450 | 1018 | 137 | 250 | 9427 | 20960 |
| | (3) WRC (b) Rabi | 0 | 0 | 350 | 715 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 146 | 321 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504 | 1048 |
| | Total of WRC (a+b) | 350 | 777 | 736 | 1641 | 508 | 1034 | 1166 | 3491 | 2095 | 4413 | 705 | 1403 | 2495 | 5489 | 891 | 1646 | 398 | 846 | 450 | 1018 | 137 | 250 | 9931 | 22008 |
| **Grand Total Of Rice (1+2+3)** | | **2439** | **2967** | **2251** | **3426** | **1138** | **1712** | **2032** | **5007** | **3119** | **5818** | **1196** | **1994** | **4722** | **8384** | **3706** | **4743** | **2351** | **3332** | **804** | **1441** | **857** | **1100** | **24615** | **39924** |
| II | Maize (a) Kharif | 1411 | 1793 | 170 | 585 | 404 | 550 | 85 | 340 | 370 | 490 | 396 | 806 | 1178 | 1746 | 1050 | 1575 | 509 | 1075 | 25 | 83 | 170 | 280 | 5768 | 9323 |
| | (b) Rabi | 18 | 24 | 134 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 210 | 90 | 126 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 630 | 1351 |
| | Total of Maize (a+b) | 1429 | 1817 | 304 | 1055 | 404 | 550 | 85 | 340 | 695 | 1005 | 396 | 806 | 1238 | 1956 | 1140 | 1701 | 512 | 1081 | 25 | 83 | 170 | 280 | 6398 | 10674 |
| III | Topioca (Kharif) | 14 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 75 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 85 | 79 | 212 |
| IV | Onion (Rabi) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 15 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 117 |
| V | Pulses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | (1) Rice bean (Kharif) | 35 | 39 | 30 | 54 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 72 | 7 | 6 | 70 | 80 | 15 | 53 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 25 | 242 | 348 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (2) Arhar (a) Kharif | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 82 | 12 | 10 | 39 | 41 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 166 | 188 |
| | (b) (Rabi) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 21 |
| | Total of Arhar (a+b) | 14 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 103 | 12 | 10 | 39 | 41 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 186 | 209 |
| | (3) Field Pea Rabi | 84 | 114 | 93 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 69 | 108 | 153 | 32 | 224 | 137 | 164 | 65 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 34 | 8 | 12 | 569 | 1013 |
| | (4) Cow Pea (a) Kharif | 159 | 160 | 30 | 33 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 303 | 20 | 24 | 50 | 43 | 43 | 50 | 79 | 239 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 30 | 567 | 902 |
| | (b) Rabi | 28 | 35 | 19 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 146 |
| | Total of Cow Pea (a+b) | 187 | 195 | 49 | 63 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 191 | 370 | 20 | 24 | 50 | 43 | 57 | 64 | 79 | 239 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 30 | 670 | 1048 |

## District Wise Final Area and Production of Agriculture Crops in Mizoram 2024-2025

| Sl No | Name of Crops | Aizawl | | Lunglei | | Saiha | | Champhai | | Kolasib | | Serchhip | | Lawngtlai | | Mamit | | Saitual | | Khawzawl | | Hnahthial | | Total of Mizoram | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P |
| V | (5) French Bean (Pulses) (a) (Kharif) | 117 | 87 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 62 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 183 | 241 |
| | (b) (Rabi) | 65 | 38 | 37 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 205 | 30 | 240 | 80 | 126 | 28 | 52 | 18 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 22 | 401 | 841 |
| | Total of French Bean (a+b) | 182 | 125 | 47 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 133 | 205 | 30 | 240 | 112 | 171 | 28 | 52 | 29 | 162 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 46 | 584 | 1082 |
| | (6) Rajmash (a) (Kharif) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 23 |
| | (b) (Rabi) | 13 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 317 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 128 | 23 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 460 | 542 |
| | Total of Rajmash (a+b) | 13 | 14 | 13 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 317 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 128 | 23 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 35 | 471 | 565 |
| | (7) Chick Pea (Rabi) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total of Pulses (Kharif) | | 325 | 299 | 76 | 113 | 15 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 293 | 457 | 39 | 40 | 191 | 209 | 68 | 139 | 95 | 314 | 17 | 15 | 50 | 98 | 1169 | 1702 |
| Total of Pulses (Rabi) | | 190 | 201 | 157 | 282 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 69 | 654 | 763 | 62 | 464 | 272 | 418 | 130 | 178 | 18 | 100 | 27 | 34 | 28 | 54 | 1553 | 2563 |
| **Grand Total Of Pulses** | | **515** | **500** | **233** | **395** | **15** | **17** | **15** | **70** | **947** | **1220** | **101** | **504** | **463** | **627** | **198** | **317** | **113** | **414** | **44** | **49** | **78** | **152** | **2722** | **4265** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VI | Oilseed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | (1) Soyabean (Kharif | 140 | 164 | 33 | 36 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 175 | 272 | 11 | 9 | 430 | 539 | 68 | 72 | 176 | 254 | 10 | 6 | 23 | 35 | 1074 | 1398 |
| | (2) Sesamum (Kharif) | 79 | 94 | 37 | 43 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 96 | 52 | 6 | 5 | 365 | 228 | 45 | 13 | 128 | 645 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 24 | 799 | 1124 |
| | (3) Rape & Mustard (a) Kharif | 12 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 35 | 16 |
| | (b) (Rabi) | 27 | 28 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 127 | 98 | 59 | 70 | 87 | 18 | 4 | 35 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 429 | 337 |
| | Total of Oilseeds (Kharif) | 231 | 259 | 75 | 82 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 22 | 271 | 324 | 17 | 14 | 795 | 767 | 113 | 85 | 304 | 899 | 13 | 12 | 57 | 64 | 1908 | 2538 |
| | Total of Oilseeeds ( Rabi) | 27 | 28 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 127 | 98 | 59 | 70 | 87 | 18 | 4 | 35 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 429 | 337 |
| | 4) Oil Palm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| **Grand Total Of Oilseeds (1-4)** | | **258** | **287** | **91** | **95** | **15** | **14** | **23** | **22** | **430** | **451** | **115** | **73** | **865** | **854** | **131** | **89** | **339** | **914** | **13** | **12** | **57** | **64** | **2337** | **2875** |

