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1979 - '80
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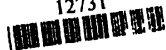
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PREFACE	

The Socio-Economic Review of Mizoram 1979-'80 is the first publication of its kind brought out by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Mizoram.

This publication gives the salient features of the Economy of U.T. of Mizoram and also presents some important Socio-Economic information. The Review covers the period mainly from the Fourth Five Year Plan to the Fifth Plan period.

It is hoped that this Review will be read with interest by Planners, Economists and Research workers and would be of immense use to them for planning, formulation of development programmes as well as research purposes. Suggestions for improvements of this publication are most welcome.

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F. THANGHULHA
Joint Director,
Economics and Statistics,
Mizoram, Aizawl.

Aizawl.
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Socio - Economic Review, 1979 - '80

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCING MIZORAM

Mizoram occupies the North East corner of India, lying between 20°20' and 24°27' N, 92°20' and 93°29' E, and covers an area of 21,087 Square Kms. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the Union Territory. It is bounded on the North by the States of Assam and Manipur, on the East and South by Chin Hills of Burma and on the West by the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangla Desh and the state of Tripura. It is linked with the State of Assam on the North of the Territory.

For administration purposes the Union Territory is divided into three districts namely Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui. Aizawl district is again divided into four Sub-Divisions namely Aizawl (S), Kolasib, Champhai and Mamit, whereas Chhimtuipui and Lunglei districts are divided into three and two Sub-Divisions such as Saiha (S), Lawngtlai, and Chawngte and Lunglei (S) and Tlabung respectively. Each district is in charge of Deputy Commissioner while there is a Sub-divisional Officer in charge of each sub-division. The Territory consists of 2 (two) towns and 740 villages according to the latest information available with us, and is inhabited by 4.5 lakhs

persons with a density of 21 persons per Sq. Km. Under the Constitution of India three District Councils namely Pawl, Lakhher and Chakma District Councils with wide powers for managing the internal affairs of the tribes, their customs, manners, organisation, land rights, primary education etc have been set up from 21. 1. 1972, the day the Mizoram attained U.T. Status.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

The whole Union Territory consists of ranges of hills running North to South in parallel series, separated from one another by narrow valleys with only a very small portion lying in the plains. The hills are very steep and precipitous, more steep on the western sides of the ranges whereas the eastern sides are somewhat gentler.

The general height of these ranges is about 914 metres though here and there are peaks over 1829 metres in height and the Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) in the South rises to a height of 2, 164 metres. The general elevation of the Territory rises towards the East. The sides of the hills are covered with dense forest or bamboo jungle, except in those places where they have been cleared for potato cultivation and apple growing area.

Amidst this jungle covered of hills and narrow valleys, there are a few small plains in the U.T., which are believed to have been formed in beds of silted up lakes. The largest of these plains is Cham-

phai which has a length of about 11. 27 Kms. and the widest part is nearly 4. 83-Kms. across. Now the whole of the plain has been converted into permanent cultivation of rice fields. It is situated on the eastern border of the U.T., and is about 208 Kms from Aizawl. The second largest plain in the Territory is situated at Vanlaiphai (S) about 208 Kms. in the south and is about 10 Kms long and about 0. 80 Kms. in breadth, and the whole of the plain has also been converted into rice fields. There is a plain at Thenzawl about 87 Kms south of Aizawl. Attempt has been made to bring this plain under cultivation.

Besides, attempts have been made to exploit the vast plain area situated at Chamdur in the western part of Chhimtuipui District. The area is covered with thick forest and is being cleared for permanent rice cultivation under N. E. C. Schemes. It is expected that the substantial requirement of rice in Mizoram will be produced if the entire area is cleared and put under cultivation. The most wasteful method of cultivation i. e. jhuming resulting in top soil erosion and annihilation of forest resources is being practised by about 70% of the people living in the U.T. Attempt has therefore been made to put an end to this shifting method of cultivation.

RIVER SYSTEM

There are many rivers in the U.T. but only a few of them are worth mentioning. The most important and useful rivers are the Tlawng (Dhaleswari),

the Tuirial (Sonai) and the Tuivawl which drain the northern portion of the country and eventually fall into the Barak.

The Southern hills are drained by the Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne) on the east, with its tributaries, the Mat, Tuichang, Tiau, and Tuipui; while the Karnaphuli at the mouth of which stands Chittagong (Bangla Desh) with its tributaries the Tuichawng, Kau, De, Phairuang, and the Tuilianpui, form the western drainage system. All the rivers in the U.T. are fed by monsoon rain only. They swell rapidly during the rain and recede shortly after the rain. In winter and dry season the volume of water in the rivers is very small and many rivers are almost dried up. The Tlawng, the Tuirial and the Karnaphuli are navigable throughout the year. Some of these rivers greatly hinder transportation of goods and make the construction of roads costly. Attempt has been made to harness these rivers for developing hydro electrical projects which is urgently required for domestic lighting and development of large, medium, and small scale and cottage industries also.

GEOLOGY

The Mizoram is composed of sandstones and slabs of tertiary age, thrown into long folds. The rocks are a continuation southwards of those forming the Patkoi Range and were probably laid down in the delta. So far no minerals of economic value have been discovered in the Territory. Thin seams of lig-

nite coal have been reported „but the quality and extent of these seams have not been examined

The soil type generally found in the territory is a clayey loam mixed with broken angular shales of varying sizes. Though there is a fair percentage of clay in the soil, the water holding capacity of the soil is very low and due to this the top soil becomes very dry during winter. In the southern portion of the district the soil is more clayey and deeper than that of in the north. Due to the continuous washing away of the top soil by rain water, the soil becomes more and more acidic in nature. But the portions which are lying in the plains are rich alluvial soil.

CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

As a whole the U. T. enjoys a pleasant climate and is neither very hot nor very cold throughout the year. The valleys are unhealthy and during the rains the climate is moist. In the higher ridges it is fairly cool and pleasant even at the hottest season of the year. In March and April, violent storms from the northwest sweep over the U.T. marking the beginning of summer. Spring generally starts from the end of February and lasts till the middle of April. By the month of April and May, it is usually hot. There is ample rainfall during summer season and the average rainfall in m.m. at each of the recording centre was as follows ;—

1. Aizawl	2,089	during 62 years
2. Sairang	2,483	during 56 years
3. Kolasib	2,732	during 44 years
4. Sialsuk	2,176	during 44 years
5. Champhai ...	1,954	during 55 years
6. Lunglei ..	3,506	during 60 years
7. Serkawn	3,308	during 18 years
8. Tlabung	2,716	during 59 years

(SOURCE 1961 CENSUS)

In autumn rains become scanty and the temperature is usually between 25. 4°C. and 18. 7°C. In winter the temperature is usually between 11. 8°C. and 24. 7°C. There is little or no rain during winter.

VEGETATION

The sides of the hills are covered with forest or bamboo jungles. Rainfall and temperature of the whole U. T are most suitable for trees, plants and bamboos. The cycle of 'Mautam' (bamboo flowering) set in during the year 1959 and all bamboos died. But the natural appearance of the hillsides is restored with the reappearance of young bamboo and plants in recent years.

FAUNA

Wild animals which used to be numerous in the past are becoming very scarce now due to devastation of forest, the home of wildlife, and indiscri-

minate killing of wild animals by hunters. A few herds of elephant, a few tigers, leopards and bears are to be seen in the western part of the U.T. where population is thin and forests are a bit thick, whereas animals like mithuns, bisons etc. which are said to be common in the territory are no longer to be seen. Wild-dogs are very common, and bears of different varieties are also found and reported attacks on human-being by wild bears are often received in the U. T. of Mizoram. Even game birds are also becoming scarce. A few that are still to be seen in the less populated areas include the jungle fowls, horn-bills, pheasants, doves, and pigeons. So wild life of all kinds has been sadly depleted in the U.T. while the wild goats still manage to survive on the ridges of the steepest hills.

Fishes are also becoming very scarce mainly due to using of explosive materials and poisons for fishing purposes in the Territory and the Government machinery has been compelled to take appropriate action to put an end to this sort of uneconomic and destructive methods adopted by some people.

FOREST

While Mizoram was one of the districts of Assam State there was no Reserved Forest in the district except the Inner Line Forest Reserve which was about 217 Square Miles. The management of this forest rested with the State Forest Department. All other forests areas were taken over by the Dis-

trict Council in 1956. As per the information available the following are the Forest Reserve in Mizoram.

Year	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total
1934	217 Sq.m	12 Sq.m	7559 Sq.m	7,788 Sq.m
1961	217 Sq.m	12 Sq.m	7559 Sq m	7,788 Sq m
1972-73	217 Sq.m	396 Sq.m (b)	500 Sq.m	
	1990 Sq.m (a)		362 Sq.m (c)	
			5,178 Sq.m (d)	
			(including village reserves road side reserves)	

(a) Forest Reserve under defunct District Council

(b) Safety and Supply reserve

(c) Roadside Reserve

(d) Tut-Langkaih protected forest

The following are the Forest Reserves in Aizawl and Lunglei Districts as on September - 1979. The information in respect of Forest reserves under the three District Councils of Chhimtuipui District is not available.

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Aizawl Dist.	Lunglei Dist	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Protected reserve Forest	Sq.Km	1,300.00	N. A.	1,300.00
2.	Reverine reserve	"	3,891.04	432.96	4,323.00
3.	Innerline reserve	"	559.86	N. A.	559.86
4.	Roadside reserve	"	362.00	N. A.	362.00
5.	Tlawngbnar reserve	"	NIL	10.36	10.36
6.	Wildlife Sanctuary	"	572.00	N. A.	572.00
7.	Station reserve	"	NIL	15.90	15.90
8.	Unclass forest	"	3,470.00	2,436.00	5,906.00

Tree and bamboo forests have gradually lost their existence owing to large scale shifting cultivation practised for centuries. Even the high forest produce yielding places have now been clothed with low vegetable herbs and shrubs.

As a matter of fact forest development is a matter of long term planning. The subject will be taken up later in detail.

LAKE

There are only few lakes in the whole U.T. of Mizoram. The three largest lakes are Palak, Tamdil and Kungdit. Most of the lakes are situated in high altitude. Except Tamdil which is about 100 Kms from Aizawl, these lakes have not yet been developed for effective economic use. The Tamdil lake has now

been developed and created as the most important and productive fish pond managed by Government of Mizoram.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The Mizos belong to the Mongolian race. They seem to have settled at first in the Shan State of Burma. Two of the tribes, the Lushai and the Hmars, left Burma and moved westwards into India. They then occupied the Lushai Hills.

During the British administration, the Mizos raided British territories and even attacked fortified positions. The British army moved against the Mizo and occupied their territory. It was annexed to British India in 1891. In 1898, the entire Mizo territory was formed into the Lushai Hills District and made a part of Assam. Although the Mizos were subjugated, the British did not interfere with their internal administration. The Mizo Chiefs carried on the day-to-day administration in the traditional manner.

With independence, Mizoram became a District of Assam. The Government of Assam, for no apparent reason, seemed to neglect the area. While Assam worked out plans for the development of other parts of Assam, Mizoram was left out in the cold. The intelligentsia of the Mizos including public leaders felt that it was a bad bargain for them to remain in Assam.

As dissatisfaction against the Government was mounting, the terrible famine called "Mautam Famine" of 1959 descended upon them. The famine was caused by the gregarious flowering of bamboos which occurred at intervals of 50 years. When bamboos flower and bear fruits the rats feed themselves on the seeds, and multiply at incredible rates. They destroy all crops, thus causing famine. Here it may be mentioned that the Mizoram was always self-sufficient in foodstuff that no import of rice was made prior to Mautam Famine in 1959.

The (1959) famine set a blaze the smouldering fires of discontent. A section of the Mizos (MNF) broke out into open rebellion in the month of March 1966. The Indian Army marched into Mizoram to suppress the rebellion. The measures adopted to put down the rebellion proved traumatic as far as Mizos are concerned. The Group Village System enforced by the Indian Army turned out to be particularly disastrous. Under this Grouping System, the Mizos were forced out of their ancestral dwelling places and made to live in larger villages along the main trunk road. The villagers were to report every night to the Group Village because a night curfew was prevailing throughout Mizoram. The serious consequence was that the Mizos could not properly attend to their farm works as most of the farms were too far away. This was the main cause that led to the economic crisis during the years preceding the year the rebellion broke out.

The amenities provided in the Group Villages were also quite inadequate with the result that they soon degenerated into slum areas. In all these Group Centres, Administrative Officers have been posted to look after the administrative affairs and also to execute the development schemes launched by the Government with the help of elected members of Village Council.

Mizoram or the erstwhile Mizo District was one of the districts of Assam till 21st January, 1972. On the 21st day of January, 1972 Mizoram attained the status of a Union Territory. Though the conversion of Mizoram into a U. T. in 1972 did much to assuage to the Mizo, insurgency continued.

A Chief Commissioner was appointed on that day as the Administrator of the Union Territory. With the attainment of U. T. the District Council which started functioning in April, 1952 and a Pawi and Lakher Regional Council which was also created for the area inhabited mostly by Pawi & Lakher were abolished, and three new District Councils namely Pawi District Council, Lakher District Council and Chakma District Council have been created for the areas largely inhabited by Pawi, Lakher and Chakma respectively in the southern and south western part of Mizoram.

The Mizoram has a single chamber legislature consisting 33 members. The first popular Ministry comprising Chief Minister, 4 Ministers which started functioning in May, 1972 had completed its 5 years term. On the expiry of the term of the first Ministry

the President's Rule was promulgated which lasted one year. The Second Ministry formed by People's Conference started its function in June, 1978 but after 5 months President's Rule was again imposed due to break-away of some Assembly members from the party in power. The third General Assembly Election was held in the month of April, 1979 and the present Ministry which is the third in the series was formed in the month of May, 1979.

The village administration which was headed by Chief with the assistance of Elders (Upas) was taken over by Village Council after the Chieftainship was abolished in 1955. The Union Territory of Mizoram composes of 3 Districts, which is again administratively divided into 9 sub-divisions. In the whole Territory 20 Development Blocks were created and started functioning from the year 1974

A district-wise list of Sub-divisions, District Councils and Community Development Blocks is presented in the following table.

Table I.

Sl. No	District	Sub-Division	C. D. Blocks	District Council	No. of Village Councils
1	2	3	4	5	6
1:	Aizawl	4	12	Nil	128
2:	Lunglei	2	4	Nil	36
3:	Chamtaipul	3	4	3	113

Table II.
(The Administrative Sub-divisions in Mizoram)

Sl, No	Name of Sub-Divisions	Name of the headquarter	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Aizawl Sadar	Aizawl	Aizawl
2.	Champhai	Champhai	Aizawl
3.	Mamit	Mamit	Aizawl
4.	Kolasib	Kolasib	Aizawl
5.	Lunglei Sadar	Lunglei	Lunglei
6.	Tlabung	Tlabung	Lunglei
7.	Saiha Sadar	Saiha	Chhimituipui
8.	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	Chhimituipui
9.	Chawngte	Chawngte	Chhimituipui

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

THE PEOPLE : The term Mizos is collective, comprising various tribes like the Lushai, Pawi, Mara, Chakma, Tuikuk, Pang, Hmar, Kuki etc. The Mizos came under the influence of British Christian Missionaries in the nineteenth Century. Most of the Mizos became Christians. One of the most beneficial results of Missionary activity was the spread of education. The Mizos are the second most literate tribes in India. The percentage of literacy in Urban area is about 75 p.c. as on 1st January, 1979, whereas the percentage of rural literacy is about 64 p.c.

The Mizo language had no script of its own. The Missionaries introduced the Roman script for Mizo language and started teaching English also. Some of the tribes are more educated than the others, and some tribes on border areas like Chakma and Rieng are comparatively backward and the majority of them are Buddhist and speak Bengali.

The Mizos are a distinct Unit linguistically, culturally, ethonologically and in many other respects. They are a dedicated people bent on preserving and consolidating their identity and religion. The whole Territory is tribal area, and the tribal population comes to 94. 25 p. c. of the total population (1971 Census).

