

## MIZORAM

### 1. State Profile

Mizoram is one of the seven states of North East Region of India (NER), with Aizawl as its capital. The State is a mountainous region, a land of rolling hills, rivers and lakes. The hills are extremely rugged and steep with some plains scattered occasionally here and there. In the northeast, it is the southernmost landlocked State sharing borders with three States, namely Tripura, Assam and Manipur. The State also shares a 722 kilometers long border with the neighbouring countries viz. Bangladesh and Myanmar. The National Highway No. 54, which runs through Assam and Meghalaya, connects it with the rest of the India. Aizawl, the state capital is connected by air with Kolkata, Guwahati and Imphal. The State is divided into 11 districts, 23 sub-divisions and 26 R.D. Blocks for administrative purpose. Three Autonomous District Councils (Lai, Chakma and Mara) are functioning in the southern districts of Lawngtlai and Siahia. As per 2011 census, there are 23 towns and 704 inhabited villages in the State.

#### a) Geographical

Geographical Area	: 21,081 Sq.Km.
Location	: Between latitude 21°.58' N to 24°.35' N and longitude 92°.15' E to 93°.29' E. The tropic of cancer runs through the state nearly at its middle.
State Capital	: Aizawl. It is located in the northern part of Mizoram at an altitude of 1132 meters above sea level.
No. of District	: 11 (Aizawl, Lunglei, Siahia, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip, Lawngtlai, Mamit, Saitual, Khawzawl, Hnahthial)
No. of Assembly Constituencies	: 40
No. of Lok Sabha Seat	: 1
No. of Rajya Sabha Seat	: 1
Highest Mountain	: Phawngpui, in Siahia District, with an elevation of 2157m
Longest River	: Tlawng River, measuring 185.15 Km. It originates in Zopui Hill (Near Zobawk in Lunglei) at an elevation of 1,395 metres (4,577 ft).
Altitude of Tlabung	: 21.03 Metre
Altitude of Murlen	: 1877.30 Metre
Important Festival	: Chapchar Kut, Christmas Festival, New Year Festival, Anthurium Festival, Lyuva Khutla Festival.
National Parks	: Murlen National Park, Phawngpui National Park
Important Wildlife	: i) Animals: Serow, Hoolock Gibbon, Binturong, Indian Bison, Clouded Leopard ii) Birds: Hume's Pheasant, Great Indian Hornbill, Hornbill, Peacock Pheasant, Kalij Pheasant
Main Rivers	: Tlawng, Tiau Lui, Chhimtuipui, Tut, Tuivai, Tuichang, Tuirial, Mat, Tuivawl, Tuirini, Serlui
Forest Area	: 18748 km <sup>2</sup> ( 88.93 % of the state geographical area) as per Forest Survey of India Report, 2015.
Historical Places	: Rih Dil, Lianchhiari Lunglen Tlang, Thasiama Se no neihna, Lamsial Puk, Sibuta Lung, Kawtchhuah Ropui.
Tourism Interest	: State Museum, Reiek Tlang, Hmuifang, Sialsuk Tlang, Tam Dil, Vantawng Falls.