District Wise Final Area and Production of Agriculture Crops in Mizoram 2024-2025

A = Area in ha.; P = Production in Metric Tonnes

| Sl No. | Name of Crops | Aizawl | | Lunglei | | Saiha | | Champhai | | Kolasib | | Serchhip | | Lawngtlai | | Mamit | | Saitual | | Khawzawl | | Hnahthial | | Total of Mizoram | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P | A | P |
| VII | Cotton (Kharif) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| VIII | Tobacco (Kharif) | 12 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 43 | 43 |
| IX | Sugarcane (In cane) (Kharif) | 407 | 9576 | 77 | 573 | 5 | 80 | 50 | 2500 | 134 | 4038 | 135 | 3078 | 74 | 1942 | 95 | 2276 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 40 | 170 | 1036 | 24236 |
| X | Potato (a) (Kharif) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 183 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 84 | 493 |
| | (b) Rabi | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 813 |
| Total of Potato (a+b) | | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 829 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 183 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 223 | 1306 |
| Grand Total Of Kharif | | 4839 | 14924 | 2323 | 4089 | 1571 | 2369 | 2190 | 7870 | 4222 | 11202 | 1787 | 5952 | 6849 | 13012 | 5024 | 8806 | 3303 | 5803 | 881 | 1574 | 1216 | 1824 | 34205 | 77425 |
| Grand Total Of Rabi | | 235 | 253 | 675 | 1489 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 84 | 1193 | 1639 | 163 | 575 | 626 | 1645 | 246 | 320 | 56 | 121 | 27 | 34 | 28 | 54 | 3273 | 6229 |
| Total Of Mizoram | | 5074 | 15177 | 2998 | 5578 | 1579 | 2384 | 2206 | 7954 | 5415 | 12841 | 1950 | 6527 | 7475 | 14657 | 5270 | 9126 | 3359 | 5924 | 908 | 1608 | 1244 | 1878 | 37478 | 83654 |

## ANNEXURE – XXII

Natural Disaster and Economic Loss During the year 2024-2025

| Type of Disaster | No. of Incidents | Districts Affected | Households Affected | Fatalities | Injuries | Estimated Loss (Rs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASF | | | | | | |
| Cloud burst | 86 | 11 | 137 | | | 19,33,000 |
| Cyclone | 1 | 11 | 752 | 35 | | 4,45,15,941 |
| Earthquake | | | | | | |
| Fallen Tree | 27 | 1 | | 1 | | 4,00,000 |
| Fire | 179 | 11 | 117 | 6 | | 1,74,11,950 |
| Flood | 50 | 11 | 64 | 0 | 5 | 22,92,065 |
| Hailstorm | 332 | 11 | 2199 | 1 | | 4,09,02,166 |
| Heavy Rainfall | 234 | 11 | 172 | | 1 | |
| Landslide | 668 | 11 | 181 | 6 | | 33,69,600 |
| Lighting | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Pest Attack | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | |

