

Highlights of the review of Flagship Programme in Mizoram

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):

- The number of job card holders has been steadily increasing from 0.89 lakh in 2007-08 to 1.78 lakh upto Sept. 2009.
- Payment through banks has increased from 0% in 2007-08 to 35% by the end of Sept 2009. The State proposes to provide 100 days of employment in 2009-10. Absence Bank/Post Offices Branches in remote areas and also shortage of office staff is a problem. Payment of wages in such areas has been made through Village Councils.
- The average expenditure was approximately 67% of the available funds. All the districts were having funds at their disposal, except district Lunglei, which has spent 97% of the available funds.
- The flow of funds from district to block and in-turn to village council was not very systemic. It has led to non availability of funds with the blocks and village council while the districts had about 30% of the available funds with them.
- The record keeping was not up to the desired level at village as well as block level. From scrutiny of few muster rolls, it appeared that muster rolls were not filled up as prescribed in NREGA guidelines.
- Most of the works undertaken belong to the category of rural connectivity. It accounts for almost 90% of the works undertaken under NREGA. There is lack of uniformity in estimation of cost for construction of roads under rural connectivity.
- Land under “jhuming” is community owned. To be a beneficiary under Schedule-I (1)(iv) of NREGA, the ownership of land should lie with the individual household. Thus, there is hardly any work undertaken in the category of permissible works under Schedule-I (1) (iv).

2. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

- This is one of the popular schemes. The targets for 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been fully achieved. 35% to 39% demand had been for upgradation of houses. The fund utilization

under IAY is almost 98% during 2007-09 and the physical achievements under IAY were found satisfactory.

- Convergence between latrines built under the TSC with IAY houses is happening to some extent.
- The houses are being built by the beneficiaries themselves. In certain places village level communities extending labour in construction of houses. Houses visited were neat and clean

3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

- While there has been decrease in the utilisation of funds in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08, the number of beneficiaries remained the same. The number of beneficiaries in 2009-10 showed as increasing.
- There seems lack of interest in availing the Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme.

4. Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- For stage-I works, there was no problem in execution. For stage – II (Pavement works), state is facing problems in execution as good contractors are not available locally. Contractors from outside the State are not interested. Availability of raw materials especially stones, bricks and bitumen is a big constraint.
- The progress of PMGSY in Mizoram requires gearing up
- Large number approvals of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are pending at Delhi – 11 DPRs for habitations of 500+ population and 114 DPRs for upgradation.

5. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

- The health infrastructure of the State in general is very poor. Therefore, requirement of funds for upgradation of infrastructure is very high. As per the guidelines only 33% of the total budget is allowed for Civil Works. The state government has suggested relaxation of ceiling of 33% to take up more reconstruction work.

- Late release of funds for upgradation of Hospitals affected the progress of civil works.
- Infrastructure created at Saiha district hospital was greatly appreciated. In the newly constructed OPD new equipments have been procured. However, the hospital building is very old and in bad condition.
- ASHAs seem to be doing a good job but there is much scope for improvement of their activities. The number of institutional deliveries has gone up from 53.5% in 2008-09 to 55.9% in 2009-10.
- The full immunisation coverage for children 12-23 months increased from 32.6% to 50%. There is high incidence of diarrhoea among the children. Water quality is a cause of concern
- Number of HIV/AIDS cases has come to the notice. Through awareness campaign majority of the women are now know about the testing facilities.
- There is a general complaint by the villagers that area coverage of PHCs is too large therefore it is difficult for the patient to reach PHCs. Ambulance services provided by the PHCs is not adequate. Accessibility to the remote villages is also a problem for ambulance movement.
- There is acute shortage of doctors and para-medics – out of 68 sanctioned posts of doctors and specialists under NRHM 36 are in position. 32(47%) posts are still vacant. Similarly 57 posts of Health workers were also vacant.

6. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS):

- Community participation in the implementation of ICDS is very good. Mothers take interest in helping the workers in delivering their duties.
- The infant mortality rate at the beginning of launching ICDS in 1978–1979 had been 70 per thousand live births. After decades of implementation of the Programme the present IMR is 18 per thousand live births.
- A well coordinated system of distribution of supplementary foods to Anganwadi centres exists.

- Training/orientation and regular refresher training is an essential part of ICDS programme. There is only one Anganwadi Training Centre with a capacity of 35 trainees at a time. The existing number of Anganwadi Workers presently is 1980 out of which approximately 500 Anganwadi Workers need to be given job training

7. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP):

- Large numbers of Habitations still left to be converted into Fully Covered Category.
- There is general complaint by the villagers about drying up of sources during summer. Suggestion was made for proper/scientific water harvesting.
- The identified 26 quality affected villages need appropriate action plan on priority.

8. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):

- As per the District wise information on physical achievements of individual latrine three districts viz. Aizawl, Champhai and Kolasib achieved 100% target. Public in general is conscious of sanitation. Performance in Saiha had been of the order of 61%, needs to be geared up.
- As far as rural school sanitation, achievement is 100%

9. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

- Performance of SSA in Mizoram, according to the indicators considered very good. The enrolment has gone up from 1.62 lakhs in 2005-06 to 1.79 lakhs in 2008-09.
- The dropout rates, particularly in the middle level and secondary level are at 29.93% and 29.86%.
- The pace of expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has also been very good during the last two years and the current year.
- Though average pupil teacher ratio at the primary level is at 17:1 is considered very good, it was observed that in certain visited places number of students had been around 25:1
- The ratio of primary to upper primary schools at 2:1 is ideal.
- Infrastructure by way of classrooms, computer rooms, and separate latrines for girls and boys are satisfactory. However, provisions of drinking water supply are inadequate.

Drinking water supply is an area on concern in general in the state.

- Visited schools were neat and clean and the children looked happy. Separate toilets existed for girls and boys but in some places toilets were not adjacent to the school building due to terrain problem.
- Funds available under Art. 275(1) was converged with SSA, particularly for girls' hostel component under Art 275(1) has been merged with SSA.

10. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM):

- Late release of sanction from Govt. of India to meet the expenditure on conversion cost is the one of the major problems. Further, the existing cooking cost of Rs. 2.50 in Primary School and Rs.3.00 in Middle School per day per child reported as inadequate.
- The existing transportation cost of foodgrains of Rs.125/- per qtl is not enough to reach to meet the local rates of transportation cost.
- The impression is that the programme was not being properly implemented. The schools away from urban areas are probably not covered under MDM.

11. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

- The state being under the scheduled area, since beginning the programme faced problem as project sanction are linked to urban sector reforms. First installments were released on the condition that urban reforms would be carried out. It took a long time for passing the legislation for formation of municipalities/ULBs in the state. Only in October last the State Assembly has passed legislation for setting up municipalities in eight towns including Aizwal. The delay in setting up ULBs has affected the work progress.
- The visited project of Renewal of Pumping Machineries & Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizwal Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (JNNURM) was approved by under JNNURM 7th Dec, 2007. The 1st installment released by the GOI. The up to date physical achievement of the Project is 58%. Required

equipments have been already reached the project but due to late release of funds these could not be installed.

- EWS housing at Lawipu Veng: The housing project is located in the sub-urban area of Aizwal city, proposed for 400 beneficiaries. Progress appears good (60%). However, proper coordination with water supply and electricity department is important.

12. Technology Mission for Horticulture in the North East (TMNE):

- Many farmers have availed funds under TMNE for floriculture like Enthurium and Rose cultivation. Green houses are seen all over the state. There is great demand for flowers, particularl enthurium of Mizoram in the domestic and also export market.
- Off season vagitable is another area encouraged under the scheme. Passion fruit is one of the items for development under horticulture.
- Ther is need to setup adequate processing units, preferably in the private sector. Cold chain is must for success of horticultre sector. Shortage of power is one of the major problems.

13. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):

- By the end of the Tenth Plan, 207 Minor Irrigation Projects with total Culturable command area of 7,759 ha were completed.
- During 2008-09, 62 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects (AIBP-VI containing 22 projects and AIBP-VII containing 40 projects) covering 2,769 ha of culturable command area were targeted but could not be completed.

14. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

- Progress of the programme is very slow. 10th and 11th Plan works are tendered only now. The work progress needs to be geared up.

15. Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme:

- Progress of work is very slow. The state could not avail the benefits under the programme due to slow progress. T&D losses continue to be very high.
- APDRP – II (or Revised APDRP) started immediately on closure of APDRP-I by 31st March 2009. In order to initiate the R-APDRP Projects, Memorandum of Agreement between Ministry of Power, Power Finance Corporation Ltd and Govt of Mizoram, Power & Electricity Department was signed only on 14th September 2009. Tender was floated and tender is to be opened on 20.11.2009.

Review of Flagship Programmes and other key issues in Mizoram (Based on the visit to the State between 5-8.11.2009)

Review of programme implementation in the states is a continuous process and the present one is the first in the series of visits and reviews of national flagship programmes in Mizoram, as directed by the Prime Minister of India. This report is based on the review of data provided by the central ministries, meetings with staff of the Government of Mizoram, field visits and interaction with field officers and recipients and non-recipients of government programmes¹. Some key statistics regarding Mizoram, especially in relation to some other states in the north-east are given below:

Sr	Indicator	Assam	Mizoram	Tripura	All India
1	Area (sq km)*	78,438	21987	10,486	31,66,414
2	No: of districts*	23	8	4	593
3	No: of blocks*	214	26	38	5,550
4	No: of towns*	125	23	23	5,161
5	No: of villages*	26,312	707	870	6,38,588
6	Total Population (lakhs) *	266.38	8.89	31.91	102,70.15

¹ Meetings with State Government officers and field trips from 5th to 8th November 2009 to Aizwal, Luhglei, Saiha(Hq. of Mara Autonomous District Council), Releik village, Vaipuanpho, Lawipu, Aibawk, Sateek Phulpui , especially to visit flagship programmes.

7	Rural Population*	232.49	4,50,018	26.48	74,16.60
8	Urban Population*	33.89	4,41,000	5.43	28,53.54
9	ST Population*	33.08	8,39,310	9.93	8,43.26
10	Population density*	339.83	103.38	305.07	324.85
11	Sex ratio*	935.00	964	948.00	933.00
12	Total fertility rate	30.00	2.9	NA	NA
13	Infant mortality rate	66.00	20	32.00	58.00
14	Maternal mortality rate	490.00	NA	NA	301.00
15	Crude birth rate	27.00	17.00	17.00	26.00
16	Crude death rate	9.70	5.50	5.70	8.70
17	%age of Total population below poverty	36.09	33.87	34.44	26.02
18	Total rural population below poverty	40.04	40.04	40.04	27.01
19	Total urban population below poverty	7.47	7.47	7.47	23.62
20	Total literacy rate	63.3	88.8	73.2	64.8
21	Female literacy rate	54.6	86.7	64.9	53.7
22	Male literacy rate	71.3	90.7	81.0	75.3

* for 2001

Scheme-wise review is explained below:

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency (NREGA)

Implementation of NREGA in Mizoram started in Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts under Phase-I during the year 2006-07 and extended to Lunglei and Champhai Districts during 2007-2008. From 1.4.2008 onwards, the programme covered all the 8(eight) Districts with the inclusion of the remaining 4 (four) Districts viz. Aizawl, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit Districts.

Wages paid is Rs.103/- per day. Payment of wages through Banks/Post Offices to all the villages is not possible due to absence Bank/Post Offices Branches in remote areas and also shortage of Bank/Post Office staff. Payment of wages in such areas has been made through Village Councils. At present, 20263 nos. of Bank Account and 33139 nos. of Post Office Account for NREGA workers have been opened.