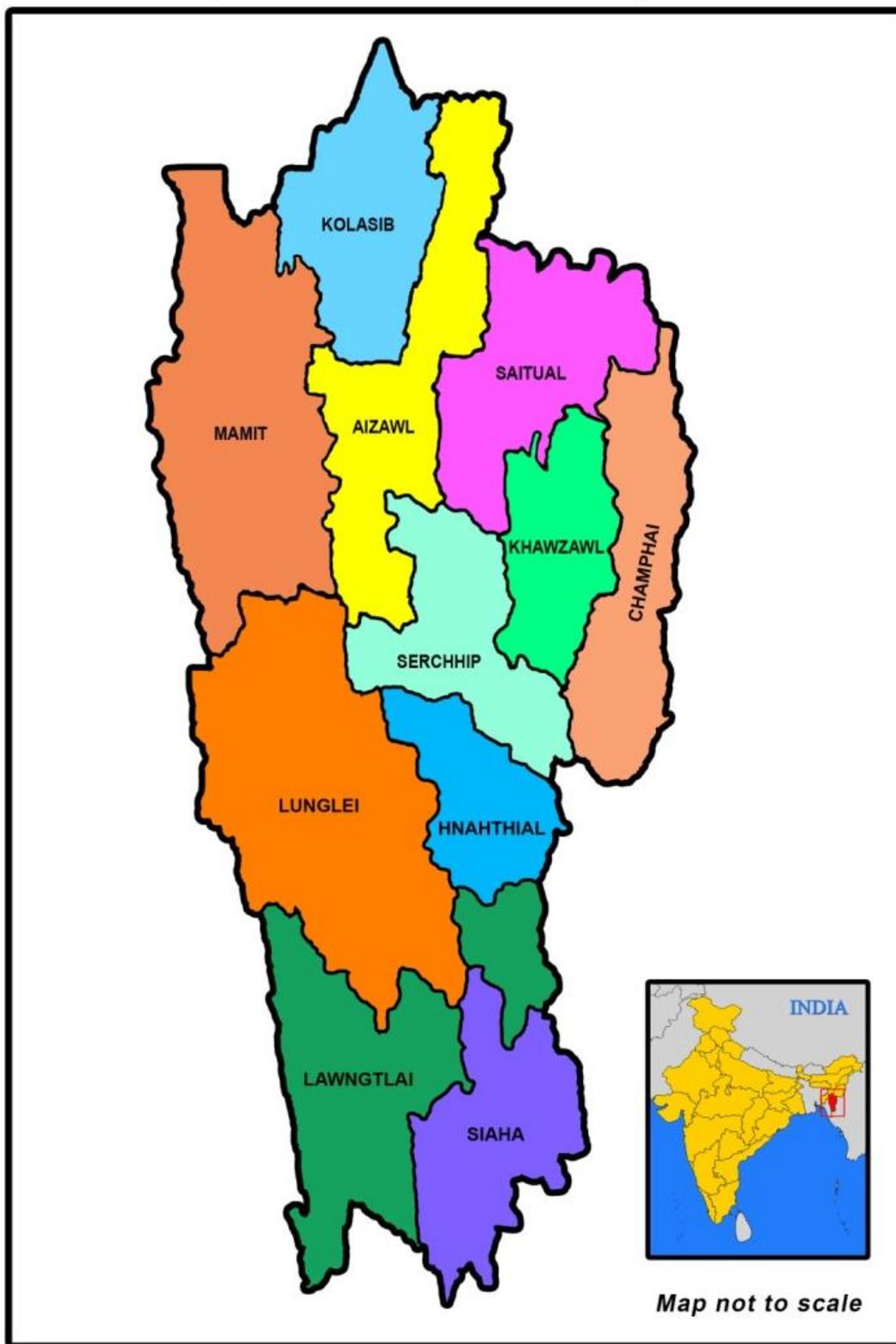
**b) Districts:**

At present, there are eleven (11) districts in the state of Mizoram, viz. Aizawl, Lunglei, Siah, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai, Hnahthial, Saitual and Khawzawl.

<b>District Code</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>District Headquarters</b>	<b>Block Code</b>	<b>Block Name</b>
261	AIZAWL	Aizawl	2387	AIBAWK
			2388	DARLAWN
			2390	THINGSULTHLIAH
			2391	TLANGNUAM
265	LUNGLEI	Lunglei	2402	LUNGLEI
			2403	LUNGSEN
			2400	WEST BUNGHMUN
267	SIAHA	Siaha	2407	SAIHA
			2409	TUIPANG
262	CHAMPHAI	Champhai	6520	CHAMPHAI
			2392	KHAWBUNG
			2393	KHAWZAWL
263	KOLASIB	Kolasib	6521	BILKHAWTHLIR
			2395	NORTH THINGDAWL
268	SERCHHIP	Serchhip	6519	EAST LUNG DAR
			6516	SERCHHIP
266	MAMIT	Mamit	2404	REIEK
			2405	WEST PHAILENG
			2406	ZAWLNUAM
264	LAWNGTLAI	Lawngtlai	2397	CHAWNGTE
			2398	LAWNGTLAI
			2396	S' BUNGLANG
			2399	SANGAU
726	HNAHTHIAL	Hnahthial	2401	HNAHTHIAL
727	SAITUAL	Saitual	2394	NGOPA
			2389	PHULLEN
728	KHAWZAWL	Khawzawl	2393	KHAWZAWL