## ANNEXURE – XXIII

Monthly AQI of Mizoram between April, 0205 to January, 2026

| Sl. No. | LOCATIONS | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khatla, Aizawl | 51 | 46 | 39 | 29 | 32 | 39 | 30 | 34 | 45 | 44 |
| 2 | Laipuitlang, Aizawl | 42 | 32 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 43 |
| 3 | Bawngkawn, Aizawl | 100 | 114 | 103 | 86 | 31 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 55 | 103 |
| 4 | Dawrpui, Aizawl | 65 | 37 | 66 | 47 | 46 | 51 | 46 | 56 | 59 | 66 |
| 5 | Aibawk, Aizawl | 35 | 28 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 40 |
| 6 | Farm Veng, Lunglei | 30 | 23 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 23 | 18 | 20 |
| 7 | Venglai, Lunglei | 17 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 34 | 23 | 28 |
| 8 | Theiriat, Lunglei | 0 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 9 | New Siaha, Siaha | 57 | 50 | 28 | 41 | 35 | 50 | 53 | 60 | 64 | 54 |
| 10 | ECM Vaih, Siaha | 57 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 19 | 20 | 29 | 42 | 48 | 39 |
| 11 | Siahatla, Siaha | 61 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 35 | 36 |
| 12 | L-IV, Lawngtlai | 105 | 105 | 103 | 129 | 107 | 112 | 118 | 123 | 123 | 125 |
| 13 | L-3, Lawngtlai | 88 | 68 | 50 | 42 | 42 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 51 | 53 |
| 14 | L-1, Lawngtlai | 41 | 32 | 28 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 51 |
| 15 | Bazar Veng, Serchhip | 34 | 23 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 34 |
| 16 | P&E Veng, Serchhip | 21 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 18 |
| 17 | New Serchhip, Serchhip | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 22 |
| 18 | Rahsi Veng, North Vanlaiphai, Serchhip District | 33 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 21 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Project Veng, Kolasib | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| 20 | Diakkawn, Kolsib | 26 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| 21 | Khuangpuilam, Kolasib | 22 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 40 |
| 22 | Bazar Veng, Mamit | 40 | 39 | 37 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 39 |
| 23 | Lungsir, Mamit | 25 | 30 | 44 | 59 | 56 | 47 | 56 | 50 | 80 | 61 |
| 24 | Dinthar, Mamit | 23 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| 25 | Lengpui, Mamit | 73 | 57 | 46 | 58 | 64 | 66 | 67 | 69 | 77 | 71 |
| 26 | Kahrawt, Champhai | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 19 |
| 27 | Vengthlang, Champhai | 32 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 28 |
| 28 | Chhim Veng, Saitual | 28 | 28 | 27 | 35 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 53 | 50 | 42 |
| 29 | Keifang, Saitual | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 41 | 49 |
| 30 | Darngawn, Khawzawl | 54 | 28 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 22 |
| 31 | Electric Veng, Khawzawl | 70 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 34 | 37 |
| 32 | Bawk veng, Biate, Khawzawl District | 24 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| 33 | DC Complex, Hnahthial | 39 | 32 | 35 | 33 | 39 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 26 | 29 |
| 34 | Electric Veng, Hnahthial | 35 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 |