Table III. Area, Population, as on 1. 1. 1979

Sl. No.	District	Area (Sq.Km)	Population	Density of population	Head-quarters
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aizawl	12,592	3,10,656	24.67	Aizawl
2.	Lunglei	4,538	76,305	16.81	Lunglei
3.	Chhimituipui	3,957	51,636	13.04	Saiha
Total :		21,087	4,38,597	20.79	

Out of the total population of 4,38,597, 3,76,903 or 85.93 p.c. live in the rural areas and the urban population is only 14.07 p.c. of the total population.

As per 1951 Census the Scheduled Caste total population was 172 and it was reduced to 5 only in 1961. In 1971 Census the Scheduled Caste population showed an upward trend totalling 82 only.

The 1971 Census listed 13 Scheduled Tribes in Mizoram, and the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes is prepared and presented in the Table IV below.

Table IV. Distribution of Scheduled Tribes population according to Principal Tribes in Mizoram 1951 & 1971 (Bilingualism)

Sl. No.	Principal Tribes	Population (Scheduled Tribe)		
		1951 Census Population	1971 Census Population	P.C to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	1,15,721	2,41,979	72.79
2.	Chakma	114,35	22,393	6.74
3.	Any Kuki Tribes	11,677*	7,510	2.26
4.	Lakher	6,350	12,870	3.87
5.	Pawi	10,409	20,441	6.15
6.	Hmar	3,119*	7,850	2.36
7.	Khasi & Jaintia	18	217	0.07
8.	Garo	7	22	0.01
9.	Kachari	2	2	-nil-
10.	Naga	9	14	-do-
11.	Mikir	—	1	-do-
12.	Riang ...	N. A	9,828	2.96
		2,58,787	3,13,299	94.25

*1961 figure as 1951 figure is not available.

As the medium of instruction in Primary Schools is Lushai, most of the tribes can speak Lushai, though most of the tribes speak their own languages. The popular link language amongst the tribes is Lushai, whereas English is the official language.

As per 1971 Census Scheduled Caste people are concentrated in Aizawl Town, whereas most of the Pawi, Lakher, Chakma, Kiang, Pang and Bawm tribes are living in the south and western parts of the Territory.

URBAN

Aizawl was treated as town for the first time in 1951 Census and has been continued as Town in 1961 Census and its population in these two censuses were 6,950 and 14,257 respectively. However, in 1971 Census two towns i.e. Aizawl (31,740 population) and Lunglei (6,019 population) were classified as Urban areas. The Urban population in 1971 constituted 11.35 p.c. of the total population. The p.c. increase of Aizawl Town population over the decade (1961-1971) was 122.62. As per 1979 Urban Census conducted by the Department of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Mizoram, the population of Aizawl and Lunglei towns excluding Security personnel as on 1st January 1979 are 53,329 and 8,365 respectively and the respective percent increase over the last 8 years are 58.01 and 26.22 only.

RURAL

As mentioned earlier, only Aizawl and Lunglei towns were classified as Urban areas in 1971 Census and the rest of the whole area of U. T. of Mizoram were classified as Rural. The Urban and Rural areas as per 1971 Census were 21.39 Sq. Kms and 21,065, 61 Sq.Kms respectively. In 1979 about 3,76,903 people i.e. 85.93 p.c. live in the rural areas. The total inhabited villages in 1971 Census were 229 only.

In 1979 the number of inhabited villages has gone upto about 740 with the creation of 511 new villages (Thlawhbawk) mainly for the purpose of Jhumming. These new villages are under the administrative control of the respective Village Council Presidents of the Group Centres to which they belong. The Government of Mizoram has taken necessary step to recognise some of these villages as administrative unit to be vested with Village Council machinery.

Classification of the villages by population as per 1971 Census is given below :—

Table V. Classification of Village by population as per 1971 Census.

Sl No	Villages Classification	No. of Villages	Total Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Villages with population from 6,000—6,999	1	6.839
2.	Villages with population from 5,000—5,999	2	10.999

Sl No,	Villages Classification	No, of Villages	Total Population
1	2	3	4
3.	Villages with population from 4,000—4,999	7	31,040
4.	Villages with population from 3 000—3,999	13	44,335
5.	Villages with population from 2,000—2,999	34	84,688
6.	Villages with population from 1,500—2,999	21	36,276
7.	Villages with population from 1,000—1,499	28	34,549
8.	Villages with population from 0—(999—)	123	45,905
Total :—		229	2,94,631

It is seen that the number of small sized Villages is more in Chhimtuipui District where village grouping system was not fully adopted by the Indian Army. The formation of small village is in fact conducive to the successful operation of cultivation, i.e. jhuming as the farmers can fully attend to their jhuming in the nearby village site. As jhuming is practised by about 75% of the total population, the economy of Mizoram can be described as rural based economy.

Until and unless we improve the economic condition of the rural people there cannot be any balanced economic development in Mizoram. It is, there-

some, essential to formulate plan policy and programme so as to achieve the upliftment of rural economy of Mizoram. It is a high time to devise ways and means to attain this important objective as soon as possible.

But the small sized villages on the other hand do not allow the development plan schemes, like setting up of Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Roads, implementation of large scale Water Projects to be executed as the benefits to be accrued from such costly schemes will be reaped by very few people. The benefits from big projects may not therefore justify Plants and Machineries etc. It will, therefore, be very difficult on the part of the Government to build up the inputs- packets in order to release forces of economic growth. Though the communication net work has been greatly improved after the outbreak of disturbance in 1966, it is still impossible to link many small villages because the hilly terrain is difficult and the construction of hill roads is very costly. It may take some more years to achieve the desired balanced economic and social growth unless all the far-flung villages are connected by all weather Jeepable road at least in the immediate future.

POPULATION GROWTH

The decadal population growth rates in Mizoram during the last 70 years were not uniform. Since 1911 the decadal growth rate was steadily rising from 10.64 p.c. in 1911 till it reached 35.61 p.c. in 1961, whereas in 1971 the decennial growth rate

dropped down to 24.93 p.c. The Comparatively low decennial population growth rate in 1971 Census was due to one or two apparent reasons. Firstly many of those who were counted in 1961 Census left Mizoram for the neighbouring states and the underground at the time of census taking of 1971 Census. Secondly, some of the villages in the interior and isolated places were left out. It is, therefore, observed that the population growth rate in the 1971 Census was lower than what it would have been.

The Urban and some Sample Villages Surveys conducted by this Department of Economic and Statistics in the years 1974 and 1979 showed that the annual population growth rates in the rural and urban areas are as high as 3.5 p.c. and 3.00 p.c. respectively. If the present population growth rate goes on unchecked, the total population of Mizoram in the coming Census 1981 will be round about 4.6 lakhs. It is also revealed in the population Surveys mentioned earlier that the birth rates in the rural area is about 40.11 and the corresponding figure for the urban area is about 31.56. As per the 1979 Census conducted by this Department, the death rate for urban area of Mizoram is 4.59, whereas the death rate for Sample Villages is 6.41. It is, therefore, revealed that the birth and death rates in rural areas are much higher than that of Urban areas and the reasons for this may be attributed to family planning methods practised by more educated and advanced people of urban areas and also lack of medical faci-

lities at the reach of a vast people living in the rural areas.

Further, the infant mortality rate, which is often considered as an index reflecting the development and the people's attitude towards dignity and value of human life in a country, is very high even in Aizawl Town.

OCCUPATION / WORK PARTICIPATION

In 1961 Census, out of the total population of 2,56,063, about 64,332 males and 61,354 females (1,25,686 persons) were engaged in economic activities and were defined as workers. The work participation rate for total population was 47.23 p.c. and male and female work participation rates were 48.56 p.c. and 45.92 p.c. respectively. In 1971 Census about 45.61 p.c. (1,51, 619 persons) of the total population were reported as workers in Mizoram against the work participation rate of 33.34 p.c. for the country as a whole. Here it is revealed that the p.c. of worker participation rate in 1971 is lower than that of 1961 Census by 1.62 p.c. and this may be due to the conceptual difference of workers in 1961 & 1971 Censuses. The workers were categorised in 9 economic activities and the comparative statement between 1971 and 1961 Censuses is given in the following table.

**Table. VI Industrial Categories of population in
Mizoram : 1961 & 1971**

Sl. No.	Industrial Categories	No. & P.C of Workers			
		1961 P. C.		1971 P. C.	
		No.	P, C,	No,	P, C,
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cultivator	1,09,518	87.14	1,26,652	83.53
2.	Agril. Labourers	33	0.03	558	0.37
3.	Mining, quarrying, Livestock, forestry fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards & allied activities	535	0.43	421	0.28
4	In Household indus- try, manufacturing, processing, servicing repairs	5,656	4.50	488	0.32
5.	Manufacturing other than household indus- tries	984	0.78	272	0.18
6.	Construction	459	0.39	1,903	1.25
7.	Trade & Commerce	998	0.79	1631	1.07
8.	Transport, Storage & Communication	742	0.59	832	0.55
9.	Other Services	6,725	5.35	18,862	12.44
Total :—(1—9 Cate)		1,25,686	100.00	1,51,619	100.00

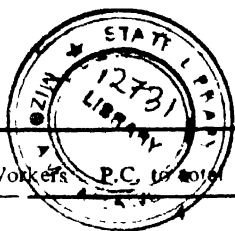
The Comparative Statement made in the above Table VI shows that the percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture and its allied, household industries,

industries other than household industries & Transport & Communication are declining, whereas the p.c. of workers engaged in construction, Trade & Commerce, and other Services are on the substantially increase in 1971 Census. The highest percentage increase is recorded in other services category, the difference being 7.09 p.c.

The Socio Economic Survey covering the rural areas of Mizoram was conducted by Department of Economics and Statistics, Mizoram in 1978 to study the Socio-Economic condition prevailing in those areas. The Information relating to workers engaged in various economic activities as their main occupation were collected and presented below :—

Table VII. Workers by Economic Activities in Rural areas in 1978.

Sl. No.	Main activities	No. of Workers	P.C. to total workers
1	2	3	4
(I) AGRICULTURE			
(a)	Jhuming	1,22,601	76.19
(b)	Wet Rice Cultivation	14,484	9.00
(c)	Horticulture	1,176	0.73
(d)	Cattle farming	399	0.25
(e)	Poultry & Pig farming	156	0.10
(II)	CONSTRUCTION	11,467	7.09
(III)	TRADE & COMMERCE	2,366	1.47



Sl. No.	Main activities	No. of Workers	P.C. to total workers
1	2	3	

(IV) SMALL SCALE &

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES 556 0.35

(V) OTHER SERVICES 7 756 4.82

Total :—	1,60,901	100.00
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The above table showed that the economic activities of the rural people was still dominated by agriculture and its allied pursuits. As many as 85.19 p.c. of the workers were engaged in this activity and 4.82 p.c. of the population were engaged in other services. The workers engaged in construction of roads & buildings etc. were comparatively high due to heavy investment in construction works during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

The Economic Census, as a part of All India Programme, was undertaken during the month of November, 1977, in the U.T. of Mizoram and provisional results based on quick manual tabulation was released. This Census ascertained the structure, nature of activities. These activities included mining and quarrying, manufacture and repair services, trade, construction, transport, financing and services. The Census, however, did not cover own-account enterprises utilising family labour. The Census, therefore, took into account only those non agricultural establishments which employed one or more hired workers on a regular basis.

According to the provisional results of the census there were 2,859 non-agricultural establishments with one or more hired workers, and the number of persons usually working in these establishments was 20,864 of whom 19,339 were hired workers. The share of rural areas as percentage of total establishments and workers were 61.94 and 45.48 respectively; and the p.c. of hired worker to the total rural workers was 45.44.

The number of establishments and workers both in the rural and urban areas are presented district-wise in the following Table.

Table VIII

Sl. No.	District	Establishment		Usually employed		Hired workers	
		No	PC	No	PC	No	PC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	AIZAWI.						
	(a) Rural	1,102	62.23	5,803	61.15	5,317	60.51
	(b) Urban	872	80.15	9,723	85.45	9,046	85.73
2	IUNGLEI						
	(a) Rural	345	19.48	1,549	16.32	1,404	15.98
	(b) Urban	216	19.85	1,651	14.52	1,506	14.27
3.	CHHIMTUIPUI						
	(a) Rural	324	18.29	2,118	22.53	2,066	23.51
	(b) Urban	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	MIZORAM						
	(a) Rural	1,771	100.00	9,490	100.00	8,787	100.00
	(b) Urban	1,088	100.00	11,374	100.00	10,552	100.00
	MIZORAM A&B	8,259	10,000	20,864	10,000	19,339	10,000

Out of the total 2,859 establishments, 2,483 or 86.8 p.c. establishments were operated away from the premises in which the owners/employers reside and the premises in which the owners reside, whereas 376 establishments or 13.2 p.c. were operated without any premises at all. Most of the establishments engaged in Transport, construction, and mining & quarrying were operated without any premises.

LABOUR FORCE :— Since information on labour force aspects of population is important, particularly in the context of economic planning, attempts has been made to make measurement of labour force of Mizoram, and also to classify the population into two broad groups, namely 'labour force' and 'outside labour force'. Those who are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed will constitute the category 'outside labour force'. These will consist of housewife, students, rentiers, pensioners and beggars etc. Though there is no general restriction as such for employing any one, in organised employment in factories, Government services etc. normally there is a stipulation of minimum age. Hence, no restriction is made at the stage of collection of data regarding age, but for the policy purposes the labour force is taken to consist of persons in the age group of 15 to 59. Since children upto the age of 14 are expected to be in schools and in most of the employment, persons are formally retired by the age of 60.

An important source of information on labour force continues to be the decennial population census of India.

1971 Census distribution of population by age group and the population of Mizoram by age groups for the year 1979 is given for the purpose of estimation of labour force in Mizoram.

Table IX

Distribution of population of Mizoram by broad-age groups for the years 1971 & 1979

Sl. No.	Age Group	Total Population	
		1971	1979
1	2	3	4 (Estimated)
1.	All ages	3,32,390	4,38,597
2.	0 - 4	46,168	61,315
3.	5 - 9	50,765	67,454
4.	10 - 14	46,837	62,234
5.	15 - 19	34,233	44,955
6.	20 - 24	30,370	38,813
7.	25 - 29	25,994	36,184
8.	30 - 39	38,984	52,389
9.	40 - 49	26,414	30,830
10.	50 - 59	15,446	24,414
11.	60 & above	17,093	20,009

The above Table shows that about 52 p. c. of the people are in the age groups of 15 — 59 years, which may be roughly taken to constitute the labour force in Mizoram. About 26 p.c. of the total population, who are in the age group of 5 — 14 years may also be taken for school going children.

Another important source of information on labour force characteristics is the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Directorate General of Employment & Training. Under the EMI, data on employment is available in respect of the entire public sector and large non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.

The Employment Exchanges of Mizoram also provide information on the number of job seekers registered with them, but this has got a number of limitations, since not all unemployed registered nor all registrants are unemployed but still this is the main indicator of the pressure on employment market in the absence of any other sources so far.

The following table gives the details of educated persons registered in employment exchanges in Mizoram as on 31. 3. 76.

Table : X (a)

Educated persons registered in Employment Exchanges in Mizoram as on 31. 3. 76.

Sl. No.	Educational Standard	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Post-Graduate	21	18	3
2.	Graduate	185	147	38
3.	Intermediate or equivalent	184	126	58
4.	Matriculate (H.S.L.C)	1,097	800	297
5.	Class VI to X	1,472	960	512
	TOTAL	2,959	2,051	908

Table X (b)

Persons registered in Employment Exchange Aizawl the capital of the U. T. as on 31. 3. 1980. is as follows :—

Sl Go	Educational Standard	Persons	Male	Female	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M.A.	36	36	-	
2.	M.Sc.	1	1	-	
3.	B.A.	223	217	6	
4.	B.Sc.	7	7	-	
5.	B Com	6	5	1	
6.	P.U.C.	363	283	80	
7.	H.S.L C.	5,400	3,318	2,082	
8.	Under Matric	1,939	1,428	481	
9.	Unskilled	5,464	5,284	180	
10.	Drivers	232	232	-	
11.	EXIT	369	204	165	

As stated above inspite of several liminations of live registers statistics, such as voluntary nature of registration, multiple registrations by some applicants at more than one exchange, presence of registrations by employed persons for better jobs the employment exchange data is one of the most important sources of information on labour source in Mizoram.