c) Map of Mizoram – Districts

**DISTRICT MAP OF MIZORAM**



**d) Major economic activities and livelihood options:**

**(i) Agriculture:**

Agriculture occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram. As per Economic Classification of workers - 2011 census, about 60% of the total workers are engaged in Agriculture and allied sector. The State is deficient in food grain production; the production of rice, which is staple food of the State, during 2016-17 was only 61,516 MT against the requirement of 1,80,000 MT a year that could meet only 34.18% of the requirement and the remaining 65.82% is imported from outside the State. Farming in Mizoram is affected adversely by various factors, such as, small land holdings, high degree of slope, marginal farmlands and cultivation under rain fed jhum farming, etc. Subsistence farming on these farmlands is still a dominating feature. Increasing rice production and diversification of agriculture farming would therefore enhance rural livelihood and reduce poverty in villages and is imperative for food security of the State.

**(ii) Plantation and Horticulture:**

More than 60% of the population of Mizoram depends on land-based activities for their livelihood and horticulture plays a vital role. It occupies a very important place in the economy of Mizoram, and contributes substantially to the State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP). Approximately 151 lakh is covered under horticulture plantation still large potential area is still laying untapped indicating vast scope for settlement of jhumia families into permanent settlement as well as development of horticulture in the State. Major fruit crops grown are pineapple, banana, lemon, orange, passion fruit, papaya, grapes etc. Ginger and turmeric are the major spices grown in the State. Oil Palm is grown in Mamit, Kolasib, Lunglei and Serchhip districts. Floriculture and horticulture has gained momentum and shown improvement in production.

**(iii) Forestry:**

As per State Forest Report of 2017, the State has a vast area under forest with a total area of 18.65% sq. km, which is 88.48% of total geographical area. The major forest produce are Bamboo, timber and fuel wood, etc. The forest areas offer potential for development of eco-tourism, development of Sanctuaries in protected area in the State.

**(iv) Fisheries:**

Approximately, 15800 farmers were engaged in fisheries sector during 2016-17. While the potential for culture fisheries, resources is estimated to be around 24000 Ha., only 23% of the available resource (5450 Ha) has been developed so far for fish farming. The state has also introduced the cage culture and 96 cages are operational at present. Around 1000 ha reported to be under paddy cum fish culture. There is enough potential to develop fisheries in the state.

**(v) Livestock:**

Majority of the people in the State are non-vegetarian and prefer pork and chicken meat. The backyard piggery and poultry are common activity in the rural areas. The state does not have any big commercial unit, hence the Government has established hatchery and animal feed unit. There exists a wide network of rural animal health centres (105) and veterinary dispensaries under the State Government. It is further strengthening the network of rural animal health centres and veterinary hospitals in the state under RIDF.

**(vi) Industries:**

The state's industrial development is constrained due to geographical factors and infrastructural bottlenecks like lack of road connectivity, availability of raw material, power etc. In addition, lack of entrepreneurship and skills have adversely affected the growth of the sector, especially, manufacturing sector. Most of the units in the state fall under micro and small enterprises. The manufacturing sector contributes only on a.68% to GSVA.

Construction sector contributes 9.65% to GSVA. Services sector contributes around 45.03% to GSDP. Many units have been financed during the last three years under recently launched schemes like PMEGP, MUDRA and Stand Up India schemes.

The state has enough potential for bamboo based and timber-based industries in the state as around 88% of its area is covered with forests. The vast bamboo resources are becoming an income earner for the State. In order to tap the full potential of bamboo and bamboo processing with the possibility of generating large-scale employment in the field, the Government of Mizoram is taking several steps. Enactments of The Mizoram Industrial Areas (Management, Regulation and Control) Act-2008 envisage allotment of industrial units at different declared industrial area, The State has earmarked 3033 bighas for industrial estate, industrial growth centre, export promotion, industrial park and Bamboo Technology Park, etc. While some of the areas are developed, demarcated and allotted, the remaining are yet to be developed.

It is expected that the recent amendment of Indian Forest Act, omitting Bamboo grass in non-forest area from the definition of tree may boost bamboo-based industries in the State, However, the state government needs to identify the potential industrial clusters and provide necessary infrastructure to these clusters for the development of the sector.