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

| Monthly Air Quality Data from April, 2025 to Jan, 2026 is shown below (CAAQMS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Months | Value | PM10 (µg/m3) | NO2 (µg/m3) | SO2 (µg/m3) | PM2.5 (µg/m3) | NOx (µg/m3) | NO (µg/m3) | NH3 (µg/m3) | CO (mg/m3) | O3 (µg/m3) | Benzene (µg/m3) | Toulene (ppb) | Ethyl (ppb) | MP (ppb) | Oxylene (ppb) |
| April 2025 | Avg | 85 | 0.79 | 1.97 | 31.89 | 2.73 | 1.61 | 7.69 | 0.32 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.05 |
| | Min | 54.03 | 0.07 | 1.85 | 13.79 | 1.79 | 1.51 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.03 |
| | Max | 125.5 | 1.69 | 2.07 | 60.29 | 3.61 | 1.8 | 23.7 | 0.49 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.07 |
| May 2025 | Avg | 31.83 | 0.19 | 1.75 | 3.22 | 3.21 | 2.51 | 1.26 | 0.06 | 1.6 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 2.31 | 0.17 | 1.7 | 0 | 3.17 | 2.47 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 86.89 | 0.23 | 2.34 | 13.8 | 3.25 | 2.56 | 11.2 | 0.06 | 8.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| June 2025 | Avg | 17.81 | 0.18 | 4.77 | 1.18 | 3.22 | 2.57 | 2.47 | 0.06 | 2.07 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 2.85 | 0.16 | 3.86 | 0 | 3.16 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 42.4 | 0.2 | 5.33 | 4.13 | 3.25 | 3.76 | 5.95 | 0.06 | 4.74 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| July 2025 | Avg | 18.94 | 0.19 | 6.05 | 0.89 | 3.23 | 2.53 | 0.69 | 0.06 | 2.76 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 4.9 | 0.16 | 5.55 | 0 | 3.19 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.06 | 1.65 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 54.49 | 0.23 | 6.41 | 5.37 | 3.35 | 2.6 | 2.85 | 0.06 | 5.27 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Aug 2025 | Avg | 23.57 | 0.17 | 7.5 | 0.75 | 3.26 | 2.56 | 0 | 0.06 | 2.57 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 2.25 | 0.11 | 6.3 | 0 | 3.16 | 2.52 | 0 | 0.06 | 1.6 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 39 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 1.84 | 3.37 | 2.65 | 0 | 0.06 | 9.78 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Sept 2025 | Avg | NA | 0.19 | 8.52 | NA | 3.28 | 2.56 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.81 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | NA | 0.12 | 7.96 | NA | 3.18 | 2.52 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | NA | 0.31 | 8.95 | NA | 3.37 | 2.63 | 0 | 0.06 | 2.17 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Oct 2025 | Avg | NA | 0.18 | 3.28 | NA | 3.28 | 2.56 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.71 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | NA | 0.14 | 3.2 | NA | 3.2 | 2.52 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Max | NA | 0.2 | 3.33 | NA | 3.33 | 2.59 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 1.43 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Nov 2025 | Avg | 34.71 | 0.21 | 10.44 | 23.23 | 3.35 | 2.59 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 1.31 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 32.85 | 0.14 | 9.56 | 22.12 | 3.26 | 2.31 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 35.65 | 0.94 | 11.11 | 26.98 | 3.96 | 2.67 | 4.92 | 0.06 | 4.22 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Dec 2026 | Avg | 35.94 | 0.17 | 11.24 | 22.69 | 3.39 | 2.65 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 1.96 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 34.04 | 0.14 | 10.65 | 22.31 | 3.32 | 2.62 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.76 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 37.31 | 0.2 | 11.68 | 23.06 | 3.43 | 2.71 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 6.08 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Jan 2026 | Avg | 55.36 | 0.16 | 12.13 | 37.15 | 3.41 | 2.67 | 0 | 0.06 | 4.11 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Min | 49.21 | 0.14 | 11.18 | 33.61 | 3.37 | 2.64 | 0 | 0.06 | 2.33 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | Max | 68.16 | 0.19 | 12.92 | 47.76 | 3.45 | 2.71 | 0 | 0.06 | 7.7 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |

## ANNEXURE - XXIV

Water Quality Index of Rivers, March 2024 to November 2024

| Station Code | Location name | BOD | DO | FC | TC | Water quality status | Awareness& Training conducted for Water Pollution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Quality Criteria | | **< 3.0 mg/L** | **> 4.0 mg/L** | **< 2500 MPN/ 100 ml** | **< 5000 MPN/ 100 ml** | | |
| 2050 | Tlawng River Upper Stream | 1.17 | 5.9 | 143 | 1600 | Satisfactory | Training & Awareness-2 |
| 2051 | Tlawng River Lower Stream | 1.18 | 6.1 | 139 | 1600 | Satisfactory | Technical Assistance-7 |
| 2052 | Tuirial River Upper Stream | 1.07 | 5.8 | 101 | 1600 | Satisfactory | |
| 2053 | Tuirial River Lower Stream | 1.07 | 5.6 | 101 | 1600 | Satisfactory | |
| 3709 | Tlawng River at Sairang Village | 1.45 | 6.9 | 84.3 | 1487 | Satisfactory | |