Mention may also be made here that information on child labour in urban areas of Aizawl District has been collected in the month of July 1979,

at the instance of Labour Department, Government of Mizoram. According to this recent survey on Child Labour in Urban areas of Aizawl District, 252 children in the ages between 9 to 14 are engaged in various economic activities. Most of them are engaged in domestic service, child care, whereas some are working in restaurants and constructions. The total employers of these 252 children are 233 only

The following table gives the blockwise information on Child Labour in Aizawl Town.

Table : XI

Child Labour Statistics of Aizawl Town as on 20th.
July 1979

Sl.No.	Name of block	No. of employer	No, of children employed		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tlangnuam	1	1	-	1
2.	Mission veng	13	13	8	5
3.	Kulikawn	8	8	4	4
4.	Thakthing	10	11	5	6
5.	Bungkawn	24	27	14	13
6.	Maubawk	14	14	5	9
7.	Khatla	16	19	6	13
8.	Venghlui	16	16	5	11
9.	Republic	10	12	5	7
10.	Bethlehem	10	10	6	4
11.	Tuikual	13	13	1	12
12.	Dawrpui Vengthar	5	5	-	5
13.	Vaivakawn	4	4	4	-
14.	Dawrpui	11	14	2	12

Sl No,	Name of block	No, of employer	No- of children employer		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Sarawn veng	8	9	3	6
16.	Armed veng	12	2	3	9
17.	Chhinga veng	12	12	1	11
18.	Zarkawt	2	5	3	2
19	Chandmary	14	17	1	16
20.	Electric veng	5	5	3	2
21.	Electric Ramthar	4	4	2	2
22.	Ramhlun	4	4	-	4
23.	Bawngkawn	4	4	3	1
24.	Chaltlang	13	13	9	4
TOTAL		233	252	93	159

According to this survey children below the age of 15 also participated in labour force in the Urban areas. It is expected that more children will be in the labour force in the rural areas of Mizoram as their ways of life and living is conducive to child labour.

CHAPTER III

I AGRICULTURE

In Mizoram, Land is the common property of the village and individuals have no separate holdings. Recently, however, lands are being allotted to individuals so as to organise terrace farming and orchard plantations. Agriculture is practically the main occupation in Mizoram. As already pointed out about 85 p.c. of the workers in rural areas are eng-

aged in agricultural activities. The Mizoram is now famous for its fibreless ginger, although other cash crops like mustard, sesamum, chillies etc. are also grown.

Since the cultivation method - jhuming is very primitive and also unproductive, the Government of Mizoram is now trying to induct the peasants to change over to better technique and advanced method of cultivation. The permanent system of cultivation like terraced plots on hillsides is being encouraged and practised. There are also schemes to grow plantation crops like rubber, coffee, tea etc.

Paddy is the chief food crop, followed by maize. They are grown on the slopes of the hills. One of the chief constraints in increasing agricultural production is lack of irrigational facilities. Only 1.7 percent of the total cultivated area is irrigated as against an average of 20.6 percent for the whole of India.

Now the cultivators are made aware of the most unscientific, and wasteful method of cultivation i.e. jhuming, that all the flat lands available in Mizoram are proposed to be reclaimed for permanent cultivation. It has been estimated that only 50 p.c. of the food requirement of Mizoram is produced in Mizoram with the gradually decrease of jhum cycle which is about 4 years only.

In 1976 the Economics & Statistics Department Govt of Mizoram conducted a survey on some major crops cultivation and the final report on the survey revealed the following information.

Table XII : The area under major crops grown in Mizoram district wise - 1976

Sl. No.	Name of crop	District	No of fami- lies having the crop	Area unde crop (their acres
1	2	3	4	5
1.	W.R.C. (Wet Rice Cultivation)	Aizawl	5,948	8,241.47
		Lunglei	1,201	1,265.28
		Chhimtuipui	1,015	1,147.37
TOTAL :		Mizoram	8,164	10,654.12
2.	H.T.C. (hill ter- race cultivation) (Rice)	Aizawl	728	381.23
		Lunglei	91	82.66
		Chhimtuipui	77	73.50
TOTAL :		Mizoram	896	537.39
3.	Ginger	Aizawl	2,244	1,539.60
		Lunglei	139	175.05
		Chhimtuipui	68	28.69
TOTAL :		Mizoram	2,451	1,743.34
4.	Pineapple	Aizawl	1,155	838.47
		Lunglei	390	471.60
		Chhimtuipui	233	390.36
TOTAL :		Mizoram	1,178	1,700.43
5.	Sugar cane	Aizawl	2,522	5,122.67
		Lunglei	428	615.76
		Chhimtuipui	409	790.65
TOTAL :		Mizoram	3,359	6,529.08

5. Orange	Aizawl	1,306	3,57,578	No.
	Lunglei	372	58,990	Nos
	Chhimtuipui	149	25,886	Nos
TOTAL :		Mizoram	1,827	4,40,454

The above table presents the position of Wet Rice Cultivation in Mizoram. Out of 408 villages covered in the survey, Wet Rice Cultivation was practised by 8,164 households in 304 villages. The area owned and the area under currently cultivated by the households were 12,365.81 hectares and 4,312.98 hectares respectively. In Aizawl district the average area owned by each family was 2.48 hect and only 35.80 p.c. of the total area owned by the households was reclaimed and was under crop in 1975. It, therefore, appears that 64.20 per cent of the total area owned for L. R. C. is yet to be reclaimed for W. R. C. In Lunglei and Chhimtuipui Districts 30.00 p.c. and 35.27 p.c. respectively of the total area owned were under crop in 1975.

If the remaining portion of the area i.e. 8,052 hectares is made fit or reclaimed for W. R. C. the production figure of rice under W. R. C. which was only 56,806 qtls in term of paddy may be raised substantially. It is, therefore, urgently necessary on the part of the cultivators concerned to reclaim the area owned by them with the helps of financial grant given by the Government for the purpose. As pointed out earlier Hill Terrace Cultivation is being earnestly encouraged by the Government of Mizoram.

In 1976 about 58 villages involving 896 families were taking up Hill Terrace Cultivation in the whole U.T. of Mizoram. The total area owned and the areas under crop during 1975 were 1,099.77 hectares and 217.47 hectares respectively i. e. only 19.77 p.c. of the total area to be reclaimed was completed and under crop in 1975.

Some of the major achievements made by the Agriculture Departments since Mizoram attains the U.T. status and the steps being taken to increase food production are given below :—

1 Agriculture Research :— The Scheme has been taken up since 1972, and the Department had spent Rs. 11.96 lakhs during 1974—78 for construction of 23 buildings with main office laboratory. The Scheme envisages conducting fundamental research on different aspects of agriculture. The second phase i.e. adaptation of research findings will be carried out in the Government farm and farmers' field. The other works completed under the Scheme during Fifth Plan period consists of (i) 30 hect. of land development (ii) purchase of a two generating sets (iii) construction of 2 kms of road.

2. Agriculture Education :— Under this Scheme 37 trainees were deputed for diploma course while the same number of students were maintained during the years 1974—78. Besides 19 persons were trained and 20 persons were maintained in B. Sc. Agri Course during 1974—78. In addition to this 20 persons are proposed to be trained in M.Sc Agri. course

Course and depute 100 employees in In Service Training.

3. Resettlement of Agri/families :— About 30,000 jhuming families are proposed to be settled on permanent cultivation during the 6th Plan period

4. Agriculture Information :— In order to educate the farmers to use the modern and advanced technique of cultivation and to adapt themselves to the productive method of cultivation, the Agriculture Information Scheme is being executed. Daily broadcast on agricultural matter through A.I.R., is being done. The expenditure during the years 1974—78 amounted to Rs 9.27 lakhs.

5. Demonstration : A sum of Rs 46.62 lakhs was spent during the years 1974-78. About 904 demonstrations were taken up on different crops or cultivation, about 376 M T. of seeds were supplied for demonstration purpose and 19,880 small agricultural tools and implements were supplied during the 5th Plan period. Fertilizers and soil measuring about 8.40 M.T. was purchased and about 250 plant protection equipments and 15 M.T. of pesticides, weedicides were purchased. The Scheme will be continued during 6th Plan period.

6. Cereal Crop Development : A sum of Rs. 3.93 lakhs was spent during the years 1974—78 under the scheme. In order to meet the foodgrain requirement of Mizoram it is proposed to bring more land under Wet Rice Cultivation and Terrace cultivation. It is, therefore, expected to produce about 79,

900 M.T. of rice by the end of 1982—83 by reclaiming 1,15,000 hectares of valley bottom land, and 28,500 hect of hill terraced land.

7. Agricultural Seed Farm : During the years 1974—78 two seed farms were established and 2 District seed farms were maintained, 20 hect of land was brought under cultivation and 40 hect of terrace and bund were constructed. The scheme is purposed to be continued in 6th. Five Year Plan.

8. Fertilizer Distribution : An amount of Rs. 12.07 lakhs was spent under this Scheme during the 5th Five Year Plan. About 1.5% of total cultivable areas was under application of fertilizers upto 1978—79. During 6th Plan period it is aimed at bringing 2 lakhs hect of land under different crops i.e 5% of the land under application of fertilizers.

9. Plant Protection : An amount of Rs 15.12 lakhs was spent during the years 1974—78. During the 6th Plan period it is expected to increase the total geographical area under different crops from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. and it is proposed to distribute sufficient number of plant protection equipments at 50p.c. subsidy.

10. Machineries and Implements : Out of the 5th Plan outlay of Rs 25.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 18.41 lakhs was spent till 1977—78. The Agriculture Department proposes Rs. 28.00 lakhs as 6th plan outlay for implementation of the Scheme. The following machineries and implements were purchased during the years 1974—78 :— (a) 6 Tractors, 4 for

hire purchase and 2 for departmental use (b) 30 power tillers for sale at 50p.c. subsidy (c) 1 bulldozer (d) 100 kodalies, 1,800 shovels, 2,700 jumpers, (e) 3,932 other small implements for sale at 50 p.c. subsidy. During the 6th plan period more agril. machineries and implements are proposed to be purchased for sale at 50p.c. subsidy and departmental use.

11. Pulses Development : It is estimated that about 300 hect. of land in different places are under different pulses. It is now estimated that about 10,000 M.T. of pulses would be required by the end of 6th plan. To achieve this end seeds of 150 M.T. of high yielding variety of pulses will be distributed at 50 p.c. cost subsidy and 100 p.c. transport cost subsidy during the 6th plan period.

12. Potato Development : A first step was taken in 1977—78 to boost up the economy of cultivators by distributing about 15,000 qtls of potato seed of Khuri Joyti both in Rabi and Kharif seasons. Both Rabi and Kharif seasons were successful. Since potato is considered as one of the cash crops and there is high possibility of bringing large area under potato in Mizoram, the 6th plan envisages covering 5,000 families under the Scheme. The harvest of potato in Mizoram in 1978—79 is very good and the local potatoes are available in the local and Aizawl markets at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. About 100 M.N.F. returnees are being rehabilitated under this Scheme during the year 1979—80. The import of potatoes will not be made in the near future if the present growth rate of production of potato is not

disturbed by unfavourable weather conditions etc.

13. Oil Seed Development :— During 5th Plan period about 2.50 M.T. of different oil seeds were supplied to cultivators. The 6th Plan physical target is to supply 180 M.T. of oil seeds and purchase of 100 oil exellers.

14. Horticulture Crops and Plantation .— During the 5th plan period about 100 jhumia families were settled under this Scheme and about 200 hect of land was brought under permanent cultivation, about 30 M.T. of barbed wire were supplied to gardeners, and a substantial quantity of seeds and seedlings of different crops and plants were purchased and distributed to garden colony. The 6th plan envisages settlement of about 7,000 families under the Scheme and also distribution of high quality of planting materials. Cultivation of sugarcane and other commercial crops have achieved great success in almost all places. However, the cultivation scatters all over Mizoram in small parches. Attempt has been made to take up large scale cultivation in suitable areas as the main sustenance of the cultivators.

15. Land Reclamation : About 8.48 thousand hectares of land were reclaimed and about 800 families were benefitted by the scheme during the 5th plan period. The 6th plan envisages reclamation of 33.30 thousand hectares of land and settlement of 15,000 families.

16. Agricultural Marketing : With the increase of different agricultural commodities, the marketing

problem of some commodities like ginger and different fruits like pineapples, orange etc. also increased. Due to absence of well organised marketing facilities in Mizoram the substantial amount of some agricultural produce are being wasted and damaged. The Govt of Mizoram is taking necessary step to make a well organised marketing plan so as to give incentive to the producers during 6th plan period.

17. Mindt Irrigation : A sum of Rs. 84.32 lakhs was spent by the Govt. of Mizoram for the implementation of the Scheme during the years 1974—78. The followings were the achievements made under the Scheme :— (a) Purchase of 30 power pumps (b) construction of 2 tanks (c) irrigation of 520 hect: of land (d) conducting 20 surveys under the lift irrigation scheme. The total area purposed to be irrigated during 6th plan period is 10,000 hectares.

19. Agricultural Loan : Though the Government of Mizoram has been extending financial facility to cultivators for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, implements etc. at subsidy, the poor cultivators cannot afford to purchase essential improved inputs to meet their minimum requirements. It is, therefore, proposed to extend loan facilities to poor cultivators for purchase of fertilizers, implements, seeds, fencing materials etc. during the 6th plan period.

The Government of Mizoram has accorded the highest priority to Agricultural development. The Government has therefore, taken necessary step so

that the people must become self sufficient in food production, including fruits and vegetables. One of the most important approaches adopted by Government of Mizoram to attain self-sufficiency in food production is to locate and develop all the valley bottom lands and the milder slopes for cultivation of various crops — food crops and cash crops. On the mild slopes of the hills plantations of apple, orange, pineapples, etc. and rearing of cattle, goats and sheep can be taken up. The Mizoram is so endowed with great natural blessing that it is for the people to devise ways and means to harness this natural blessing bestowed upon the land and the people. The climatic condition is quite favourable for the successful plantation of almost all important cash crops like ginger, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, coffee, tea etc.

Pineapples are grown in 237 villages by 1,778 households in Mizoram. According to survey of W.R.C. and selected major crops, the total number of pineapples produced during 1975 amounted to 14, 02,684 nos. In Chhingchhip village alone 1,51,440 pineapple fruits were produced during 1975. The greatest producers of sugarcane (gur) in Mizoram are Lailak and Baktawng villages.

II FISHERIES

There are a number of rivers and streams and a few natural lakes which are quite favourable for fishery development in Mizoram. In the past fishes

were quite abundant in these rivers and streams and fishery development was not felt necessary at all. But in recent years the most wasteful and even unlawful methods of fishing have been adopted by some persons that even legal action is being taken to stop such unlawful methods such as bombing, and poisoning.

Table : XIII Fishery Development in Mizoram as on 31. 3. 79

Sl. No.	District	Number of fish farms		Area under pisciculture (in acres)	Estimated annual production (in qtls)
		Private	Govt.		
1	2	3	3 (a)	4	5
1.	Aizawl	1,357	4	2,807	890 00
2.	Lunglei	318	2	300	122.50
3.	Chhimituipui	154	1	198	20 00
TOTAL :		1829	7	3305	1 052.50

Table ; XIV Distribution of Fish Seeds district wise (In No)

Sl. No.	District	Number of Fish Seeds supplied during					Remarks
		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aizawl	52,100	1,65,550	4,07,850	5,89,100	9,05,850	Fish seeds were supplied at 50./- subsidy rate
2.	Lung'ei	—	—	16,000	56,800	72,150	
3.	Chhimituipui	—	—	—	—	22,000	
TOTAL :		52,100	1,65,550	4,23,850	6,45,900	10,00,000	

The total culturable water area surveyed till the end of 1973 — 74 by Fishery Officer, Govt. of Mizoram were to the extent of 400 acres of which 250 acres were put under culture. Two seed farms covering water area of 10.5 acres were constructed and 0.52 lakhs of fish seeds were supplied to the pisciculturists, 120 pisciculturists were also given financial grants for construction/improvement of fish ponds.

During 5th Five Year Plan emphasis was given for construction of fish seed farms for meeting the requirement of fish seeds and production of the annual requirement of fish in Mizoram. It was also proposed to bring 500 acres of water area under culture. The level of fish production achieved at the end of 1977—78 was 500 tonnes against the 5th plan target of 350 tonnes. But there was a short fall in respect of seed-production in the departmental farms due to non-availability of proper nurseries in the farms.