Summary statement:

S. No.	NREGA (Physical) Year	Nos. (In lacs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept. 2009)	TOTAL
1.	No. of Job card issued (In lakh Nos.)	0.89	1.72	1.78	-
2.	No. of households provided employment	0.89	1.72	1.78	4.39
3.	Persondays (in lakhs)	24.98	125.817	27.23	178.027
4.	Average Persondays (per HH)	28.06	73.15	15.30	
5.	Average Wage Rate	Rs.103/-	Rs.110/-	Rs.103/-	
6.	Mode of Payment (Cash/through Bank in %)	100% Cash	78% Cash, 22% Banks/	65% by Cash, 35% by Banks/Post	

			Post offices	offices	
7.	Periodicity of Payment	D.N.A	D.N.A	D.N.A	
8.	Kind of Works taken up	Rural Connectivity	Rural Connectivity	Rural Connectivity	
NREGA (Financial)					
S. No.		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept. 2009)	TOTAL
1.	Funds released by Center (In lakhs)	2623.49	15194.15	11887.25	29704.89
2.	Funds released by States (In lakhs)	490.739	1533.75	664.338	2688.27
3.	Total Funds available including Opening balance	D.N.A	16997.085	13280.985	
4.	Expenditure (In lakhs (% of 3 in brackets	Rs.3605.322	16455.68 (96.81%)	9128.49(68.73%)	29189.492

D.N.A. – Data note available

The number of job card holders has been steadily increasing from 0.89 lakh in 2007-08 to 1.78 lakh upto Sept. 2009 and increase in the number of households provided employment were of the same order during the same period.

The average annual persondays of employment generated per household increased from 28.06 in 2007-08 to 73.15 in 2008-09. However, average annual persondays of employment generated so far in 2009-10 till Sept is only 15.30 per house hold.

Payment through banks has increased from 0% in 2007-08 to 35% by the end of Sept 2009. The State proposes to provide 100 days of employment in 2009-10. The average wage rate is presently Rs.103 per day, which is the minimum wage rate. The state government is proposing revision of the wage rate to Rs. 110/-. Ministry of Rural Development insists that Minimum Wage Rate in Mizoram should be followed.

Some of the observations during the visit:

- Scrutiny of information furnished during the visit shows that the average expenditure was approximately 67% of the available funds with the State. It was found that all the districts were having funds at their disposal, except district Lunglei, which has spent 97% of the available funds. They were awaiting for the release of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development.
- The flow of funds from district to block and in-turn to village council was not very systemic. It has led to non availability of funds with the blocks and village council while the districts had about 30% of the available funds with them except for Lunglei district.
- To meet the demand of employment by the registered households at village level, the districts need to ensure availability of funds with block and village council at a given point of time. State Government has noted this observation and assured that henceforth parking of fund with the districts will not be allowed.

- The record keeping was not up to the desired level at village as well as block level. From scrutiny of few muster rolls, it appeared that muster rolls were not filled up as prescribed in NREGA guidelines. In certain cases there appeared a gap of 15 days and more between the work done by NREGA workers and completion of muster roll. Strict adherence of NREGA guidelines is necessary to avoid any manipulation of muster rolls.
- Most of the works undertaken belong to the category of rural connectivity. It accounts for almost 90% of the works undertaken under NREGA. The construction of all weather roads under NREGS show a wide variation in the cost estimates ranging approximately from 1,00,000 – 10,00,000. It indicates lack of uniformity in estimation of cost for construction of roads under rural connectivity in the state. The issue was brought to the notice of Secretary (RD)
- “Jhum” cultivation is practiced in the state. Land under jhumming is community owned. To be a beneficiary under Schedule-I (1)(iv) of NREGA, the ownership of land should lie with the individual household. Thus, there is hardly any work undertaken in the category of permissible works under Schedule-I (1) (iv).
- The payment of wages through accounts amounts to only 35%. The reason contributed to it is limited outreach of Post Offices/Banks due to hilly terrain. To ensure that wages are paid in time, State government is resorting to cash payment involving Village Councils. Secretary (RD), Mizoram was advised to explore possibility of technological innovations to reach out to NREGA workers for payment of wages in time. According to the state officials even where there are Post Offices/Banks they are unable to handle huge amount of money transacted. Also, there is issue of security in these branches. Attempt to involve SBI/Private Banks to introduce Smart Card system to rural areas may not work as quantum of logistics required is beyond the scope of implementation.
- Convergence of NAREGA with other programmes is not visible. According to the state officials, for effective convergence coordination and monitoring has to be at the State level, most preferably the State Planning Board, unless this is done, convergence of Scheme wil remain at bay.

2. INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA

The Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) aims to provide houses to the poor in the rural areas, primarily to help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance.

Cost sharing earlier between the Central and the States was at the ratio of 75:25. This has been revised to 90:10 for the NE States from the release of 2nd instalment of fund in 2008-09.

Previously, assistance was given Rs.27,500/- for new construction and Rs.12,500/- for upgradation. This was revised w.e.f. 1.4.08 to Rs.38,500/- for new construction and Rs.15,000/- for upgradation.

Brief Status on the implementation during the last two years is indicated below:

2007 - 2008

2) PHYSICAL

SI/No	District	Physical Target	TARGET ACHIEVED		Total
			New Construction	Upgradation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aizawl	226	147	81	228
2	Lunglei	447	360	200	560
3	Saiha	220	150	80	230
4	Lawngtlai	564	399	220	619
5	Champhai	239	117	72	189
6	Kolasib	148	97	47	144
7	Serchhip	65	29	16	45
8	Mamit	271	222	121	343
	TOTAL	1954	1374	756	2130

2008 - 2009

2) PHYSICAL

SI/No	District	Physical Target	TARGET ACHIEVED		Total
			New Construction	Upgradation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aizawl	160	302	193	495
2	Lunglei	318	666	427	1093
3	Saiha	156	330	214	544
4	Lawngtlai	400	867	556	1423
5	Champhai	170	315	210	525
6	Kolasib	106	205	132	337
7	Serchhip	46	68	41	109
8	Mamit	192	398	255	653
	TOTAL	1388	2849	1835	4684

2009-10

Year		2009-10 (Upto 9, 2009)	
		Targets	Achievement
1.	No. of Houses Constructed	3504	1508
1.	Central Allocation	945.85	472.92
2.	Central funds Released (%)	-	472.92
3.	State Contri-bution	150.00	42.035
4.	Utilisation of Funds (%)	-	514.955
			47%

- This is one of the popular schemes. In the field there is a constant clamour for IAY houses. The targets for 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been fully achieved. 35% to 39% demand had been for upgradation of

houses. The fund utilization under IAY is almost 98% during 2007-09 and the physical achievements under IAY were found satisfactory.

- Houses of 3 IAY beneficiaries in Aibawk block and Releik village was visited and it was found that they received the instalments under IAY and complete amount was paid to them on time.
- Convergence between latrines built under the TSC with IAY houses is happening to some extent.
- The houses are being built by the beneficiaries themselves. In certain places village level communities extending labour in construction of houses. While roofing of the houses are of GI sheets, for side walls side walls asbestos sheets are being used. Houses visited were neat and clean

3. National Social Assistance Programme

3. National Social Assistance Programme (Financial)					
<i>Sl. No.</i>		<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10 up to Aug/Sept. 2009)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Allocation by GOI				
2.	Releases by GOI	429.71	593.18	450	1472.89
3.	Utilization of Funds in %	80.29%	58.18%	28%	
3. National Social Assistance Programme (Physical)					
Physical Achievement					
<i>Sl. No.</i>		<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10 up to Aug/Sept. 2009)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	No. of Beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	15516	15516	23747	23747
2.	No. of Beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme	614	614		1228
3.	No. of Beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi Widow Pension			1192	1192
4.	No. of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi Disability Pension			587	587

- While there has been decrease in the utilisation of funds in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08, the number of beneficiaries remained the same.

The department could not give adequate justification. The number of beneficiaries in 2009-10 showed as increasing.

- Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme had not yet taken off. There seems lack of interest in the government in availing the scheme.

4. Prime Minister's Gramin Sarak Yojana

- In Mizoram the unconnected habitations included in PMGSY in 2001 is 251 Nos. (1000 + = 32, 500 – 999 = 104, 250 -499 = 115) The proposed length of road for connecting the above unconnected habitations is 2608.50km.
- While the progress under the 1000+ category is very good, progress under 500-999 and 250-298 is slow.
- The total sanction received from Ministry of Rural Development is Rs 708 Crore which covered 161 Nos. of habitation with length of 1780km (including 550km of pavement). 7 Nos of habitations are being covered by

		With Population of		
		1000 ⁺	500 - 999	250 - 498
1	No.of Eligible Habitations	32	104	115
2	Habitations Connected with	30	29	18
3	Balance (from eligible habitations)	2	75	97

Note : For 1000⁺ 2 nos. of Habitation were covered by other schemes.

4. PMGSY (PHYSICAL PROGRESS)

		New Connectivity of Habitations	New Connectivity (Length in Kms)	Up gradation (Length in Kms)
1	Target 2006 - 2009	133	941.947	732.714
2	2005 - 06			
	Target	22	154.10	-
	Achievement	14	174.40	-
3	2006 - 07			
	Target	2	49.00	257.998
	Achievement	1	146.81	-
4	2007 - 08			
	Target	19	334.00	257.998
	Achievement	19	207.44	-

4. PMGSY (FINANCIAL PROGRESS)

(Rs.in

		2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept'09)
1	Allocation by GOI	147.15	46.52	181.36
2	Release by GOI	-	65.00	28.57
3	Expenditure	62.85	56.98	32.28

other schemes and hence dropped from the PMGSY. DPRs for the

balance 83 habitations (all with population 250-499) are being prepared. It is expected to complete the programme in 2013.

- The status of progress as on 31st October, 2009 are as follows :-
 1. Habitation benefitted = 79
 2. Length Completed = 1186km(including 223km of pavement)
 3. Expenditure already incurred = Rs 351.24 Crore.
- For stage-I works, the state did not have problems in execution of the works. Local contractors can execute the work without much difficulty. However, for stage – II (Pavement works), state is facing problems in execution as good contractors are not available locally. Contractors from outside the State are not interested due to remoteness, high cost of overhand change and low profit margin etc. Availability of raw materials especially stones, bricks and bitumen is a big constraint.
- The progress of PMGSY in Mizoram requires gearing up, out of sanction of 34 works in 2005 only 15 road works have been completed. Again, out of 30 road works sanctioned in 2006 only one road has been completed.
- A road under PMGSY sanctioned in 2002 from Sateek to Phulpui measuring 5.65 KM was visited. The road was in good condition having a width of 5.20 meters and 11 number of culverts.
- Large number approvals of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are pending at Delhi – 11 DPRs for habitations of 500+ population and 114 DPRs for upgradation.

5. National Rural Heal Mission (NRHM)

Health Indicators

SL.NO	INDICATORS	2008-09	2009-10
1	Birth Rate	18.2	17.8
2	Death Rate	5.2	5.1
3	Natural Growth Rate	13.2	12.8
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	23	37
		DLHS -2 (2002-04)	DLHS -3 (2007-08)
5	Couple using any modern family planning method (%)	52.6	53.9
6	Mother who received three or more ANC (%)	54	75.6
7	Mother who received full ANC (%)	19.1	32.9
8	Institutional Delivery (%)	52.6	55.9
9	Delivery at Home (%)	46.8	43.7
10	Safe Delivery (%)	60.6	63.5
11	Children 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	32.6	50
12	Children breastfed within 1 hour of birth (%)	66.5	78.4
13	Children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	NA	59
14	Women aware about the danger signs of ARI (%)	41.1	54.4
15	Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks given who were given treatment (%)	39.4	45
16	Women who know the place to go for HIV/AIDS testing (%)	NA	59

Data made available by the state government shows there has been improvement in health indicators in Mizoram. District Level Household Survey (DLHS) conducted before the implementation of NRHM (DLHS-2) and the same survey repeated again (DLHS -3) shows significant improvement in the Health Indices. There is scope to improve further which would require extra efforts.