**ANNEXURE – XXV**

NABARD Road Projects

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Approved Cost (in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction of Double lane (BUSG) Bridge over R. Langkaih | 22.42 |
| 2 | Improvement and Strengthening of Nalkawn to Chamdur Valley (NCV) Road - Section I and II (Lawngtlai District) | 34.00 |
| 3 | Built Up Steel Girder Bridge Over R. Chepte - Kolasib District | 50.845 |
| 4 | Built Up Steel Girder Bridge Over R. Sesih - Kolasib District | 28.112 |
| 5 | Construction of 11 Km Cement Concrete Pavement (CCP) from Khamrang - Dilsei to Selesih (Phase - I.) (i.e. from Dilsei- 0 Kmp. to Sirvakawn- 11 Kmp. Intermediate lane standard. | 65.831 |
| 6 | Construction of MDR road from Sirvakawn- 11 Kmp. to Selesih.- 28 Kmp.(Phase-II of 28 Km Dilsei-Salesih by pass road on NH-54). | 145.30 |
| | Constn of road from Khamrang (Dilsei to Selesih)<br>(Sh: Constn of approach road to Mualkhang village) | |
| 7 | Upgradation of existing 17.9 Km road to Cement Concrete Pavement (CCP) from Meidum to Hortoki (Phase II) | 133.66 |
| | Design & Construction of T-Beam Bridge package-I at Chhimluangte (CH : 0.450 Kmp) | |
| | Design & Construction of T-Beam Bridge package-I at Dumkhel (CH : 5.500 Kmp) | |
| | Design & Construction of T-Beam Bridge package-II at Bulung (CH : 10.200 Kmp) | |
| | Design & Construction of T-Beam Bridge package-II at Damdiai (CH : 23.50 Kmp) | |
| 8 | Infrastructure Support for School of Agricultural Science Phase-II at Hnahthial | 6.85 |
| | i) Boys Hostel | |
| | ii) Staff Quarter Type-III | |
| | iii) Staff Quarter Type-II | |
| | iv) Guest House | |
| 9 | Improvement and Strengthening of West Phaileng to Marpara Road (0.00 to 80.00 Kmp) | 82.26 |
| 10 | Strengthening of Chawngte to Borapansury Road (0.00 to 30.00 Kmp) | 43.82 |
| 11 | Improvement of Ramrikawn - NH-54 via Sakawrtuichhun road (3.00 Km to 7.50Km) | 4.83 |
| 12 | Upgradation of Laki – Vahai road(0.00 Km – 15.56 Km) | 28.58 |
| 13 | Construction of Steel Concrete Composite bridge over Borapansury river on Chawngte to Borapansury road (Span=24.00m) | 7.12 |
| 14 | Construction of Steel Truss bridge over Mat river on Hnahthial-Haulawng road via Zotui (Span=70.00m) | 16.09 |
| 15 | Improvement of Kikawn to Hmar Veng | 16.12 |
| 16 | Widening and Improvement of Approach Road to Paragliding Ground at Serchhip | 3.59 |
| 17 | Construction of link road and land improvement at Zawlpui in the state of Mizoram | 10.00 |
| 18 | Improvement and widening od Serchhip (Chawmkai) to Zote South Road (0.00 – 14.00 km) | 22.64 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Construction of Approach Road to Hortoki Railway station in Mizoram (Length = 2.300 Km) | 6.26 |
| 20 | Construction of Approach Road to Railway Station at Sairang in Mamit District of Mizoram | 12.54 |
| 21 | Construction of Agricluture Link Roads in LADC, Lawngtlai District | 2.18 |
| 22 | Construction of Public Health Institutions in Ngopa CHC | 5.73 |
| 23 | Construction of Public Health Institutions in Kawlkulh PHC | 4.01 |
| 24 | Construction of Public Health Institutions in Chhuarlung CHC | 4.31 |
| 25 | Construction of 24 Warehouses with associated Infrastructure in 23 locations in Mizoram Group-I (Scheme-NABARD)<br>i) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Bairabi | 3.17 |
| 26 | ii) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Marpara | 2.36 |
| 27 | iii) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Sialsuk SC | 1.72 |
| 28 | iv) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Zawlnuam | 1.76 |
| 29 | v) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Kanhmun | 1.76 |
| 30 | Construction of 24 Warehouses (Group-II Zuangtui/Sairang) | 4.41 |
| 31 | Construction of 24 Warehouses with associated Infrastructure in 23 localities in Mizoram under NABARD<br>Gr-III: Siaha, Chapui, Bungtlang South | |
| | 1) Siaha SDC | 4.45 |
| | 2) Chapui | 1.98 |
| | 3) Bungtlang South | 1.63 |
| 32 | Gr-IV: Lungpher | 1.98 |
| 33 | Gr-V: Construction of 200 MT Capacity warehouse & staff quarter at Zohmun | 1.71 |
| 34 | Gr-VI: South Vanlaiphai and Vawmbuk | |
| | 1) South Vanlaiphai | 1.88 |
| | 2) Vawmbuk | 1.98 |
| 35 | Group-VII: Teikhang, Rabung & Dungtlang | 3.37 |
| 36 | Gr-VIII: Hnahthial, Thingsai. Cherhlun and Siata | |
| | 1) Hnahthial | 1.98 |
| | 2) Thingsai | 1.61 |
| | 3) Cherhlun | 0.86 |
| | 4) Siata | 1.98 |
| 37 | Group-IX: i) Construction of Warehouse and other amenities at Phuldungsei | 1.76 |
| 38 | Gr-X: Vaseikai and Tlabung | |
| | 1) Vaseikai | 2.21 |
| | 2) Tlabung | 0.94 |