In the 6th Five Year Plan it is proposed to achieve an annual target fish production of 2,300 tonnes. To meet one-fourth protein requirement of the estimated population of 4.5 lakhs at the end of the 1982 — 83 from fish, Mizoram will require to achieve an annual production level of 3,450 tonnes. To achieve this objective it is proposed to bring about 3,000 acres of water area under intensive production.

III LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mizoram, according to 1972 Census had approximately a total livestock population of 86,147 only which included 43,129 cattle, 2,149 buffaloes, 2,587 mithuns.

The 12th Guenequial Livestock Census 1977-78 was conducted in Mizoram and the detailed information is given in the following table.

Table XV : Livestock in Mizoram 1977-78

Sl No.	Name of Livestock	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Cattle	49,092	
2.	Buffaloes	2,974	
3.	Mithun	493	
4.	Horse & Ponies	1,889	
5.	Pigs	44,997	
6.	Sheep	693	
7.	Goats	23,012	
8.	Poultry & Ducks	11,28,090	

Livestock play a very important part in the economic development of Mizoram, and it was used as a media of exchange in the past and it still occupies a place of social prestige and economic strength. The development of livestock is, therefore, of vital importance in the economic development of the rural areas, and the health and happiness of human being.

By the end of the 2nd plan (1963-64) Mizoram had two official establishments at Aizawl and

Lunglei, 3 Veterinary Dispensaries at Aizawl, Lunglei & Kolasib, 2 Rural Vety centres at Thenzawl and Ngopa. Distribution of few number of pigs, poultry and Breeding Bulls was also made.

During the 3rd plan the Government started one poultry farm at Aizawl and Pig Demonstration farm at Neihboi, but these farms were closed down during the disturbance in 1966, and almost all development activities were abandoned.

During the 4th Plan (1969—74) a beginning was made on introduction of Dairy Cattle farm from Shillong. Besides one cattle breeding farm at Aizawl, three units pig and poultry demonstration farms were started at Kolasib, Tbingdawl and Thenzawl and 12 Rural Health Centres with one Mobile Dispensary at Saiha were established, and 23 breeding bulls, 8 cows were supplied and 496 pigs were distributed and 140 cross-breed cows/heifers were free-transported for private farmers from Shillong, and one Artificial Insemination and Bull Station was opened.

Under the 50% subsidy scheme, 3,200 exotic poultry birds, 800 exotic pigs and 400 improved goats were distributed to progressive and needy villagers.

During the 5th Five Year Plan two cattle breeding farms at Lunglei and Saiha were set up, and six new dispensaries were constructed, 18 new R.A.H centres were established—8 in Aizawl, 6 in Lunglei and 4 in Chhimtuipui Districts upto the end of 1977—78, 276 cross-breed dairy cows/heifers were free-transported from Shillong for private farmers while

260 dairy cows/heifers were supplied to selected cattle farmers at 50% subsidy. 27 exotic breeding bulls were supplied and 700 cases of artificial insemination of exotic bull semen recorded. Besides 9,897 exotic poultry birds were distributed at 50 p.c. subsidy to selected farmers.

The Town Milk Supply Scheme is being continued and the scheme is expected to raise the annual handling of milk to 1,50,000 litres in 1978—79.

The main strategy of the 6th plan in Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development is to increase production of meat, milk, and eggs to the level of self sufficiency by the end of plan period. To achieve this objective a large number of families will be induced to take up Livestock and Poultry rearing as their main occupations, while a large number of families will also be encouraged to take up this occupation as subsidiary one. A least 200 families are proposed to be settled in this occupation by the end of 6th plan.

The prevailing price of milk, meat, and eggs in local market of Mizoram is comparatively much higher than that of other markets of the neighbouring states of India.

Disease Investigation and Research Wing will be strengthened with staff and mobility to cope with increasing incidence of Livestock and Poultry diseases. During the 5th Plan period 8,37,283 Livestock and Poultry were vaccinated against infectious diseases and 2,14,484 Livestock and Poultry were treated for various diseases and other ailments.

FOREST

Mizoram which covers an area of 21,087 sq. km. has the forest area of 7,127.22 sq. km. which accounts for about 34% of the total land area including those of Chhimtuipui District. The types of forest found in Mizoram are the tropical wet evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest and montane sub-tropical forest. The Mizoram forest was once very thick and much valuable and important species were known to exist, but due to large scale practice of jhuming since several past generations the large areas of forests were now destroyed, in most of the areas thus converting them into a barren land. Some of the forest areas which are left undisturbed are known to have the valuable timber species like Cham, Hallong, Bonsum, Hallack, Gamari, Manrisal, Nahor, Bogipoma, Sam etc.

The State Forest Department has taken necessary step to regenerate the forest area either naturally or artificially through plantation or both. Apart from the local species the State Forest Department also introduced in their plantation programme exotics species like teak, and eucalyptus. The Department so far planted under economic plantation 672 ha, before Mizoram attains U.T. on 21. 1. 72 and 2005 ha, after it.

Table XVI : Area under Plantation in Mizoram in 1976

Sl. No.	Location	Species Teak	Mixed	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aizawl	—	303 acres	—	303 acres
2.	Sairang	645 acres	150 ' Rubber	10 acres	805 ' "
3.	Bairabi	486 ' "	150 ' "	—	636 ' "
4.	Kanhmun	545 ' "	—	—	545 ' "
5.	Kolasib	195 ' "	55 Rubber	10 acres	270 ' "
6.	Kawnpui	15 ' "	5	—	20
7.	Thingdawl	50	50
8.	Sihphir	...	138	...	138
9.	Durtlang	...	98	...	98
10.	Tuirial	495	140	...	535
11.	Thingsulthliah	...	10	...	10
12.	Thenzawl	30	10	...	40
13.	Hortoki	50	20	...	70
14.	Burukhal	10	200	...	210
15.	Bilkhawthlir	325	110	...	435
16.	Vairengre	490	220 Rubber	10 acres	720
17.	Tuirini	30	10	...	40
18.	Notochera	285	35	...	320
19.	Phaibawkkawn	...	20 Rubber	10 acres	25
TOTAL :		3,651 acres	1674 acres	Rubber 45 acres	5 370

Other infrastructure development like construction of forest roads for the purpose of inspection and buildings at various places and constitution of reserve forest including wildlife sanctuary at Dampa were also undertaken during the 5th Plan period.

Details of major achievements under Forest and Soil Conservation in Mizoram since Mizoram

attains U.T. status on 21. 1. 1972 is presented in the following tables

Table XVII : Forest Development from 21. 1. 1972 to 30. 9. 1977

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Achieved
1	2	3	4
1.	Eco. plantation for Industrial & Commercial use.	ha	1,473
2.	Rehabilitation & degraded forest	ha	65
3.	Plantation & quick growing species	ha	170
4.	Plantation for fuel wood species —	ha	250
5.	Farm forestry on village land	ha	300
6.	Development of Minor Forest produce (Rubber plantation)	Bed nursery	250
7.	Communication (Road)	Km	13
8.	Building construction	No	33

Table XVIII : Achievements under Soil Conservation : From 21. 1. 1972 to 30. 9. 1977

1	2	3	4
1.	Afforestation	ha	2,025.2
2.	Terracing	ha	2,127.64
3.	Reclamation	ha	997.24

The Department of Forest & Soil Conservation has proposed 14 (fourteen) schemes for implementation during the 6th Five Year Plan with the proposed outlay of Rs. 340 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV INDUSTRIES

There is no major industry in the whole U.T of Mizoram even today, though projects like a 200 tonne a day paper mill are being investigated and planned. Besides Mini Sugar Plant is proposed to be set up during the 6th Five Year Plan. The technical expert of National Sugar Research Institute, Kanpur has conducted the spot test to find out the sugar content of the sugarcane grown in Mizoram. In the opinion of the experts the sugarcane grown in Mizoram: C.C 419 variety is very good. The likely sites for establishment of the industry in order of merit are :- (1) Mualmam (2) Kawnpui (3) Muallungthu.

Small & Cottage industries are the main industries producing almost all the domestic goods and materials of this U.T. The importance of this sector may be realised from the fact that it has been estimated to account for a substantial portion of the national income and the country's labour force. It is very clear that Small & Cottage industries have a vital role to play in the territory's development. Attempts have been made to collect the information on this unorganised segment of Industries in Mizoram.

Mention might be made of the Small Scale and Cottage industries surveys conducted by the Department of Economics & Statistics in 1974, and 1978 in urban areas of Mizoram. Handloom and handicraft are the major industrial activities in the U.T. It may also be mentioned that one Engineering Unit has developed a new design of machine combined ginning and carding.

Prior to 1974-75, there was no specific scheme executed by the Government of Mizoram for the development of handicraft. During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 3.43 lakhs was utilised for establishment of Handicraft Centre at Luangmual which imparts training to 15 to 20 persons. In this centre cane and bamboo works have been started. One Craft centre at Saiha was started functioning from 1973 which imparts training to 15 girls, and another craft centre at Saitual was also established.

Apart from this tailoring, knitting and embroidery Centre was set up at Ramblun veng, Aizawl. This centre gives training to 45 girls very year. During the year 1977-78 proposals have been made to establish one cane and bamboo training centre in Lunglei District and two training centres in Chhimtuipui District.

Under Raw Material Depot Scheme, some stock of raw material like G. C. I. Sheets, Iron Angles, Yarn, Wool, Leather, and other miscellaneous items which are required to run the various types of la-

dustries have been kept and supplied at a very cheap rate. The Depot is running very smoothly and is making good profits.

The Sales Emporiums were established at Aizawl and Lunglei. These Emporiums are collecting products from Handicraft and Handloom weavers and selling them charging 3% of the cost of production as handling charges over and above the usual price.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture was in existence in Mizoram for a long time. The Sericulture consists of culture and practice of 4 kinds of silk i.e. (1) Mulberry, (2) Eri (3) Tasar, (4) Muga. In 1970 two Sericulture farms were established i.e. Sericulture farm Aizawl and Eri concentration centre, Zemabawk and another Eri concentration centre were established at Rangvamlai and Kolasib in 1971 and 1972 respectively. In 1973 five sericulture centres at Vairengte, Kawnphui, Kolasib, Baktawng and Lunglei were established. While mulberry silk centres at Champhai, Serchhip and Lawngtlai and Eri Seed farms at Bairabi, Saiha and Bilkhawthlir were established in 1974. These centres function as the nerve centres of silk production works in these circles.

Table : XIX Silkworm seeds reared/raw silk produced
in Mizoram

Sl. No.	Year	Item	Quantity of seeds reared (Raw silk)
1	2	3	4
1.	1970—71	Eri Seeds	2,000 lys
2.	1972—73	"	10,000 "
3.	1973—74	(a) Eri seeds	16,000 "
		(b) Mubery	5,000 "
4.	1974—75	(a) Mulbery	33,000 "
		(b) Muga	770 "
5.	1974—78	(a) Mulbery	1,900 kgs of raw silk
		(b) Tasar	900 kgs "
		(c) Eri	1,800 kgs "
6.	1978—79	(a) Mulbery	600 kgs "
		(b) Tasar	500 kgs "
		(c) Eri	1,200 kgs "
		(d) Muga	600 kgs "

In the 6th plan, the Industries Department, Govt of Mizoram has proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for production of 3,950 kgs, 20,000 kgs, 20,000 kgs and 3950 kgs of raw silk under development of Mulbery, Tasar, Eri, and Muga Industries respectively.

Ginger beverage/Oil :- A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for preparation of the project report, whereas a sum of Rs. 12.00

lakhs has been proposed for collection of samples, statistics information, preparatory of detailed project report, development of site, construction of buildings & roads, electrification and appointment of connected staff, during the 6th plan period.

Fruit Preservation etc : An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for installation of machinery and procurement of equipments and establishment of 4 small preservative units etc. under the scheme during the 6th plan period.

Mini Industrial Estate : During the 6th plan period an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for completion of Mini Industrial Estates at Kolasib and Luangmual, and establishment of 10 Mini Industrial Estates in Mizoram. The achievements made during the 5th plan period was establishment of 3 Mini Industrial Estates with the total cost of Rs. 3.98 lakhs.

Handloom Industry : During the year 1974—78 an amount of Rs. 31.56 lakhs was spent for establishment of (i) Semi-mechanical Dyeing factory at Aizawl (ii) Apex Co-operative Society (iii) Opening of 34 weaving service centres and (iv) imparting training to 70 boys & girls under the Scheme.

Detailed information relating to Small Scale & Cottage Industries in Urban areas of Mizoram are given in the following tables :—

Table XX : Small Scale & Cottage Industries in the
URBAN Area of Mizoram 1976

Sl No, Name of Industry	No of Industry			Employee	
	Aizawl	Lunglei	Saiha	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	7
1. Tailoring	66	18	9	93	291
2. Carpentry	50	2	16	68	238
3. Bakery	40	3	—	43	177
4. Printing Press	19	6	1	26	201
5. Vehicles workshop	18	2	—	20	152
6. Watch repairing	15	3	2	20	38
7. Blacksmithy	16	—	2	18	30
8. Weaving	10	—	—	10	46
9. Knitting Mills	22	4	3	29	89
10. Rice Mills	7	1	—	8	21
11. Dyeing	6	1	—	7	39
12. Tyre Retreading	4	—	—	4	18
13. Battery charging	4	1	—	5	21
14. Alluminium utensils	3	—	—	3	20
15. Saw Mills	1	—	—	1	5
16. Brick Making	1	—	—	1	70
17. Soap Making	3	1	—	4	15
18. Cane & Bamboo works	4	—	—	4	6
19. Ice cream factory	1	—	—	1	5
20. Fruit Preservation	1	—	—	1	5
TOTAL	291	42	33	366	1,487

It goes without saying that U.T. of Mizoram is one of the most industrially backward State/Union Territories of India. So the few industries found in the territory are the traditional cottage and village industries.

The table XX shows that the most important of the Cottage & Small Scale industries are Tailoring, Carpentry, Bakery, Printing Press, Vehicle workshop, Knitting Mill, Weaving etc. About 1,487 persons are engaged in this economic activity in urban areas.

During the first and Second Five Year Plan only Grant-in aid to the tune of Rs. 1,83,294.88 and Industrial loan of Rs. 13,000.00 under the Assam Aid to Industries Act 1959 were released for development of the existing cottage & Village industries and for the establishment of new industries.

According to 1978 Socio-Economic Survey conducted by Department of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Mizoram, 279 rural households in Aizawl District, 53 rural households in Lunglei district, and 26 rural households in Chhimitpuoi district were using Small and Village industrial enterprises as their main occupations and 556 persons were engaged in these economic activities.

Like the urban areas tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving and cane bamboo works are the most important village industries in the rural areas of the territory. Due to scarcity of capital in the territory in general and in the rural areas in par-

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7. Blacksmithy	16	—	2	18	30	
8. Weaving	10	—	—	10	46	
9. Knitting Mills	22	4	3	29	89	
10. Rice Mills	7	1	—	8	21	
11. Dyeing	6	1	—	7	39	
12. Tyre Retreading	4	—	—	4	18	
13. Battery charging	4	1	—	5	21	
14. Alluminium utensils	3	—	—	3	20	
15. Saw Mills	1	—	—	1	5	
16. Brick Making	1	—	—	1	70	
17. Soap Making	3	1	—	4	15	
18. Cane & Bamboo works	4	—	—	4	6	
19. Ice cream factory	1	—	—	1	5	
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Like the urban areas tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving and cane bamboo works are the most important village industries in the rural areas of the territory. Due to shyness of capital in the territory in general and in the rural areas in par-

ticular, the establishment of large and medium scale industries under private sector is not possible at this stage. The village and Small Scale industries which can be started with little capital and cheap rural skills and labours are to be developed for the economic upliftment of the rural people, and creating employment opportunities for so many unemployed persons both in the rural and urban areas.

The Economic Census conducted in the month of November, 1977 in Mizoram as a part of All India Programme revealed the numbers of manufacturing industries with at least one or more employees on a regular basis.