**Textiles, Handloom & Handicraft:** Handloom is the most flourishing sector in the development activities. The handloom production is estimated to be Rs.6.00 crore creating lot of employment. The sector is further expected to benefit from the Look East Policy announced by the Central Government. Handloom sector has potential for export as the inhabitants of the South East Asian Countries also wear the same type of fabrics produced by local weavers. There are 3 units of Weaving Training Centres and 4 units of Knitting & Tailoring Training Centres in Mizoram. In addition, there are 177 primary weaver's societies, 1 Apex handloom societies, 176 primary handloom societies etc. There are 24136 handlooms and 43528 handloom workers as per Third Handloom Census in Mizoram. 26 Handloom clusters were sanctioned under IHCDs/ IHDS/ CHCDs/ CHDS/ NHDP/ NERTPS during 2006-07 to 2015-16 (as on 30.03.2016) in Mizoram. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) under National Handloom Development Scheme (NHDS) is implemented to train weavers. The Cluster Development Scheme that covers weaving training, training on dyeing and training on designs under NHDS is also implemented by 7 Handloom Cooperative Societies. Handicraft production centre at Luangmual produced various items of Mizo Crafts like - Khumbeu, Thulte, Thlangra, Hnam, various types of Êm, etc. For protection of local handloom products registration of GI is being initiated, Art & Culture Department was appointed as Nodal Department.

Various development projects by the state like Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub at Thenzawl, Marketing Infrastructure Development in City Town & Villages, Skill Development Programmes, Upgradation of MDTC, Zemabawk, Construction of Aizawl City Centre at New Market, Procurement of Hand Sewing Machine and Carpentry Tools for promotion of Entrepreneurs and Ease of Doing Business were taken up during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

**(vii) Food Processing:**

Horticulture crops like orange, banana, papaya, ginger, Mizo chili, cabbage, chow-chow (squash), etc. are the major crops of the State. Horticulture crops are grown in an area of 1.50 lakh Ha and the production has touched 12.48 lakh MT. However, investment in fruit processing is very less in the State, both in Government as well as private sector, as a consequence of which, linkages between productions, post-harvest processing and value addition have largely remained weak. Passion fruit Juice Concentrate plant has been established at Chhingchhip in Serchhip district with a capacity of 2.5 MT per hour. Godrej Agro-Vet in Kolasib district of the State has established one oil palm processing mill. Similarly, Reiek Turmeric cluster has also established a turmeric-processing unit. CSIR has recently established a ginger washing, slicer and drying unit in Aizawl district. The

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), Govt. of India, has notified food parks, which includes mega food parks for promotion of food processing industries in the state. The Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., at Khamrang Village in Aizawl district with a total project cost of Rs.75.20 crore was approved by MOFI, GOI. The Zoram Mega Food Park has a Central Processing Centre (CPC) located at Khamrang in Aizawl district, supported by three Primary Processing Centers (PPCS) at Thenzawl, Champhai & Lunglei in the state, which will provide treating, sorting, grading & packaging facilities, etc. The PPCS are supported by Farm Level Collection Centres (CCs), which will be located in the primary production areas, which will ensure procurement of raw material from farmers at competitive and remunerative prices.

Gol/RBI has established a fund for development of food processing sector in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore. Loans from this fund will be extended to Public and Private sector for infrastructure works in designated food park as well as for setting up food processing units in designated food parks notified by Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The major objective of the Fund is to provide affordable credit to food processing units in Designated Food Parks (DFPS). But at present, due to lack of basic infrastructure like power, drainage, approach roads etc in the Designated Food parks, no food processing units is established so far. The State Govt. has to create necessary infrastructure so that entrepreneurs can take the benefit from the Fund for establishment of food processing units in the designated Food Parks. The GoI has also launched another flagship "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) (Scheme for Agro Processing and Development of Agro Processing Centres) with an allocation of Rs.6,000 crore with 50% of subsidy on eligible project cost. PM Kisan SAMPADA Yojana is a comprehensive package which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Under the scheme, Mizoram has been allotted 03 units for providing subsidy during 2018-19.