**ANNEXURE – XXVI**

NHIDCL Road Projects

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | Length (Km) | Original Schedule Completion Date | TPC (Rs. in Cr) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rehabilitation & Up-gradation to 2-Lane with paved shoulders of Seling-Keifang section (Economic corridor) of NH-06 From existing chainage KM 0.000 to KM 15.000(Design chainage KM 0.000 to KM 13.510) (Package 1) In the state of Mizoram Under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode | 13.51 | 30-06-2022 | 219.33 | near complete; cost on track |
| 2 | Rehabilitation and Up gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Keifang Section (Economic Corridor) of NH-06 from Existing Chainage Km 15+000 (Keifang ) to Km 30+050 (Keifang) Design Chainage Km 13+510 to Km 27+400 (Pkg - II ) in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode (Seling-Dulte-II) | 13.89 | 30-06-2022 | 216.49 | near complete; cost on track |
| 3 | Rehabilitation and Up gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Keifang Section (Economic Corridor) of NH-06 from Existing Chainage Km 30+050 (Keifang) to Km 50+360 (Keifang), Design Chainage Km 27+400 to Km 45+040 ( Pkg - III ) in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode (Seling-Dulte-III) | 17.64 | 30-06-2022 | 331.67 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 4 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders of Rulchawm-Dulte section (Economic Corridor) of NH-6 from Existing chainage Km 50+360 (Rulchawm) to Km 69+015 (Dulte) (Design Chainage Km 45+040 to Km 62+200)(Pkg-IV) in the state of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode (Seling-Dulte-IV) | 17.16 | 30-06-2022 | 253.41 | near complete; cost on track |
| 5 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Dulte-Kwalkulh road (International Corridor) of NH-6 from Design Chainage Km 54.400 to Km 72.350 (Package-1) in the state of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode | 17.95 | 25-12-2022 | 318.92 | near complete; cost on track |
| 6 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Kwalkulh-Khawzawl road (lnternational Corridor) of NH-6 from Design Chainage Km 72.350 to Km 84.800 (Package-2) in the state of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode | 12.45 | 25-12-2022 | 233.25 | near complete; cost on track |
| 7 | Up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Khawzawl-Champhai road (lnternational Corridor) of NH-6 from Design Chainage Km 84.800 to Km 111.580 (Package-3) in the state of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode | 26.8 | 25-06-2023 | 674.71 | near complete; cost on track |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 4-Laning of Vairengte - Chhimluang section (Package-3) of NH-306 from Existing Chainage km 43+000 to Km 59+700 (Design Chainage km 46+000 to km 60+850) on Silchar - Vairengte- Sairang road in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna under NH(O)-NE (Package-1&2 in Assam state) | 14.85 | 07-01-2027 | 491.39 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 9 | 4-Laning of chhimluang-Kolasib from section (pkg-4) of NH-306 & NH-6 existing chainage km 59+700 to km 86+000 (design chainage km 61+000 to km 77+500) on Silchar-vairengte-sairang road in the state of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE Vairengte - Sairang Pkg-4 | 16.5 | 07-01-2027 | 561.91 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 10 | 4-Laning of Kolasib - Sethawn section (Package-5) of NH-6 from Existing Chainage km 86+000 to km 107+850 (Design Chainage km 77+500 to km 95+500) on silchar - vairengte - sairang road under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE (Vairengte-Sairang Pkg-5) | 18 | 07-07-2027 | 720.84 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 11 | 4-Laning of Sethawn - N. Kawnpui section (Package-6) of NH-6 from Existing Chainage km 107+850 to km 126+315 (Design Chainage km 95+500 to km 111+850) | 16.35 | 07-01-2027 | 595.65 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 12 | Construction of 4-Laning of N. Kawnpui (N. Mualvum)Mualkhang via Khamrang Village section (Package-7) of NH-6 from Existing Chainage km 127+200 to km 142+000 (Design Chainage km 111+850 to km 123+400) on Silchar - Vairengte - Sairang road in the State Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE Vairengte-Sairang Pkg-6 | 11.55 | 28-10-2028 | 866.32 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 13 | Construction of 4-Laning of West Serawlg-Sairang section of NH-6 from Existing Chainage km 142+000 to km 158+900 (Design Chainage km 123+400 to km 136+260) on Silchar - Vairengte - Sairang road in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE (Package-8) | 12.86 | 01-11-2028 | 875.79 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 14 | Construction of 2-lane Aizawl Bypass from km 0.000 to km 10.600 (Package-1) on Sairang - Phaibawk section of NH-6 in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode under NH(O)-NE | 10.6 | | 329.07 | early stage; CPI NA |