Table XXI: The number of Manufacturing Establishments.
Sub-Division Wise

Sub Division	No. of Manufacturing establishments	No. of Employee	Remarks
1	2	3	4
RURAL			The establish
1. Aizawl (s)	36	167	ments with a
2. Mamit	4	16	least one o
3. Kolasib	22	58	more em
4. Lunglei (s)	15	39	ployees are
5. Champhai	15	53	taken into
6. Tlabung	30	115	account.

7. Saiha (s)	10	45
8. Lawngtlai	5	21
9. Chawngte	Nil	Nil
Rural Total	137	514
URBAN		
1. Aizawl Town	197	1,076
2. Lung ei Town	25	84
Urban Total	222	1,160
RURAL & GRAND	359	1,674
TOTAL		

About 54.87 p.c. of the total Manufacturing Establishments in the whole territory are located in Aizawl town, whereas even one manufacturing establishment is yet to be established in the Chawngte Sub-Division of Chhimtuipui District. The number of persons engaged in these establishments amounted to 1,674 in the whole U.T. of Mizoram. In view of the significant and important role the village and cottage industries have to play in the upliftment of the rural economy, it is necessary for the Governments in the states and at the centre to make more and more fund available within the reach of village artisans and industrialists. It is expected that the Mizoram Small Industrial Corporation with a capital of Rs. 8.00 lakhs will meet the substantial requirement of fund for this purpose.

In spite of great devastation of Forest, Mizoram is still very rich in forest resources, and forest based industries can be established at many different places within the territory. In order to profitably exploit these natural resources, and make proper assessment, it is high time to conduct techno Economic Survey of natural resources including mineral and its allied.

CHAPTER V

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement started in Mizoram only in 1949, and the growth of the movement during the period between 1949 to 1966 was steady with 145 societies of various types on the rise. The disturbances in 1966 greatly affected the movement. In fact, the movement virtually collapsed and almost all the societies registered before the disturbance are now in various stages of liquidation.

The growth of Co-operative movement in Mizoram practically started during the 5th plan period. The following is the position of various types of Co-operative Societies at the end of 4th plan period.

Table XXII : Number of Co-operative Societies in Mizoram (1973-'74)

Sl. No	Type of Coop. Societies	No. of Societies	No. of members	Share Capital	Working Capital	Total turnover
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Service Co op Society	71	4,531	1,24,007.00	5,14,238.04	50,88,754.12
2.	Industrial	27	497	24,020.00	89,506.69	23,677.78
3.	Credit	31	872	23,408.00	1,16,344.12	N.A.
4.	Consumer	12	692	7,525.60	32,485.70	31,460.68
5.	Multipurpose	7	450	17,735.00	5,17,725.00	1,77,168.00
6.	Trading	12	642	8,410.00	38,737.11	40,048.01
7.	Dairy farming	6	116	6,041.00	22,203.00	1,977.51
8.	Weaving	8	92	9,520.00	31,853.74	13,477.75
9.	Marketing	8	424	66,820.00	1,94,877.28	—
10.	Transport	1	146	9,740.00	2,09,890.00	90,768.00
11.	Wholesale	1	35	27,100.00	27,248.00	—
12.	Thrift	1	—	1,760.00	82,383.00	—
13.	Fishery	3	47	690.00	10,739.00	—
Total :		188	8,544	3,26,776.60	18,88,711.68	54,76,331.85

The table XXII shows that 37, 76 p.c. of the total Cooperative Societies in Mizoram is Service Cooperative Society which has 4,531 number i.e. 53. 03 p.c. of the total members. It is followed by credit and Industrial Cooperative Societies with 31 and 27 Societies and 872 and 497 members respectively.

The following is the position of various types of Co-operative Societies in Mizoram at the end of 1977—78, as per Table XXIII on page 63.

Table XXIII : Type of Cooperative Societies in Mizoram at the end of 1977-78

Sl. No.	Types of Coop. Societies	No. of Societies	No. of members	Share Capital (Rs)	Working Capital (Rs)	Loan advanced (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Service Coop. Society	145	7,603	5,65,160.00	17,79,431.00	1,29,030.00
2.	Industrial	"	41	913	1,20,498.00	3,01,192.00
3.	Multipurpose	"	18	804	42,104.00	5,18,334.00
4.	Handloom & Weaving	"	21	450	63,959.00	1,23,901.00
5.	Livestock Consumers	"	20	228	46,358.00	1,12,174.00
6.	Dairy	"	6	995	26,885.00	30,566.00
7.	Farming	"	8	156	56,320.00	2,52,629.00
8.	Canteen	"	6	195	51,380.00	2,24,531.00
9.	Transport	"	5	82	17,000.00	34,976.00
10.	Thrift	"	1	147	9,760.00	1,69,127.00
11.	Fishery	"	1	226	1,400.00	13,707.00
12.	Marketing	"	1	52	12,995.00	17,773.00
13.	Marketing	"	1	116	2,480.00	34,614.00
Total		274	11,967	10,16,299.00	36,12,955.00	1,74,030.00

The Table XXIII also reveals that out of the total 274 Societies in Mizoram, 145 Societies or 52.91 p.c. are Service Cooperative Societies with members of 63.53 p.c. of the total members.

In the Sixth Plan, the Cooperation Department has proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for implementation of 15 schemes during the 6th Plan period and organising 34 new Societies to make adequate provision of Cooperative Credit for rural masses.

The brief description of the major schemes with financial and physical targets are as shown below :—

1. Co-operative Apex Bank : In the year 1978—79 it is intended to open one new Apex Bank at Aizawl with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs whereas an amount of Rs. 22.90 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during 6th plan period.

2. Service Co-operative (Credit) : In the 6th Plan, it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 20.45 lakhs for implementation of the Scheme ; and it is intended to organise 5 new Societies during the years 1978—83.

3. Large-Size Agricultural Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMP) : A sum of Rs. 10.22 lakhs has been proposed for organising 4 units of LAMP in Mizoram.

4. Ware Housing and Marketing : An amount of Rs. 14.90 lakhs has been proposed for the establishment of two large godowns at Aizawl and Lunglei of

600 M.T. and 500 M.T. capacity respectively and one transit godown at Silchar, for extending marketing facilities in Mizoram.

5. Processing Co-operative : During the 6th Plan period it is proposed to start an oil extraction plant in the Cooperative Sector with total outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

6. Consumer Co-operative : In the 6th Plan a sum of Rs. 31.35 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for strengthening the Mizoram Wholesale and Mizoram Co-operative Super Market which were established with Capital of Rs. 20.16 lakhs during the 5th Plan period.

7. Diary & Livestocks Co-operative Societies : During 5th plan period 32 societies were organised spending Rs. 4.16 lakhs. In the 6th plan it is proposed to maintain these 32 societies already organised; and give financial grant for improved milk, cattle and livestock with Rs. 10.20 lakhs outlay.

8. Industrial Co-operative : It is proposed to maintain the 42 Societies established during 5th plan period with a proposed 6th plan outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Besides, 2 Labour Cooperatives, 3 Farming Cooperatives, 7 Weaver's Cooperatives, 6 Fisherman Cooperatives and 4 Multipurpose/Canteen/Students Societies are proposed to be organised, while maintaining the Societies already organised during the 5th plan period.

BANKING FACILITIES

The branch of State Bank of India was established on 29th December, 1971 in Aizawl, Mizoram as the first step to extend banking facilities in the Territory of Mizoram. The State Bank of India has now opened 10 branches of the Bank in the U.T. of Mizoram. Besides one branch of Commercial Bank and one branch of Vijayan Bank were also opened in Aizawl, the capital of the Mizoram to make further improvements in the financial affairs of the Territory.

Table XXIV : Number of Banks in Mizoram as on 31. 3. 1979

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of Banks		
		Aizawl	Lunglei	Chhimtuipui
1.	State Bank of India	7	2	1
2.	Commercial Bank	1	—	—
3.	Vijayan Bank	1	—	—
Total		9	2	1

Table XXV : Total Loan/Advances made by the Bank upto 31. 3. 1978

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Advances	
		Loan granted	Remarks
1.	State Bank of India	Rs. 14,31,000.00	Only Aizawl branch's figure is available.
2.	Commercial Bank	6,36,604.35	
3.	Vijayan Bank	2,13,742.25	
Total		22,81,346.60	

The total loans granted by these 3 types of banks' branches in Mizoram as on 31. 3. 1978 was Rs 22,81,346.00 only.

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The availability of efficient and cheap means of Transport; and good net-work of roads are essential for the fast and proper economic development of Mizoram. In Mizoram all other means of Transport like Railways, Air Services and Ropeways are absent. The only means of transport available in Mizoram is Road Transport, which is also in an infant stage. Roads are the life lines for the development of Mizoram and there is not much scope for development of communication other than road communication.

Road Communication : Prior to second world war, people used to travel from one place to another on horse back or on foot through thick jungles. During the second world war construction of road between Silchar and Aizawl was taken up for defence purposes by mobilising tea-garden labourers from Cachar. The 180 km Silchar—Aizawl bridle path was converted to jeepable road in 1942. The road was maintained and improved by P.W.D. Assam in the earlier stage.

The Aizawl—Lunglei jeep road, which was constructed by the people on a voluntary and self-help basis was opened by the then Prime Minister, Shri Joharlal Nehru on the 3rd April, 1953. After outbreak of political disturbance in Mizoram in the year 1966, the Government of India launched a project to coordinate and speed up the road construction activity in Mizoram. The Border Road Development Board took up the construction of some cross-roads. The Aizawl—Lunglei road was completed in 1971; the Lunglei—Demagiri road was completed in 1972; The Seling—Champhai road was completed in 1973; the Aizawl—Tuipuibari road which was taken up in 1967 was completed; the Saiha Link Road was completed in 1979; the Lunglei—Tuipang road which was taken up in 1968 was completed in 1978.

Besides a number of new road projects have been taken up in hand. The Seling—Tipaimukh road was taken up in 1973; the Serchhip—Thenzawl was taken up in 1973, the Lawngtlai—Chawngte road is being taken up, the Phaileng West—Marpara roads construction is also in progress.

The following is the position of the Roads which were taken up by B.R.T.C. in Mizoram.

Table XXV : Road Statistics 31. 3. 78

Sl.			
No.	Name of Road	Length in Km.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Aizawl—Silchar	177 Km.	Completed
2.	Aizawl—Lunglei	232 Km	Completed
3.	Aizawl—Champhai	188 Km	Completed
4.	Aizawl—Tipaipukh	181 Km	Under Construction
5.	Aizawl—Tuipuibari	187 Km	Completed
6.	Lunglei—Tlabung	89 Km	Completed
7.	Lungeli—Tuipang	162 Km	Completed
8.	Saiha Link	27 Km	Completed
9.	Lawngtlai—Chawngte	being taken up	
10.	Phaileng(W)—Marpara	being taken up	

The Public Works Departments (Roads & Bridges) Govt. of Mizoram had completed formation cutting of aggregate length of 541.50 kms of roads and 36.75 kms of metalling and black topping of certain towns and villages during the 5th plan period.

The total length of unsurfaced road under P.W.D. as on 31st March, 1977 was 1126.50 kms.

During the 6th plan period it is proposed to complete formation cutting of aggregate length of 801.27 kms of various road schemes and soling, metalling and black topping of 446.17 kms and construction of certain permanent major bridges on important route. The department has proposed to take up 7 Schemes under Roads & Bridges with an approved outlay of Rs. 24.00 crores in the 6th Plan.

In a very difficult terrain of Mizoram, roads are the imperative necessity to implement any administrative policies and economic programme that may be planned. The roads established by the project launched by the Govt. of India and the State P.W.D. have been of immense assistance in moving the essential supplies even into the remote corners of Mizoram and in implementing the various development activities taken up by the Govt. The roads have now partially removed some of the formidable obstruction to fast developmental activities.

The producers of some major crops likeingers grown in the interior places now found an easy means to transport their products to the market centres at important towns and villages.

Road Transport : Road Transport is the only means of transport in Mizoram. As the road communication develops and other developmental activities take place, it is essential to encourage and lay more emphasis on road transport facilities in order to achieve greater mobility of goods and services available in Mizoram. A well organised road transport system would play a vital role in bringing the people of all the regions together and exchange their views and also in stabilising the prices of goods and services at every place within Mizoram.

The Mizoram State Transport started functioning from 1972 only. Prior to this the transport system was under the private and cooperative management. As a matter of fact there was no transport

system worth mentioning in Mizoram. The Mizoram State Transport inherited one bus from the erstwhile Mizoram District Council, while two old trucks of the Transport wing were converted into Buses in October, 1972 to meet the urgent requirement.

The Mizoram State Transport has developed steadily, and 46 (forty six) buses were purchased during the years 1972--78. It tries to cover as many routes in Mizoram as possible, and also is putting emphasis not only on the main trunk routes but also on the various routes in the internal rural regions.

By the end of 1977-78 about 2,000 kms of roads have been covered for passengers service on 15 different routes. During 1978-79, 7 new buses were acquired by the Department, which will increase the coverage and frequency of services in 20 various routes. During the years 1979-80 to 1982-83, the Mizoram State Transport proposes to acquire 59 buses to meet the fast changing demand of the people of Mizoram.

The statement showing the number of transport vehicles on road in Mizoram as on 31.3.78 is given below :

Table XXVI : Road Transport in Mizoram. 1978

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	No.	Total length of routes covered
1.	Medium Bus	36	
2.	Mini Bus	10	2104 kms
3.	Luggage Van	4	
4.	Taxi	6	
Total		56	2,104 kms

Table XXVII : Number of Motor Vehicle on Roads in Mizoram

Year	Motor cycle	Motor car	Bus	Trailer	Jeep	Truck
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As on						
1.4.74	24	64	6	10	312	165
1.4.77	107	124	55	154	1134	668
1.4.78	147	140	57	159	1227	709

Table XXVIII : Number of Govt. vehicle on Roads in Mizoram

Year	Motor cycle	Car	Bus	Trailer	Jeep	Truck
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1972	Nil	7	2	6	10	3
1.4.74	—	69	18	122	259	206
1.4.77	21	37	46	149	899	269
1.1.78	21	38	46	153	997	275

A large number of Government vehicles have been used for transportation of goods and essential commodities from Silchar to Aizawl and even to the distribution centres which are connected by road.

The Supply Wing is therefore, mainly concerned with lifting of foodstuff and other essential commodities, building materials such as cement, and G.C.I. sheets. Goods are sent by rail from Calcutta

to Silchar. Foodgrains are transported by road from Silchar to the F.C.I. godown at Aizawl.

Railway : In as far as Rail transport is concerned, the Railways has undertaken feasibility studies for increasing the rail length in Cachar connecting Mizoram within the 6th plan period. It is hoped that Mizoram will have its own railhead at Sairang. The North-East Frontier Railway has agreed to construct a railway line of 95 kms connecting Sairang from Lalabazar in Cachar District.

The distance of Silchar, the nearest Railway Station from the three District Headquarters of Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha are 180 kms, 415 kms, 519 kms respectively.

Postal Communication : Postal and Telegraphic Communication Services are not sufficient to meet the fast growing need of the people of Mizoram. More than 500 villages in the interior areas are not yet connected by postal communication. There are only 210 Post offices in Mizoram in 1978-79 out of which 2 had telegraph facilities.

The following table shows the number of post offices in Mizoram in 1977-78

Table XXIX : Number of Post Offices in Mizoram (1977-78)

Classification	1971-72	1977-78
1	2	3
1. Post Office total	122	173
2. Head Office	1	1

3. Kolasib village	1969	193
4. Serchhip village	1971	25
5. Hhahtbial village	1971	50
6. Lawngtlai village	1976	121
7. Champhai village	1977	N.A.
8. Serkawn village	1977—78	N.A.
9. Zemabawk village	1977—78	N.A.
10. Darlawn village	1977—78	N.A.
11. Zotlang village	1977—78	N.A.
12. Zohnuai village	1977—79	N.A.

The bulk of power generated is used for domestic consumption whereas a small pockets in Aizawl and Lunglei Towns powers is being used for industrial purposes. Its use for agricultural and other purposes is negligible. The main target during the Fifth Plan was an electrificating of villages whose power could be used for lighting. Most of the people place a very high value on the electrification of villages, Power is considered as the basic necessity as it is used for pumping of water for drinking purposes, installation of rice hulling machines etc. besides lighting.