## **2. Government sponsored Schemes**

### **(i) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**

PMKSY has been conceived by amalgamating ongoing schemes viz., Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation(MOWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture andCooperation (DAC). The scheme is implemented by Ministries of Agriculture Water Resources andRural Development, Ministry of Rural Development is to mainly undertake rain water conservationconstruction of farm pond, water harvesting structures, small check dams and contour bunding etc. MOWR, RD & GR, is to undertake various measures for creation of assured irrigation sourceconstruction of division canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including developmentof water distribution systems. Ministry of Agriculture will promote efficient water conveyance andprecision water application devices like drips, sprinkles, pivots, rain-guns in the farm "(JalSinchan)", construction of micro-irrigation structures to supplement source creation activitiesextension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation and agronomic measures. InMizoram, the Agriculture Department and Irrigation & Water Resources Departments areimplementing various schemes under PMKSY.

### **(ii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**

The schemeaims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers withconsumers and to support development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds,certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brandbuilding initiatives. The scheme is under implementation in six districts of the State.

### **(iii) MIDH (Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture)/HorticultureMission for North-East Himalayan States (HMNEH)**

MIDH is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tubercrops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. While Government of India (GoI) contributes 85% of total outlay for developmental programmes in all the states except the states in North East and Himalayas, 15% share is contributed by the State Governments. In case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GoI contribution is 90% and another 10% by the State. The Horticulture Dept. of the State is nodal department and implementing various schemes in the State. During 2016-17, more than 1770 Ha area has been covered under Area Expansion Scheme of fruits, vegetables, flowers and spices. Protected cultivation covered more than 17,00,00 sq.m. enabling cultivation of flowers and vegetables throughout the season. For provision of irrigation to the crops 5 community water tanks and 157 individual water tanks have been constructed. Rejuvenation of 1600 Ha of existing orchards was also successfully completed during the same year.

**(iv) National Livestock Mission (NLM)**

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) has commenced from 2014-15. The Mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. The Mission will cover everything germane to improvement of livestock productivity and support projects and initiatives required for that purpose subject. This Mission is formulated with the objective of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder. NLM is implemented in the State by Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department. Financing of Piggery is the major activity followed by dairy and poultry development.

**(v) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries:**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has accordingly restructured the scheme by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of Blue Revolution. The restructured scheme provides focused development and management of fisheries, covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, and marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, marine culture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

The restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries formulated at a total Central outlay of 3000 crore for five years has the following components:

- a) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities,
- b) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture,
- c) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations,
- d) Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector,
- e) Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector and
- f) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions.
- g) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishers

**(vi) Restructured Bamboo Mission**

Since 2006, Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department has been implementing NABM funded under Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for development of bamboo forests and other related activities for processing, marketing of bamboo and its products. Under NABM, bamboo plantation has been raised so far over 37,701 Ha in forest area, 19,800 Ha in non-forest area. Further enrichment of existing bamboo forests has been done over 7,368 Ha. Other related activities are, raising of nursery, processing and marketing bamboo, supports to handicraft clusters, trade fairs etc. Besides, the Bamboo Value Addition Centre has been established at Lengpui. During the year 2016-17 and amount of Rs.4165.58 lakh was released, an amount of Rs.311.58 lakh has been allocated for 2017-18. GoI has re-launched National Bamboo Mission with an outlay of Rs.1290 crore for a period of 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20) with a focus on complete value chain. Through NBM contributed

significantly towards enhancing bamboo areas both in forest and non-forest areas, the main weakness of the scheme had been the absence of a linkage between the producers (farmers) and the industry and a strong value addition component. Hence the emphasis now will be on propagation of quality plantations of bamboo of the required species, product, development and value addition including primary processing and treatment, micro, small & medium enterprises as well as high value products, markets, and skill development, thus ensuring a complete value chain for growth of the bamboo sector to boost bamboo industry which would also have a ripple effect on rural economy. Primary processing units specializing in specific steps of pre-product processing would be established near areas of bamboo production. These units would converge into bigger units doing secondary processing, which would, in turn, converge into industries, both MSME and high end, making finished products.

**(vii) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) now called PMSKY Watershed component)**

The main objectives of IWMP/PMSKY (Watershed component) are to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, while at the same time, providing sustainable livelihood options to the people residing in the watershed area. The expected outcomes are prevention of soil run off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting, recharging of the ground water table, multi-cropping and introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area. This programme is expected to boost productivity and income of rural households. The project costs are to be shared between the Centre and the State on 90:10 ratio. IWMP/PMKSY is being implemented by Rural Development Dept. in the State.