| 15 | Construction of Twin Tube Uni-directional Aizawl Bypass Tunnel of 2.5 km and its approaches of 2.1 km from km 10.600 to km 15.200 on Sairang - Phaibawk section of NH-6 in the State of Mizoram on EPC Mode under NH(O)-NE (Package-2) | 4.6 | 02-12-2028 | 1313.28 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Construction of 2-lane Aizawl Bypass from km 15.200 to km 34.500 (Package-3) on Sairang - Phaibawk section of NH-6 in the State of Mizoram under Bhara Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC Mode under NH(O)-NE | 19.3 | 10-11-2028 | 720.72 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |
| 17 | Construction of 2-laning with hard shoulder of Lunglei to Chhumkhum from Design Chainage Km 0.000 to Km 37.420 of NH-302 [Lunglei-Tlabung] (Package-A) | 37.42 | 30-12-2022 | 698.45 | mid progress; overdue; cost on track |
| 18 | Construction of 2-laning with hard shoulder configuration of Chhumkhum to Tlabung from Design Chainage Km 37.420 to Km 74.950 of NH-302 in Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC mode [Pkg-B] | 37.53 | 09-01-2023 | 740.58 | mid progress; overdue; cost efficient |
| 19 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 8.00 (Seling) to km 65.00 (Package-1) on Aizawl-Tuipang sectionunder JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 56.96 | 25-07-2023 | 1286.35 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 20 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 65.00 to km 125.00 (Serchhip) (Package-2) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) on EPC Mode | 50.87 | 23-06-2023 | 988.23 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 21 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 125.00 (Serchhip) to km 166.00 (Package-3) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 40.2 | 24-04-2023 | 785.65 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 22 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 166.00 to km 208.00 (Package-4) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 42.53 | 24-04-2023 | 789.05 | near complete; overdue; cost on track |
| 23 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 208.00 to km 250.00 (Lunglei) (Package-5) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 33.8 | 24-04-2023 | 688.25 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 24 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 250.00 (Lunglei) to km 298.00 (Package-6) on | 45.56 | 16-06-2023 | 906.76 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 25 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 298.00 to km 339.00 (Package-7) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 39.12 | 01-04-2024 | 750.32 | near complete; cost on track |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Widening and up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration and geometric improvements from km 339.00 to km 380.00 (Siaha) (Package-8) on Aizawl-Tuipang section under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-I) | 39.94 | 15-09-2023 | 637.06 | near complete; overdue; cost on track |
| 27 | Construction of 2nos. bypass as 2-L with hard shoulder of Chhiathlang bypass (of 2.571km) from 89.000 to 91.200 & Serchhip Bypass (of 11.829km) from 96.200 to 105.820 (Pkg-1) on Aizawl-Tuipang section of NH-54 under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-II) on EPC Mode | 14.4 | 15-10-2022 | 247.25 | near complete; overdue; cost on track |
| 28 | Construction of 2-L with hard shoulder of Hnathial Bypass (Pkg-2) on Aizawl-Tuipang section of NH-54 under JICA ODA Loan assistance in the State of Mizoram on EPC Mode (Package-II) | 6.99 | 03-04-2022 | 113.58 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 29 | Construction of 2-L with hard shoulder of Lawngtlai Bypass (Pkg-3) on Aizawl-Tuipang section of NH-54 under JICA ODA Loan assistance (Phase-II) | 2.3 | 23-05-2022 | 58.84 | near complete; cost on track |
| 30 | Up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders of Khawkawn (from Bridge across River Tuivai) - Ngopa section of NH-102B of Aizawl - Imphal Economic Corridor from Existing Chainage km 0.000 to km 32.796 [Design Chainage km 0.000 to km 31.280] in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE (Package-1) | 31.28 | 20-05-2023 | 492.94 | advanced; overdue; cost on track |
| 31 | Up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders of Ngopa - Pawlrang section of NH 102B of Aizawl - Imphal Economic Corridor from Existing Chainage km 32.796 to km 72.030 [Design Chainage km 31.280 to km 68.170] in the State of Mizoram under Bharatmala Pariyojna on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE (Package-2) Keifang- Tuivai Pkg-2 | 36.89 | 22-02-2025 | 523.78 | mid progress; overdue; cost pressure; phys-fin mismatch |
| 32 | Up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoutders of Pawlrang - Rulchawm section- of NH-102B of Aizawl - Imphal Economic Corridor from Existing Chainage km 72.030 to km 104.129 including 2.459 km re-alignment section from Tuivai River to Rulchawm connecting km 48.150 of NH-6 | 30.41 | 08-05-2025 | 500.88 | mid progress; overdue; cost on track |
| 33 | 2-laning of Zorinpui - Longmasu section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the State of Mizoram on EPC mode under NH(O)-NE, stretch of IMBR | 28.24 | 06-12-2026 | 781.85 | early stage; within schedule; CPI NA |