There are about 740 villages (1978) in Mizoram out of which only 10 villages have been electrified upto 1977—78. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to electrify 88 villages under the minimum Needs Programme.

The Peak load of power in Mizoram is estimated to be 10 M.W. in 1983—84 as per the Tenth Annual Power Survey Report. All India average of

per capital power consumption is 110 units at present as compared to about 9 units in Mizoram. Mizoram has abundant Hydro Power resources. It is, therefore, proposed to take up survey and investigation of prospective Hydel Power Resources which have remained untapped. Investigations have been carried out in the rivers of Tlawng, Mat, Tuivai, Tiau and Tuipui. Reports have recorded good prospects of generation potential of medium and major size.

CHAPTER VIII

DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned earlier, Mizoram became one of the districts of Assam since India attained independence in 1947. Unfortunately Mizoram was neglected and left out while development plans were worked out by the Govt. of Assam, whatever development Schemes were made for upliftment of the Mizoram the progress of execution was very slow, and developmental activities moved at snail's pace.

The Aizawl Community Development Block was inaugurated on the 3rd April, 1953. This was the first Development Block opened in the then District.

Table XXXI: Statement showing the Community Development Blocks in Mizoram before U.T.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Opening Date of allotment	Number of villages under it	Area in Sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aizawl	2.10.1953	52	388.00
2.	Lunglei	2.10.1956	47	1,230.00
3.	Kolasib	2.10.1957	64	1,012.00
4.	Lawngtlai (P.L.C)	20. 9.1958	50	1,230.00
5.	Mamit	8.10.1969	75	1,187.00
6.	Saitual	1.4.1963	43	770.00
7.	Serchhip	1.4.1962	56	884.00
8.	Champhai	1.4.1964	53	612.00
9.	Hnahthial	1.4.1964	31	820.00

In the year 1971—72 the Aizawl & Lunglei C.D. Blocks were in T.D. stage III, whereas the remaining 7 Blocks were in T.D. stage II, Unfortunately the disturbances in 1966 shattered the developmental activities and the entire Government machineries were engaged in administrative works thus leaving behind the normal developmental activities. Even the C.D. Blocks were on the verge of liquidation. The Government of Mizoram realising the importance of developmental works even during this disturbed period, opened 20 Community Development Blocks in 1974 afresh in stage I each.

As a matter of fact, Mizoram actually began participating in the active process of economic and social development from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The information relating to plan outlays and expenditure during the years from 1972—73 to 1978—79 are shown on the following pages.

Table XXXII: Allocation of Plan Budget for Mizoram including NEC Plan
for the years 1972-73 to 1977-78

Heads of Development	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	R.E.
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Agriculture & Allied Services	102.83	121.75	189.10	214.10	306.38	40.20
Percentage to total	23.53	24.35	27.40	29.53	35.82	26.09
1. Agriculture	43.40	45.55	67.10	85.10	128.83	180.65
2. Soil & Water Conser	25.00	27.00	35.00	35.00	54.85	85.00
3. Minor Irrigation	1.60	2.00	10.00	10.00	17.44	25.00
4. Animal Husbandry	12.83	14.00	39.00	39.00	39.03	53.00
5. Forest	10.00	11.00	14.00	20.00	28.74	32.50
6. Fisheries	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.47	5.00
7. C.D. Programme	9.00	21.20	22.00	22.00	32.60	28.14
8. Land Reforms	—	—	—	—	0.42	1.00
(B) Co-operation	6.60	7.00	20.00	20.00	16.77	45.38
Percentage to total	1.51	1.40	2.89	2.76	1.96	3.99

(C) Water & Power Dev.							
Percentage to total		54.98	60.00	60.00	50.00	35.88	95.00
		12.58	12.00	8.69	6.90	4.19	8.36
1. Power Development							
				1.10			
2. Power Projects				21.90			
3. Trans. & Distrib.		54.98	60.00	25.00	50.00	35.88	95.00
4. General				14.00			
(D) Village Industries & Mineral							
Percentage to total		15.28	17.00	25.00	28.00	29.56	43.50
		13.50	3.40	3.62	3.86	3.46	3.83
1. Industries							
		—	—	4.00	2.00	29.56	2.00
2. Village & Small Ind.		15.28	17.00	21.00	26.00	—	41.50
(E) Transports & Communication							
Percentage to total		131.25	152.00	214.00	232.00	234.32	296.70
		30.03	30.40	31.02	32.00	27.39	26.10
1. Road & Bridges							
		112.75	132.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	278.00
2. Road & Transport		16.50	18.00	8.00	6.00	9.16	12.70
3. Water Transport		2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.36	5.00
4. Tourism		—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(F) Social & Com Services							
Percentage to total		122.70	139.85	171.00	165.00	219.34	233.73
		28.08	27.97	24.79	22.76	25.65	20.56

The table XXXII shows that during the 4 years from 1972—73 to 1975—76, the Annual plan of Mizoram had given the first priority to Transport and Communication as construction of roads and bridges was considered very essential for creation of fundamental infrastructure. Investment on the construction of roads had to be heavy as the road construction in the hilly regions is very costly. Though heaviest investment on road and bridges was made in those 4 years, the density of road per 100 sq km in Mizoram is 7.54 kms in 1974 ; against 22.78 kms (1971—72) and 14.74 kms. (1971—72) in Assam and Meghalaya respectively. About 30.00 p.c. to 32.00 p.c. of the total plan investments of Mizoram was on the Communication and Transport system, Social & Community Services and Agriculture & Allied Services received the second and third priority respectively.

The Agriculture & allied services received the first priority in the subsequent 2 years of 1976—77 and 1977—78, by spending 35.82 p.c. and 36.09 p.c. respectively of the plan outlay of Mizoram. It was then followed by Communication and transport (27.39 p.c. in 1976—77 and 26.10 p.c. in 1977—78) and Social & Community Services (25.65 p.c. in 1976—77 and 20.56 p.c. in 1977—78). The remaining 17.26 p.c. of the total annual plan outlay of 1977—78 were shared by Co-operation, (3.99 p.c.) Water & Power Development (8.36 p.c.), Village Industries (3.83 p.c) and Economic Services (1.08 p.c.).

As already pointed earlier although about 80p.c. of the population of Mizoram has been engaged in agricultural activity, more than 50 p.c. of its total requirement of foodgrains has always been imported from outside Mizoram. The present policy of the Government of Mizoram is to increase the production of agriculture and attain self sufficiency in food by the end of the 6th plan by reclaiming all flat lands for Wet Rice cultivation. Since the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan the U. T. of Mizoram has undertaken land development measures which included terracing and land reclamation so that improved practice of cultivation on terraced fields could be introduced. But this terracing had limited initial success as it requires hard works, and the productivity is lower than that of jhuming in the initial years of cultivation. But the cultivators begin to realise the full potential of the terraced cultivation and the programme launched by the Government is bound to succeed in the near future.

Table XXXIII : Per Capita State Plan Outlay
1977—78

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Mizoram per capita plan outlay (in Rs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture & Allied Programme	440.00	100.31
2.	Co-operation	40.00	9.11

3. Water & Power Development	210·00	47·89
4. Industry & Mineral	53·00	12·09
5. Transport & Communication	460·00	104·88
6. Social & Community Services	525·00	119·70
7. Economics Services	12·00	2·74
8. General Services	32·00	7·30
Total	1772·00	404·02

Under Non Plan a sum of Rs. 2,296·46 lakhs or 50·46 p.c. of total outlay had been provided for Economic Services, and Rs. 1,031·96 lakhs or 22·68 p.c. of total outlay has been earmarked for General Services. Rs. 963·57 lakhs or 21·17 p.c. of total outlay and Rs. 258·85 lakhs or 5·69 p.c. of total outlay have been provided for Social & Community Services and Loans & Advances respectively during 1979—80.

Table XXXIV: The progress of allocation of fund to Mizoram Government since 1972-73
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	R.E.	B.E.
No. Sector	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Non-Plan									
P.C. increase over base year	1,258.03	1,590.25	1,850.79	2,394.65	2,575.57	2,945.72	3,819.69	4,550.34	
	100.00	126.40	147.11	190.34	204.73	234.15	302.19	361.70	
2. U.T. Plan									
p.c. increase over base year	410.70	613.77	593.08	662.97	814.33	954.43	1,664.81	1,772.00	
	100.00	149.44	144.40	161.42	198.27	232.39	405.35	431.45	
3 N.E.C. Plan									
p.c. increase over base year	Nil	4.94	35.09	89.95	75.28	133.65	152.43	120.65	
		100.00	710.00	1,820.66	1,523.00	2,705.46	3,085.62	2,442.30	

4 CP/CSS	44.25	769.02	639.95	849.94	1,165.70	6'6.46	884.88	680.56
p.c. increase over base	100.00	1,737.50	1,445.82	1,920.25	2,633.64	1392.81	1999.27	1537.64
year								

5. Total	1,712.99	2,977.78	3,118.91	3,997.51	4,630.88	4650.26	6521.81	7123.59
p.c. increase over base yr.	100.00	173.84	182.07	233.36	270.00	271.47	380.72	415.85

1972-73 = 100 p.c. (base year)

1973-74 base year for N.E.C.

Taking the total expenditure on Revenue and capital accounts as Rs. 100.00 for the year 1972—73 which is used as base year, the total expenditure has been on the increase from year to year and the proposed total expenditure index (on Revenue and Capital) for the year 1979—80 is Rs. 415.85 only which is about increase of 4 (four) times over the base year 1972—73. The table XXXIV shows the progress of expenditures on different sectors, Non Plan, U T. Plan, N.E.C. Plan and Central Plan/Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the years from 1972—73 to 1979—80.

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL SERVICES

As discussed earlier, the per capita proposed plan expenditure for the year 1979—80 under Social and Community Services is Rs. 119.70, and about 20 p.c. of the total Budget Estimates for the year 1979—80 is proposed to be spent for Social & Community Services. The Social and Community Services therefore received the highest priority in annual plan 1979—80 of Mizoram.

The main heads of Social Services programmes are medical, public health and educational programmes. Prior to becoming Union Territory, Mizoram used to get plan outlay from Govt. of Assam in the form of annual grant, and even such grants could not be properly utilised due to disturbance and many other problems.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Services could not be developed before 1972 and there were only two Government Hospitals namely Aizawl Civil Hospital and Lunglei Civil Hospitals. Mizoram had therefore, made efforts to improve the condition of the general public health service in the last part of the 4th Five Year Plan. Practically the Fifth Five Year Plan was the first five year plan for Mizoram. Now we have six hospitals in the following places : (1) Aizawl, (2) Serchhip, (3) Saiha, (4) Lunglei, (5) Zemabawk, (6) Champhai.

During the Fifth plan period 4 Primary Health Centres were completed and opened in the following places : (1) Biate (2) Saitual (3) Hnahthial (4) Lawngtlai. The P.H.C. at Kolasib was upgraded, and construction of P.H.C. buildings and staff quarters at Thingsulthliah and Chhipphir were completed.

The health department is now maintaining 6 hospitals, 11 P.H.C. 15 Dispensaries and 124 medical sub-centres throughout Mizoram. The department has also made great achievements in various National Programmes like Public Health, Family Welfare, T.B. Control, Leprosy Control, and Malaria Eradication programmes.

According to the last one year record maintained by the departments the existing bed strength was 447 and 8988 patients were admitted in the hospitals, and about 1,242 major and 3,563 minor

operations were done, and while 3,86,228 cases were examined and given medical treatment in the outdoor blocks during 1977—78, and 156 cases of indoor deaths took place during the year under review.

The following table will show the population per health unit/Doctor in Mizoram as 1st January 1978.

Table XXXV: Population per health unit etc. In Mizoram 1978

District	No. of Hospital/Health Unit		Hospital-Dispensary & medl. centre		P.H.C. Doctor	Population per Health unit (in thousand)	Population per Doctor (in thousand)	Population 1978
	Hospital-Dispensary & medl. centre	Health Unit	Hospital-Dispensary & medl. centre	Health Unit				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Aizawl	4	80	6	20	3,452	15,532	3,10,656	
Lunglei	1	27	3	6	2,461	12,717	76,305	
Chhimtuipui	1	17	2	4	2,502	12,909	51,636	
Total :	6	124	11	30	3,110	14,619	4,38,597	

The table XXXV shows that about 15,532 people were served by one doctor in Aizawl District whereas nearly 13,000 people were served by one doctor in Lunglei and Chhimtuipui districts. The population per health unit in the Territory is 3,111. It is, therefore, seen that medical facility available to the people is very inadequate. During the year 1978—79 40 dispensary cum quarters and 77 staff quarters of the sub-centres were constructed. During the year 1979—1980 construction of 6 Primary Health Centres and 92 sub centres are being taken up, and construction of additional 140 bedded ward at Aizawl Civil Hospital and improvements of some existing wards are taken up. The Leprosy control unit and 20 bedded leprosy hospital has been constructed at Tlabung, and S.T.D. clinic at Saiha and 20 bedded T.B. Hospital at Lunglei are being set up during the current year.

During the Fifth plan period 17 M.B.B.S. students, 1 Dental Surgeon, 8 Pharmacists, 1 Public Health Nurse, 1 B.Sc. Nursing, and 1 Diploma in Nursing Administration who were sponsored by the Health Department of Mizoram administration have completed their courses and joined the health department. Under the Rural Health Scheme (C.S.S.) 68 Health Supervisors, 194 Health workers, 125 Community Health Workers, and 174 Indigenous Dhais have completed the training.

The main objective of Sixth Five Year plan is to establish a net work of Primary Health Centres,

Sub-Centres, and upgradation of some of the existing P.H.C. or Dispensaries. It is expected that by the end of Sixth plan there will be one P.H.C. in every Community Development Block.

It is also proposed to expand the Civil Hospital, Aizawl to 500 bedded State Hospital and complete it with specialised services and psychiatric clinics. It is also proposed to open two more District T.B. centres at Lunglei and Saiha including 20 bedded T.B. ward at Lunglei. One more S.T.D. clinics is proposed to be opened at Saiha.

The Health Department has made commendable achievements under family welfare scheme. The achievements made during the last 6 years are given on page 94.

Table XXXVI : Family Welfare progress in Mizoram

Items of works	Y E A R S					
	1971— 1972	1972— 1973	1973— 1974	1974— 1975	—1975 1976	1975—77
I. No. of sterilisation						
(a) Vasectomy	60	23	11	28	40	57
(b) Tubectomy	240	455	182	628	865	940
2. No. of I.U.C.D. Incerition	630	290	104	219	409	501
3. No. of conven- tional, contra- ceptive distributed	44612	32,551	28,400	55,665	27434	3007

Under family welfare programme one urban family welfare centre-cum-Post Partum unit at Aizawl, and one Post Partum Unit at Lunglei Civil Hospital, and one Urban Family Welfare Centre at Civil Hospital, Saiha have been established. Rural Welfare Centres at Champhai, Kolasib, Thingsulthliah Serchhip (Aizawl District), Hnahthial, Demagiri (Lunglei District) and Lawngtlai (Chhimituipui District) have been opened. In addition to the existing 7 centres, it is proposed to open new 18 Rural family welfare centres covering all the P.H.C. during the Sixth Plan period. It is also proposed to open three districts of Mizoram, and upgrade 2 Rural Family Welfare Centres at Kolasib and Champhai into Urban Family Welfare Centres cum-Post Partum Unit during the period, and open new Rural Family Welfare Centres at 18 Primary Health Centres.

EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

LITERACY: According to the urban census conducted by Department of Economic & Statistics in the month of March, 1979, the 74.92 p.c. and 75.88 of the population of Aizawl and Lunglei towns respectively are found as literates. About 63.65 p.c. of the population of Saiha, the District Headquarters of Chhimituipui district are also literate. The following table gives the details of progress of literacy in Mizoram since 1901.

Table XXXVII : Literacy trend in Mizoram since 1901.