**(viii) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)**

The main objective of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is similar to that of the SGSY. A systematic review of SGSY has brought into focus certain shortcomings and the impact is not found to be that significant. In this background the Central Government has approved the restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The scheme is being implemented in a mission mode across the country. In Mizoram, NRLM is implemented through MzSRLM headed by State Mission Director.

**(ix) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G)**

The objective of PMAY-G is to provide financial assistance for construction and upgradation of houses to rural households living below the Poverty Line. The Scheme aims to provide the basic requirements of functional space for a family that is, a 'core house' or a 'starter house. While it provides essential dwelling space in a limited area it is complete in all respects, including a toilet. Such a house lends itself to expansion and development as the family grows or improves its economic status. IAY provides an opportunity for reinventing people as builders and promoting a kind of reverse participation, with Government participating in the indigenous process of the people to house themselves. The quantum of financial assistance provided for construction of a new dwelling unit is Rs.48,500/- which is enhanced to Rs.75,000/- and for upgradation of an existing house is Rs.15,000/- per unit, in hilly/difficult areas. The Centre and the State respectively fund this Scheme on a ratio of 90:10. Out of the physical target of 6,580 units, so far, 165 units have been completed upto 2016-17 both under PMAY-G and IAY new construction in the State.

**(x) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

The objective of this Scheme is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose unemployed adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The most important and distinguishing feature of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA), from employment programmes of the past, is the provision of work on demand by wage-seekers and work provided as their legal right. Most of the previous employment programmes ensured jobs when governments decided to provide work, not when people demanded work. On the contrary, MGNREGA is a demand driven public wage employment programme where works are opened, and jobs offered whenever there is a demand for work. This requires that the implementers

pay very close attention to generating awareness among potential wage-seekers and set up systems that facilitate and rigorously record registration for work, issuance of Job Cards and applications on demand for work. The funding pattern of MGNREGS is 97-585:2.415 between the Centre and the State respectively. The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers is paid by the Central Government. As per data available, in Mizoram out of 3.44 lakh workers 2.53 lakh active workers and of the total expenditure on an average of 71% to 81% has been incurred by the State on Agriculture and Allied to agriculture activities.

#### **(ii) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, Government of India. It is a scheme for providing infrastructure support and development of villages situated along international borders within India. In Mizoram, BADP covers villages under 16 RD Blocks situated along the Indo-Bangladesh Border (316 kms) and Indo-Myanmar Border (502.19 kms) located at 0 km - 20 km from the stated International Border. An allocation of Rs.32.20 crore has been made for the State during 2018-19.

#### **FINANCIAL LITERACY CENTRES :**

- a) Lead District Manager, Aizawl/Saitual&Serchhip
- b) Lead District Manager, Lunglei/Hnahthial
- c) Lead District Manager, Kolasib/ Mamit
- d) Lead District Manager, Champhai/Khawzawl
- e) Lead District Manager, Saiha/Lawngtlai

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE:**

**Power :** Power generation in Mizoram is far below its own requirement (Own Power generation is 52.77MW only as against a peak power demand of more than 201MW (as per 18 Electric Power Survey). However, the State electrification of villages has already been completed. The allocated share of electricity is 133.01MW against the peak demand of 110MW. The AT&C loss is estimated at 17.71 % during 2019-20. Although the State has huge Hydro Electric Power potential (estimated at around 3663MW), only a fraction (2%) of the potential is harnessed at present through Small and Mini Hydrel Projects. Mizoram is also gifted with abundant potential of solar energy. The development of 20MW solar park at Vankal and construction of 2MW Grid connected SPV power plant at Tlungvel projects are underway in the State.

**Transport&Roads :** The State is connected with the rest of India by National Highway (NH-54) which runs through Assam and Meghalaya. The State capital Aizawl is connected by air with Guwahati, Kolkata and Imphal. The total length of all types of roads in Mizoram is 7688Kms. The road density of Mizoram (36.5km/100 sq km.) is much lower than the national average of 129km/100 sqkm. Moreover, roads are narrow and winding through hilly terrains thereby lengthening journey period. Out of the total road network, National Highways covers 1302kms, BRO Roads covers 1046kms and State Roads covers 4731 kms.

**Rail :** Mizoram is connected by Railway at present uptoBairabi, construction of railway line uptoSairang is undergoing which will take some time to complete the project. The connectivity by railway will improve the economic condition of the State immensely once it is open.