## ANNEXURE – XXVII

Annual Inflation Rates of Mizoram (base-2012)

| SN | Month | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* | *10* | *11* | *12* | *13* | *14* | *15* | *16* | *17* | *18* | *19* | *20* | *21* | *22* | *23* | *24* | *25* | *26* |
| 1 | January | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 0.58 | 1.72 | 1.21 | 6.61 | 7.77 | 7.34 | 8.02 | 9.99 | 9.21 | 6.30 | 6.42 | 6.39 | 11.86 | 4.45 | 7.39 | 6.72 | 1.11 | 3.41 | 2.02 | 5.02 | 3.73 |
| 2 | February | 3.80 | 2.58 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 2.28 | 1.36 | 6.89 | 7.61 | 7.33 | 7.52 | 9.43 | 8.64 | 8.05 | 7.18 | 7.57 | 11.09 | 4.20 | 6.98 | 6.19 | 1.11 | 3.23 | 1.52 | 4.91 | 3.46 |
| 3 | March | 4.18 | 3.32 | 3.68 | 0.14 | 2.90 | 1.74 | 7.73 | 7.23 | 7.43 | 6.78 | 9.65 | 8.51 | 8.09 | 6.28 | 7.01 | 11.57 | 3.84 | 6.97 | 5.06 | 1.52 | 3.01 | 1.72 | 5.08 | 3.62 |
| 4 | April | 3.74 | 3.30 | 3.44 | 0.87 | 2.80 | 2.04 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7.87 | 6.73 | 7.15 | 12.07 | 3.06 | 6.97 | 4.62 | 1.63 | 2.88 | 1.37 | 4.64 | 3.28 |
| 5 | May | 3.46 | 3.60 | 3.51 | 1.82 | 2.78 | 2.41 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7.28 | 6.97 | 7.13 | 11.81 | 2.25 | 6.07 | 4.34 | 1.85 | 2.86 | 1.22 | 4.21 | 2.94 |
| 6 | June | 3.69 | 3.43 | 3.59 | 1.67 | 3.39 | 2.63 | 11.71 | 9.40 | 10.34 | 4.66 | 8.04 | 6.81 | 8.24 | 6.50 | 7.16 | 11.51 | 2.67 | 6.22 | 3.29 | 2.37 | 2.74 | 1.52 | 4.17 | 3.09 |
| 7 | July | 3.38 | 3.09 | 3.26 | 2.98 | 3.53 | 3.30 | 9.94 | 9.87 | 9.88 | 4.87 | 6.75 | 5.95 | 11.31 | 8.16 | 9.43 | 9.06 | 1.40 | 4.51 | 3.12 | 2.94 | 3.06 | 1.32 | 4.09 | 2.91 |
| 8 | August | 4.08 | 3.01 | 3.42 | 4.00 | 4.92 | 4.51 | 9.08 | 10.03 | 9.71 | 5.19 | 6.93 | 6.23 | 11.75 | 6.73 | 8.77 | 8.99 | 2.16 | 4.88 | 3.15 | 2.34 | 2.71 | 0.73 | 3.80 | 2.48 |
| 9 | September | 2.74 | 3.48 | 3.24 | 4.48 | 5.12 | 4.85 | 8.22 | 9.59 | 9.05 | 5.04 | 7.10 | 6.27 | 12.64 | 6.25 | 8.73 | 8.04 | 1.92 | 4.47 | 2.80 | 3.43 | 3.14 | 0.73 | 3.04 | 2.05 |
| 10 | October | 2.50 | 3.01 | 2.77 | 4.66 | 6.38 | 5.68 | 7.73 | 10.85 | 9.62 | 5.08 | 6.46 | 5.94 | 12.94 | 5.45 | 8.35 | 7.23 | 1.74 | 3.99 | 3.59 | 4.51 | 4.11 | 0.24 | 2.62 | 1.66 |
| 11 | November | 0.72 | 1.96 | 1.44 | 5.40 | 6.83 | 6.21 | 8.40 | 11.57 | 10.35 | 4.28 | 5.92 | 5.23 | 13.83 | 4.50 | 8.19 | 7.11 | 1.45 | 3.76 | 2.87 | 4.87 | 4.05 | 0.24 | 2.79 | 1.71 |
| 12 | December | 0.14 | 1.64 | 1.06 | 6.26 | 7.69 | 7.12 | 8.06 | 11.50 | 10.14 | 4.70 | 5.19 | 4.95 | 13.94 | 4.75 | 8.41 | 6.57 (P) | 1.05 (P) | 3.29 (P) | 2.37 | 5.35 | 4.11 | 0.77 (P) | 3.06 (P) | 2.08 (P) |

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

# Vision Mizoram @2047

**GROWTH DRIVERS**
*Income Generators*

**CAPITAL INVESTMENT SECTORS**
*Foundation of Growth*

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ENABLERS**
*Investing in People*

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