Sl. No.	Year	Population	Literate persons	Percentage of literacy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1901	82,434	771	0.93	Per decennial census of Mizoram
2.	1911	91,204	3,635	3.98	"
3.	1921	98,406	6,183	6.28	"
4.	1931	1,24,404	13,320	10.71	"
5.	1941	1,52,786	29,765	19.48	"
6.	1951	1,96,202	91,093	31.13	"
7.	1961	2,66,063	97,685	44.00	"
8.	1971	3,32,390	1,78,793	53.79	"
9.	March 1979	53,229	39,953	74.92	Aizawl Town only
10.	-do-	8,365	6,348	75.88	Lunglei Town only
11.	-do-	4,936	3,142	63.65	Saiha only.
12.	-do-	9,573	6,035	63.04	Sample villages of Mizoram

The above table shows that the urban and rural p.c. of literacy of Mizoram at the beginning of the year 1979 is about 75.40 and 63.04 respectively.

According to the 1971 census, amongst the Scheduled Tribes the Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes was most literate with 60.03 p.c., followed by Hmar with 54.26 p.c. Muchi 50.00 p.c., Garo 45.45 p.c. Pawl 38.51 p.c., Lakher 32.35 p.c., Dhupi 18.18 p.c. and Any Kuki Tribes 14.32 p.c.

Mizoram as per 1971 census was one of the two most literate States/U.Ts of India, and this is mainly attributed to the beneficial results of the missionary activities in the early stage of educational development in the Territory.

Educational Institution :— The growth of Educational institutions in Mizoram since 1951 with No of Teachers and students is presented in the following tables :—

Table XXXVIII : Educational Institutions in Mizoram since 1951

Sl. No. Year	Institutions (recognised & unrecognised)	No. of Insti- tution	No. of Teachers	No. of students	No. of stu- dents per teacher	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. 1951-52	Primary School	354	449	19,483	43.59	
2. 1955-56	do	531	590	28,450	48.22	
3. 1960-61	do	602	756	39,950	52.84	
4. 1971-72	do	425	1,347	61,269	45.48	
5. 1977-78	do	518	2,027	82,458	40.67	
6. 1979-80	do	652	2,128	83,290	39.14	
1. 1951-52	Middle School	44	222	2,764	12.45	
2. 1960-61	do	85	349	6,657	19.07	
3. 1971-72	do	184	784	19,604	25.00	
4. 1977-78	do	234	1,071	23,725	22.15	
5. 1979-80	do	294	1,180	24,357	20.64	

1.	1951-52	High Schools	5	29	711	4.51
2.	1960-61	do	14	94	3,010	32.02
3.	1970-72	do	91	431	8,69	19.18
4.	1977-78	do	116	670	13,459	20.08
5.	1979-80	do	118	740	15,912	21.50

1.	1951-52	Colleges	nil	nil	nil	(1) P.M. Aizawl college was established in June 1958
2.	1960-61	do	1	nil	nil	
3.	1971-72	do	3	37	946	25.56
4.	1977-78	do	5	91	2,432	26.72
5.	1979-80	do	8	110	9,868	(2) Aizawl Theological college is excluded.

1.	1957-58	Training Institution & special Institution	7	N.A.	N.A.
	1977-78	do	8	40	501

Teachers in M.I.E. Weaving & colleges only.

The physical achievements made by the Education Department during the Fifth Plan period were as follows :—

1. Under Elementary Education Scheme, 42 Pre-Primary Teachers, for Govt. and Non-Govt. Pre-Primary Schools and 270 additional teachers in Govt. Primary Schools were appointed. Class room facilities were given to 29 Primary Schools; 200 students were selected for incentives for students, and 1000 students were given book grant and stationery grant etc. Besides, 40 teachers were appointed for Middle School and 27 non-Government Middle Schools were given financial grants. Scholarships was given to 616 students.

2. Under the Secondary Education Scheme 10 teachers for Govt. High Schools and 14 teachers for non-Government High Schools were appointed, Scholarship was given to 416 students, and financial grants were given to 42 schools for improvements of buildings, class rooms etc.

3. Under Teachers' Training Scheme 120 undergraduate teachers and 60 graduate teachers were trained.

4. **University Education :** Under this Scheme 14 additional staff for Govt. colleges and 93 staff for non Govt. colleges were appointed.

5. 20 Social Education Centres were established and 35,000 new-literates were produced. Several Middle Schools and High Schools were provincialised, and quite a number of schools were also brought

under the deficit system of grants in-aid, and many schools were opened and the existing schools strengthened after the emergence of Mizoram as U.T.

Teachers' Training Institutes for the undergraduate and graduate teachers were opened separately. Separate wings have been opened for promotion of Science Education, physical education, and youth welfare, scouts & guides activities, educational statistics, scholarship, library, museum and tribal research.

The main objectives of the Education Plan during the 6th Five Year Plan will be universalisation of elementary education comprising education for the age group 6—14 years, improvement of adult education and expansion of secondary and higher education. Emphasis has been laid on the qualitative improvements and to achieve this end a massive programme of in service training for teachers of all categories will be continued. With a view to achieve universalisation of elementary education during the Sixth Plan period 100 posts of Primary School were created. It is also proposed to open additional number of middle schools and non-formal education centres for the children belonging to the age group of 9—14.

It is also proposed to supply free text books and uniforms to poor students and also increase Books Banks to benefit 5000 more children. It is also proposed to open 10 creches/Day Care Centres for children of the age group of 0—5 in places where there is concentration of poor women and casual workers.

For the effective control and supervision of the educational institutions at the elementary stage it is also proposed to strengthen and expand the existing sub-divisional offices and also to open 5 new sub-divisional educational offices. It is also proposed to accord recognition to some of the English Medium Schools for the academic and administrative control over them in order to maintain uniform standard in these schools.

The approach of the 6th plan to Secondary Education will be consolidation and expansion of the existing high schools rather than opening of new high schools.

The general approach to school education upto class X during the 6th plan will, therefore, be on universalization of elementary education upto class VIII and consolidation and strengthening of the existing high schools.

It is also proposed to consolidate and strengthen the existing 2 training institutes for teachers of elementary schools, one for teachers of secondary schools, and one for hindi teachers during the 6th plan period. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of teachers by putting them through various training courses.

From the academic year 1979 — 1980, the N.E.H.U. opened post-graduate classes in Aizawl in some subjects like, English, Economics and Education and Pachhunga's College Aizawl has also been taken over by the University.

Adult Education :— The State Adult Education Programme was drawn up in the light of guide lines received from the Govt. of India ; and in the pattern of the National Adult Education Programme. It is expected to wipe off adult illiteracy completely from Mizoram by the end of Sixth Plan period.

Physical Education :— All Educational institutions are encouraged to have a regular time for games and sports activities during and after school hours. A separate wing for the promotion of physical education games and sports was created. Training camps, coaching camps, national physical efficiency drive have been organised very often. Some young persons have been trained in the national institute of sports, Patiala and in the College physical Education, Madras.

The Scouts and Guides movement is being given considerable importance as it has made some impacts on the students' community.

Technical Education : Unfortunately Mizoram has no institute for Technical Education. The institute of that nature available in Mizoram is the Industrial Training Institute. It is also decided to open the polytechnic Institution from the academic session of 1979—80. The location of the institution will be near Lunglei, the headquarters of Lunglei District.

The I.T.I. which is being looked after by Education Department may be handed over to the Labour Department later. At present there are five

trades only in the I.T.I. viz. Electricians, wireman, fitters, motor mechanic, welders. The combined intake capacity of the five trades is 168 trainees.

Social Welfare: The Social Welfare Wing was opened under the Directorate of Education during 1973—74. Some noteworthy achievements have been made in certain fields. The wing operates by helping aged, handicapped people, motherless babies and other deserving cases. Financial Grants has been given to Mizoram State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Emphasis is now given for acceleration and expansion of child welfare in keeping with the general theme of the 6th Five Year Plan. A number of such new schemes as Creches, Vocational Training for school drop-outs, Hobby and Recreational Centres and Children's Library including special items are proposed to be implemented during the 6th plan period.

Nutrition Programme :

During the 5th plan period the total beneficiary under the Special Nutrition Programme was 20,000 consisting of 6,200 lactating & nursing mothers and 13, 800 children of 0—6 years for 195 days. This number of beneficiary is proposed to be maintained during the coming years in consideration of the increasing population. During the 5th plan period 5000 of school going children of 6—11 years were provided midday meal under the Midday Meal Programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme was implemented in one C.D. Block, Thingsulthliah, during the 5th plan period. It is proposed to implement the scheme in one more block, Hnahthial C.D. Block during the current year.

Under the Promotion of Voluntary Actions in Rural Development Scheme (C.S.S.) financial grants was given to the deserving non-official voluntary organisations like MIIP; Mahila Samity etc. just to promote and strengthen their activities.

CHAPTER XI

WATER SUPPLY.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY : Water supply has been very insufficient and water scarcity has been severely felt by almost all families living in the urban areas of Aizawl and Lunglei during the dry season since many years back. The problem becomes more and more acute and complex with the abnormal increase of urban population during the decade. Water is one of the most hard commodities during the dry seasons, and a day's labour just worths one gallon of water in Aizawl Town, the capital of U.T. of Mizoram. Inspite of all possible measures taken by Govt. of Mizoram, this burning problem is more and more severe every year during the months from December to the later part April every year.

The Aizawl Water Supply Scheme was originally designed for a population of 20,000 only. The influx of population from rural areas due to disturbance and other factors has necessitated projection of augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at the cost of Rs. 158 lakhs as phase I, which will be improved further, to meet the requirement of 1,20,300 souls, at the cost of Rs. 245.00 lakhs. The scheme will be completed over a period of three years and will provide sufficient water to meet the needs of this growing capital. Water Supply Augmentation scheme for Lunglei Town is under process.

Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (C.S.S.) 50 villages have been selected in addition to those selected under State Plan and out of these 50 villages, 34 villages are under new schemes and 16 villages are under on going. A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is kept for the purpose by Central Government whereas the State Government will bear Rs. 20.00 lakhs only. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, Rural Water Supply Scheme was taken up in 58 villages, of which works were completed in 7 villages.

During the 6th Plan period another 89 new villages are selected to be covered by this scheme, and selection of such new villages has been made on the basis of their importance, population, and acuteness of water problem as far as practicable. A provision of Rs. 425.03 lakhs has been made by the State Government for the implementation of Rural Water Supply Scheme in whole U.T. of Mizoram.

The Government of Mizoram, therefore, attaches a very high priority to the task of providing drinking water to the people both in the rural and urban areas of Mizoram.

The Deputy Commissioners also have been taking up some minor schemes of improving and protecting village water sources by utilising fund made available to them. The works have been mostly taken up through the villagers concerned and it is found quite suitable and encouraging.

CHAPTER XII

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Mizoram is one of the most economically backward States/U T. of India. Due to various reasons such as poor communication and transport facilities, absence of major and medium industries under both public and private sectors and lack of power etc., the main economic activity is agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of income of the people living in the rural area, whereas wholesale and retail trade, construction, transport, manufacturing and repair services and community, social and other services are the main activities of the people living in the urban areas. Only a few p.c. of the people in the urban areas engage themselves in agricultural activity.

Table XXXIX : Allocation of Domestic Income and per capita income of Mizoram at current prices, 1960 — 61.

Source : Director of Statistics, Assam. 1960 — 61

Sector	Domestic Income (in crores of Rs)	Percentage to total Mizoram
1	2	3
1. AGRICULTURE		
(a) Agriculture	3.01	56.2
(b) Animal Husbandry	0.90	16.8
(c) Forestry	0.21	3.9
(d) Fishery	—	—
Sub-total :—	4.12	76.9
2. MINING AND MANUFACTURING		
(a) Mining	—	—
(b) Tea Industry	—	—
(c) Factory Establishment	—	—
(d) Small Enterprises	0.05	0.9
Sub-Total	0.05	0.9
3. COMMERCE TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION		
(a) Banking Insurance etc.	—	—
(b) Railway & State Transport	—	—
(c) Other Transport & Commerce	0.22	4.00
(d) Communication	0.80	1.50
Sub-Total	0.30	5.60
4. OTHER SERVICES :		
[a] Professional & Liberal Arts	0.12	2.2
[b] Public Services	0.65	12.1
[c] [i] State Govt. and Local bodies	0.04	0.3
[ii] Central Govt.	0.02	0.4
[d] House property	0.06	1.1
Sub-Total :	0.89	10.6
Grand Total :	5.36	100.00
Per capita Income of Mizoram, 1960—61 = Rs. 206.		

Attempt has been made to make proper estimates of Domestic Income of Mizoram by adopting the All India Concepts and methodology. In the meantime, the income and expenditure for Urban and some selected rural people has been collected by personal interview during the current year 1979. The detailed household income and expenditure is shown in the following tables :—

Table XL : Income and Expenditure of Urban area and some Sample Villages of Mizoram for the year 1978.

Sl. No.	Name of Urban/ Rural Area	No. of house- hold covered	Total persons covered	Per capita income du- ring 1978 (in Rupees)	Per Capita expdr. during 1978 (in Rs.)	Per capita savings during 1978 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
1.	Aizawl Town	9,128	53,329	1,660.08	1,374.72	285.36
2.	Lunglei Town	1,468	8,365	1,833.48	1,350.84	482.64
URBAN TOTAL :		10,596	61,694	1,683.60	1,371.60	312.00

RURAL (Sample)

1.	Theinrat	236	1,414	1,064.83	915.12	149.76
2.	Lunglawn	412	2,455	1,270.20	1,130.52	139.68
3.	Pukpai	129	705	967.56	827.52	140.04
4.	Zolang	301	1,922	1,337.04	1,018.32	318.72
5.	Sethun	57	338	1,175.76	1,022.76	153.00
6.	Zohmrai	82	555	1,020.48	951.24	69.24
7.	Saiba	796	4,936	1,699.68	1,248.48	451.20
8.	Tupang V	165	1,070	1,069.32	957.72	111.60
9	Bualpui (mg)	170	1,114	938.64	738.72	119.92

RURAL TOTAL —

(Sample)	2,348	14,509	1,111.55	889.94	221.61
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The table XL shows that the per Capita annual Income and expenditure in the Urban areas during the Calender Year 1978 is Rs. 1,683.60 and Rs. 1,371.60 respectively. and the corresponding figures for the Sample Villages (Rural area) are Rs. 1,111.55 and Rs. 889.94 respectively.

The per Capita annual savings for Urban and Sample rural areas are Rs. 312.00 and Rs. 221.61 respectively. The Villages selected to represent Rural Areas are some of the most advanced and developed villages in the Lunglei and are termed as Sub-Urban areas of Mizoram.

It is also observed that the high level of income and expenditure of the people living in Aizawl and Lunglei towns, the only Urban areas of Mizoram is mainly because of the concentration of businessmen, contractors and high officials in the Urban areas of Mizoram. According to the Urban Census conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Mizoram in the current year, the highest p.c. of 16.07 and 21.65 of the total households of Aizawl and Lunglei towns respectively belong to the monthly income group of Rs. 500—599 followed by the income group of Rs. 400—499 with 14.78 p.c. It is also revealed that there is a tendency to concentrate the economic forces in the urban areas which will result in widening the gap between the rich and the poor, unless appropriate economic measures are taken by the Government to raise the appallingly low economic condition of the rural people of Mizoram.

The reading of the price index in this table shows that maximum increase in the prices of Rice and Pulses which are as high as about 545 and 463 in 1978 is recorded. Since Rice is the staple food of the people of Mizoram, and about 50 p.c. of their income is generally spent on their requirement of food grains alone, the whole economic structure of Mizoram has been badly shaken by this price instability during the last 18 years.

Unless rising prices of essential commodities is checked and an appropriate monetary and fiscal measures are taken by the Government, the most badly affected by this will be wage earners and employees of various categories whose incomes are more or less fixed.

The whole economic situation will be on the sound footing if prices of basic needs are kept at a reasonable level, even if there has been no revision of pay and allowances of the State and Central Government Employees very often in the future.

The poorer section of the community are the worst sufferers due to this abnormal rise of prices, and more and more people are compelled to live below poverty lives in spite of the slight increase in their daily wages and income through various sources. The poor will remain ever poor without any

comfort and luxury if whatever increase of their income is eaten up by the increase of prices of foodgrains. If the Government can just make available their basic needs of foodgrains etc. at the reasonable/constant price the whole economic situation will be stable and life will be more peaceful and enjoyable in Mizoram in particular, and the whole of India in general.





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Chiamna Kailawn

Tribal Adult Literacy Primer in Mizo.

**Contributors : Mr C. Remkunga
Mr R. Lalrawna
Dr M. R. Ranganathan.**

Prepared by

**The Central Institute of Indian Languages,
Mysore.**

Consultants :

Dr. D.P. Pattanayak, Director, C.I.I.L.

**Dr. E. Annamalai, Professor-cum-Deputy
Director, C.I.I.L.**

**Dr. G. Sabasivá Rao, Reader-cum-Research
Officer, C.I.I.L.**

**Dr. V. Gnanasundaram, Reader-cum-Re-
search Officer, C.I.I.L. (Co-ordinator)**

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(ii)

FOREWORD

Adult Education aims at creating an awareness among the adult about the social and physical environment and prompting them to action to change it to their betterment. It is to improve their skills and add to their knowledge for functioning effectively in the society. Literacy is one of the means to achieve this. The educational materials for the adult will be at different levels and of different types. The adult educational materials which follow the 350 hours of instruction envisaged in National Adult Educational Programme may be divided as follows. It is not suggested that the different sections should follow the given order. They are flexible and can be interspersed.

1) 50 hours for discussion of social issues and local problems to develop spoken skills such as verbal reaction to suggestions, asking questions, clarity of expression etc., and for reading of newspapers, manuals, epics, etc., to motivate interest in reading.

2) 75 hours to teach initial literacy which includes recognition and use of single and conjoint letters, words and simple sentences.

3) 50 hours of second level literacy skills leading to independent reading and writing and based on general themes relating to local environment, health, social values, national goals, measurements, clock and calendar reading etc.

4) 50 hours of numeracy which includes 4 arithmetic skills and special occupational interest such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, handicrafts, etc., anthology, geography etc. During these hours silent reading and independent reading must be encouraged.

5) 50 hours for functional skills like newspapers, manuals, public notices, etc. and filling in forms, money orders, writing letters and petitions, preparing family budget, etc.

This Adult Literacy Reader in Mizo covers (2), (3) and (4) above and aims at achieving necessary literacy learning to the take off point for independent reading and writing. Regarding items (1) and (6) the teacher's manual will give detailed guidelines for instruction in the classroom. The materials for (5) may be taken from published materials if available or will have to be prepared by specialists in these fields.

The special features of this Reader are as follows : Each lesson is very explicit for the teacher and even a volunteer who has no teacher training could use the material. For additional guidelines the teacher's manual could be used. Each lesson contains exercises to reinforce the skills and to evaluate the progress of learning. Since home assignment would be impracticable, exercises are included as part of the Reader. Use of prose is minimised in numeracy lessons. Wherever prose is used special care has been taken to see that their learner at their point is capa-

(iv)

ble of reading it himself except where instructions are given. These lessons were written by the native speakers under the guidance of linguistic and literacy experts of the Institute. The services of the artists have also been utilised. They are, thus, a product of team-work. They combine naturalness, authenticity and expertise.

There has been debate about relative importance of creating awareness and developing literacy skills. These two are not separate and the materials have been prepared keeping their independence in view. There has also been a debate about the efficacy of different methods of teaching the initial alphabet. The reader is flexible in this respect and the teacher can start with the words and sentences each lesson and then explain the letters or he can do vice-versa depending on the nature of the learners. One of the important problems in adult education is motivating the learners. I hope that this Reader creates and sustains interest and simultaneously develop linguistic skills.

Debi Prasanna Pattanayak,
Director,
Central Institute Indian Languages.

Z I R L A I I

a h i k l

ha	ka	la	ah
ak	al	li	ki
kal	kai	lal	kik
kai	kil	hai	hal
hla	khâ		

a kal	a lal	a hâl
ka kal	a hla	ka la

TIH TURTE

1. Tlar hmasaa hawrawp awm ang
hi tlar hnihna-ah hian han kualkhung zêl
teh :

(1)

h			
a	k	h	l

(2)

k			
l	k	h	i

(3)

a			
i	l	k	a

2. Tlar hmasaa thu ang hi tlar hnuehung zâwkah hian kualkhung rawh :

(1)

ka			
ha	la	ka	ah

ha			
ki	ah	ka	ha

3. Tlar hmasaa hawrawp awm ang ni lo apiang tlar hnuehungah hian kualkhung rawh :

(1)

l			
l	a	h	k

(2)

k			
i	h	k	a

Z I R L A I 2

b d e n

an	en	bê	dê
ni	ei	in	nâ
di	ban	bân	dân
bak	bêl	bâl	dik
hel	kêl .	nân	nên
dah			
a di k a ni	ka hna a ni	bêl a lei	
kêl a kai	a bân a na		

T I H T U R T E

1. Vei lama hawrawp ang hi ding lama hawrawp awm khâwm a tang hian thlang chhuak rawh :

A			B			
(1)	b	(1)	d	n	d	h
(2)	d	(2)	n	k	l	d
(3)	n	(3)	e	b	n	k

2. Vei lama hawrawp ang hi ding lama hawrawp awm khâwm a tang hian thlang chhuak rawh :

A			B		
(1)	an	(1)	na	en	an
(2)	dân	(2)	nân	dân	hân
(3)	bân	(3)	nen	kân	bân

3. A kâr âwl laite hi ding lama
hawrawp zingâ mi thlang chhuakin tikhar
rawh :

A		B			
(1)	n — l	(1)	k	h	e l
(2)	d — h	(2)	b	n	d a
(3)	d — k	(3)	i	d	n k

Z I R L A I 3

aw	m	f	p
awm	âwm	awl	âwl
awp	fawm	mawm	lâwm
pawm	bawl	bâwl	bawk
bâwk	hawl	hâwl	kawm
kâwm	pan	pân	pen
pên	fai	fem	fel
hma	hmai	hmel	hnawk
khâwm	khum	hnam	hnâwl

khâwl khâwm

bâwk khawh

kham khawp

hâwp khawp

dim diam

hnawk hnai

TIH TURTE

1. Tlar hnuai zawka thute hi a
chunga thu nêna inang apiang kualkhung
rawh :

(1)	awm			
	awl	lawm	awm	hawl

(2)	pan		
	pan	ban	fai

(3)	fel		
	kawm	fai	fel

2. A awl laite hi ding lama hawrawp zinga mi thlang chhuakin dah khat rawh :

A		B			
(1)	h — l	(1)	m	f	aw p
(2)	p — m	(2)	k	l	p e
(3)	hm — n	(3)	i	p	k d

3. Dinglama thuah hian vei lama hawrawp awm ang apiang kualkhung rawh :

A		B		
(1)	aw	(1)	khawm	hawp ban
(2)	i	(2)	fai	lal kil
(3)	h	(3)	hawl	han ha

Z I R L A I 4

A H I K L (Hawrawppui hmannotate)

An a la	Ka ha a na
Inah a awm	Lala a kal
Ka dam e	In dam em ?
Kêl a be	Lei ka lai
Hmai ka phih	Hma lam ka pan
Hei hi ka pa a ni	Lal inah ka kal
In in a hla em le ?	Kêl pa pahnih lai
Ka pain bâwk a	kan nei.
khawh dâwn.	

T I H T U R T E

1. Vei lama thu awm tlukpul hi ding
lama thute aţang hian thlang chhuak la
kualkhung rawh :

A	B
(1) ke	(1) ban bawp ka
(2) hmai	(2) awl kan hmêl
(3) pawm	(3) nei hnawl hna

2. Vei lama thute hi ding lama thute
hian zawm dik rawh :

A	B
(1) Kel a	pa a ni
(2) Kawnah	be

- (3) Hmai a awm
 (4) Inah a phih
 (5) Hei hi ka an liam

3. A hnuai^a thu mal pakhat zel hmang
 telin thu awmze tluan tling (sentence) siam
 rawh :

ni ban bân hel hêl hek hêk
 hal hâl

Z I R L A I 5

B D E N (Hawrawppui hmannate)

Bâl kan ei Niin a em
 Ni ka en Ennawm an en
 Dawnfawh kan ei Êmah bâl a awm
 Ban an hêm dâwn Daifemah kan awm
 dâwn

Bawkbâwn bai kan hmeh dâwn

Dawbkânah lehkha a dah a, a la leh

Niminah kan lo lamah ka pa a kal.

T I H T U R T E

1. A âwl laite hi a piaha thu zia^k,
 a dik zawk hmangin dah khat rawh :

- (1) _____ kan ei (Bâl / bâl)
 (2) _____ kan en (ennawm/Ennawm)

- (3) _____ a dah (Dawhkânah/dawhkân-ah)
 (4) _____ ka kal (niminab/Niminah)

2. Vei lama thute hi ding lama thute hian zawm dik rawh :

A	B
(1) Emah	bia
(2) Dawnfawh kan	kan pan
(3) Amah ka	be
(4) Hmalam	bâl a awm
(5) Kêl a	phel

3. Hawrawppui hmanna tûr dik taka hmangin a hnuaia thute hi ziaik dik rawh :

kêl a be	hmai ka phih
lala a kal	ban an hêm
dawnfawh kan ei	dawhkânah a dah
bawkbâwn kan hmeh	

Z I R L A I 6

A M F P (Hawrawpui hmannate)

Pa ka nei	Mi an kal
Pafa an ni	Mani a bia
Fapa ka nei aslu	Âwka i ni em kha ?
Fian ka lei dawn	Fak a hlawh hle âwm e.

Pânah damdawi dip an hnawih
 Fapa a nei a, a lawm êm êm a ni
 Mawia leh Awian dawhkan an kil.

T, I H T U R T E

1. Vei lama thute hi ding lama thute
 hian zawm dik rawh :

A

- 1) Fak a
- 2) Pânah damdawi
- 3) Âwka i
- 4) I
- 5) Lei

B

- an hnawih
- ni em ?
- hlawh hle
- ka lai.
- dam maw ?

2. A hnuaia thute hi hawrawppui a
 hmanna tûr dik taka hmangin ziaak chhuak
 rawh :

- 1) awia leh mawia an ni.
- 2) kha mi kha mani a ni.
- 3) he mi hi liana a ni.
- 4) inah faka a awm.

3. Heng thute hrang hian sentence
 siam rawh :

bia	hnawih	kha kha
den den	dial dial	khawp kham
bâwk khawh	hnawk lnai	kham khawp

Z I R L A I 7

	r	t	ṭ	v	s
ram	ran	tan	tap	ṭap	vân
tak	tawk	tawp	vin	vak	ren
tar	târ	rei	rit	ṛit	vawk
vawt	vâwt	vêk	vel	ṭha	tial
tek	sa	sam	sâm	sawt	sâwt
siam	sawm	sawn.			

A ṭap vak a A sang hle mai
 Insiam tawh rawh Han vak vêl teh aw
 A ei tlem hle mai A kal hla tial tial
 Lalan ram ṭha tak a Hei hi a ṭha hle asin
 nei
 Hnapkhâwn a kal Kel têin a tiri rek rek
 tial tial ṭhin
 A hmai a fai vik vek khawp mai

T I H T U R T E

1. A awl laite hi ding lama hawrawp awm khâwm zinga mi thlang chhuakin ti-khat rawh :

A	B
1) r — m	1) k m r a
2) s — am	2) s a i e
3) r — i	3) e t ṭ s
4) ṭ — a	4) l h v s
5) v — k	5) s t aw r

2. Heng hawrawp awm khawmte hi
awmze dik nei turin rem khawm rawh :

a b n, i m h a, a p l,
l e b, a i f, n f i a,
n k a w b b a w, h k a a w d n,
n f a w a w h d.

3. Heng thute hi awmze nei tûrin (sen-
tence-ah) rem khawm rawh :

- (1) nei Pa ka (2) lei ka Fian
(3) hlauh a Fak hle (4) ni i Âwka em?
(5) hnawih Panah añ (6) awm a Emah
damdawi hnam.

Z I R L A I 8

	ch	ng	o	u	z
chaw	chawm		châwm		chang
châng	ngam		ngo		ngau
cho	lo		la		ko
fo	zir		zau		zuang
zu	zo		zak		zam
ualau	uang		huan		uar
nghawng	ngho		nghawk		nghâl
zuar	zal				

Lalan chaw a ei
Lo kan zo tawh
Dailuah ka chawm

Ka nghawng a na
Mi zakzum tak a ni
Awkan Liana a cho

Huanah chawngzawng a awm
 Kan bawngpui ke na kan chaw n
 Lali chu nula hmeltha leh ngo tak a ni
 Anhnah an phur nghawng nghawng hlawm mai
 Hmun ualau laiah chuan inthiar chin tur a ni
 lo.

T I H T U R T E

1. Vei lama thute hi dinglama thute
 nen hian zawm dik rawh :

A

B

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1) Huanah | a ci |
| 2) Ka nghawng | tak a ni |
| 3) Mi zakzum | zo tawh |
| 4) Lalan chaw | chawngzawng a awm |
| 5) Lo kan | a na |

2. A awl laite hi a thu inhm h zawng
 chawpin tikhat rawh :

- 1) Lalan chaw _____ ci.
- 2) Mi zakzum _____ a ni.
- 3) Lali chu _____ hmel tha tak _____ ni.
- 4) Awkan Liana _____ a cho.
- 5) Lo kan _____ tawh.

3. Heng thute hi awmze nei turin (sen-
 tence-ah) rem khawm rawh

1. hi thə Bawnghte ni chaw tak a.
2. tam finna Lebka ni a chhiar hi.

- (3) Hriselna zawk a aiin hlu hi hausakna
 (4) i I rawh leh pa nu thu zawm.
 (5) hriselna ni hi Insawizawi a.

Z I R L A I 9

R S T T V

(Hawrawppui hmannate)

Tap tawh suh

Sial an talh

Tingtang an tum thin

Thang an kam a ni awm e

Sangha an vua

Rial a tla fo mai

Thian tha tak ka nei

Tawtawrawt ka ham thiam lo

Ramhnuaiah thing leh mau a awm

Thing leh maute hi kan roh em em tur a ni

Saw saw Thanga a ni em ?

Thanga bula lo kal saw Thianga a nih saw

Rova chu tlangvâl a ni naa a lian lem lo

Vawiinah eng hna nge i tbawh ang ?

Vâna arsité khi Pathian kutchhuak vek an ni

Tawngtai hi inthlahdah reng reng tur a ni lo.

T I H T U R T E .

1. A awl laite hi a piaha thu ziaik dân dik zawk hmangin dah khat rawh :

- (1) _____ an kam (Thang / thang)
 (2) _____ awmna chu vân a ni (pathian / Pathian)
 (3) Mizoram khawpui ber chu _____ a ni (Aizawl / aizawl)
 (4) _____ hi lui pawimawh tak a ni (tlawng / Tlawng)
 (5) Ka u hming chu _____ a ni (Tha-
 ngi / thangi)

2. Hengte hi chhiar ngun rawh :

Thil hming emaw, mihring hming emaw,
 hming bik tawh phawt chu hawrawppuia a
 bul ziaik tan zêl tûr a ni.

Hetiangan :

Tlawng	Tuirial	Chalfilh	Tawi
Reiêk	Lala	Liani	Bûkpui
Zemabawk	Muanna In		Tlungvêl

3. Hawrawppui a tulna apianga hmang-
 in hêngte hi ziaik dik rawh :

lalliana	pbawngpui	mizoram
champhai	hmuifang	durtlang
tuichang	mat	lungleng
serchhip	chhimtuipui	saiha

mamit
tlabung

kawrthah
pathian

sairang
india

Z I R L A I 10

Ch Ng U Z (Hawrawppui hmannate)

Chaw ka ei

Chaw i ei tawh em ?

Ngawi an dawh

Zawhte tha tak kan nei

Chak takin kal rawh

Unau pathum chiah ka nei

Chengkawl khawrh i duh em ?

Ngaw hnuaia i kalin fimkhur rawh

Ui hi in vengtu tha tak a ni thin

Zoram hi ram nuam tak a ni

Uleuh hrâm hian lung a tileng hle

T I H T U R T E

1. Hêngte hi chhinchhiah rawh :

Hêng hawrawp — **aw, ch, ng** te hi hawrawp-
puia kan hman chuan a hmasa zawk chauh
hi hawrawppuia ziaik tûr a ni a, a dawttu
hi chu hawrawpte pangngaia ziaik tur a ni.

Hetiâng hian : **Aw Ch Ng**

Awithangpa Chhura Ngaiteii

Chawngbawla Awmpuii Ngûra