Following table indicate the programme wise approved amount for 2009-10

SI.No	Scheme / Programme	Approved Amount (Rs in lakhs)
1	RCH Flexible Pool	990.42
2	NRHM Flexible Pool	2811.84
3	Immunisation	71.74
4	NVBDCP	888.76
5	RNTCP	128.46
6	NPCB	302.00
7	NIDDCP	36.00
8	IDSP	40.90
9	NLEP	44.42
10	Infrastructure maintenance (Treasury Route)	1448.92
	TOTAL	6762.75

Manpower Status under NRHM as on October 2009

NRHM provides for engagement of medical and support manpower on contractual basis to fill the manpower gap. Following table indicate the contractual staff position for 2009-10

SI.No	Category of Staff	No approved	Remuneration Approved per month (Rs)	Already Existing	Vacant
1	Specialist Doctor	8	25000	3	5
2	MBBS Doctor	40	18000	13	27
3	Dental Surgeon	20	18000	20	20
4	Asst. Engineer	1	15000	0	1
5	Junior Engineer	5	8000	0	5
6	Health Worker	290	7000	233	57
7	X-Ray Technician	9	7000	9	0
SPMSU STAFF					
1	MIS Consultant	1	10000	1	0
2	Account Manager	1	10000	1	0
3	Administrative Officer	1	10000	1	0
4	Data entry Operator	1	6000	1	0
5	Helper	1	4500	1	0

As observed during the visit due to the low remuneration given to the contractual doctors and technical staff there is low turnover of contractual manpower. The shortage of rural medical care providers remains all over the state. State government has submitted a proposal suggesting enhancement in the remuneration as below:

SI. No.	Classification of Posting	MBBS Doctors	Specialist Doctors
1	Very difficult area	Rs. 42,000/- per month	Rs. 50,000/- Per month

2	Difficult area	Rs. 35,000/- per month	Rs. 40,000/- per month
3	Normal/Soft area	Rs. 30,000/- per month	Rs. 35,000/- per month

ASHA

There are 943 ASHAs in the state, they are given training in basic health care and life skills. For motivating them, the ASHAs are given Aprons, Torch light, umbrella, bags, Rapid Diagnostic Kit for Malaria and NISCHAY Pregnancy Test kits. They also act as a depot holder for Anti-Malarial Drugs.

Village level Activities

As reported by the state for empowering the village level Village Health and Sanitation Committee has been established at 815 villages. Orientation Workshop are organized for capacity building for undertaking local health actions at the village level. They are given Rs 10,000/- annually as untied funds.

Sub-center level

There are 370 sub-center in Mizoram which is manned by 1 health worker (M), 1 health worker (F) and a grade IV staff. Under NRHM 233 sub-center are provided with 2nd ANM to provide health care services like preventive, promotive, minor ailment treatment and rehabilitation to the community.

Services at the PHC level:

As per report of the state government

- There are 57 PHC in Mizoram
- There are 40 numbers of 24x7 PHC provided with Ambulance & Backup Generator.
- There are 9 CHC in Mizoram, provided with Ambulance and Backup Generator
- There are mostly 2 to 3 Medical Officers
- 2 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (Tlabung SDH and Kulikawn SDH) are identified by NRHM for improving the quality of service delivery.
- From 2009-10 additional Ambulance for referral services have been approved

Strengthening/upgradation of hospitals:

1. Six district hospitals are undergoing Strengthening
2. Upgradation of Civil Hospital Aizawl and Champhai District Hospital is under implementation/sanction
3. Proposal of new construction of Six District Hospitals(50-100 bedded) is under examination
4. Out of 57 PHC 32 PHC are upgraded to 24x7 in eight districts in 2007-08. Another eight PHCs has been upgraded to 24x7 PHC during 2008-09.

Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)

There are 9 MMU operating in the State, with 3 Vehicle per MMU each. MMU team consists of 1 MO, 1 Staff Nurse, 1 Lab tech, One X-ray Tech., 3 Drivers. They are provided funds for maintenance, POL, Drugs and reagents including remuneration for Staffs.

Observations on NRHM based on the visit:

- The health infrastructure of the State in general is very poor. Therefore, requirement of funds for upgradation of infrastructure is very high. In many places it has been observed that the buildings are in dilapidated condition. In fact instead of renovation new construction is required in many places. NRHM, has helped in developing infrastructure to some extent. As per the guidelines only 33% of the total budget is allowed for Civil Works. The state government is suggesting relaxation of ceiling of 33% to take up more reconstruction work.
- Late release of funds for upgradation of Civil Hospital, Aizawl, District Hospital, Champhai and 6 other District Hospitals had affected the progress of civil works. Release of funds to NRHM-Flexible Pool also had been slow
- One of the district hospitals (60 bedded) visited was at Saiha. Infrastructure created under NRHM was greatly appreciated and welcomed. In the newly constructed OPD new equipments have been procured (like X Ray machine, Operation Theatre etc). More equipments are necessary. State is appreciative of the funds for maintenance and untied activities. However, the hospital building is very old and in bad condition. New 100 bedded hospital building has been sanctioned.
- Ashas who seem to be doing a good job but there is much scope for improvement of their activities. The number of institutional deliveries has gone up from 53.5% in 2008-09 to 55.9% in 2009-10.
- The full immunisation coverage for children 12-23 months increased from 32.6% to 50%. ASHA activities need to be geared up. There is high incidence of diarrhoea among the children. Water quality is a cause of concern
- Number of HIV/AIDS cases has come to the notice. Through awareness campaign majority of the women are now know about the testing facilities. This has helped in preventive action.
- Incidence of malaria is very high. Particularly in the down south. This was also reported by the Assam Rifles personnel during the visit to Lunglei. This is a major cause of concern. ASHAs, who are a depot holder for Anti-Malarial Drugs, their activities need to be geared up.

- There is a general complaint by the villagers that area coverage of PHCs is too large therefore it is difficult for the patient to reach PHCs. Ambulance services provided by the PHCs is not adequate. During the visit to Saiha district hospital it appeared that the ambulance services, though available at the hospital, they were sparingly used to ferry patients. Accessibility to the remote villages is also a problem for ambulance movement.
- There is acute shortage of doctors and para-medics – out of 68 sanctioned posts of doctors and specialists under NRHM 36 are in position. 32(47%) posts are still vacant. It was reported that this is due to the low remuneration given to the contractual doctors. State government has submitted a proposal suggesting enhancement in the remuneration as per the nature of posting(very difficult area, difficult area and normal/soft area)
- Similarly 57 posts of Health workers were also vacant. The shortage of rural medical care providers remains all over the state.

6. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

6. ICDS (Financial)							
Sl. No.		For ICDS (General)			For Supplementary Nutrition		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 up to Aug/Sept '09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Aug/Sept '09
1)	Funds released by GOI	1302.90	1775.85	677.88	535.20	766.71	1489.95
2)	Funds released by State	-	-	186.90	713.00	735.14	500.00
3)	Total Available Funds	1302.90	1775.85	864.78	1248.20	1501.85	1989.95
4)	Expenditure	1302.90	1388.85	677.88	1248.20	1501.85	1489.95
6. ICDS (Physical)							
Sl. No.	Year	2007-08 (as on 31.3.2009)		2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009)	2009-10 upto Aug 2009		
1.	No. of ICDS Project	23		23	23		
a)	Sanctioned	23		23	23		
b)	Operational	23		23	23		
2.	No. of AWCs	1682		1682	1682		
a)	Sanctioned	1682		1682	1682		
b)	Operational	1682		1682	1682		
3.	Beneficiaries of SNP						
a)	Children of (6 months to	120932		122233	127116		

	6 years)						
b)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers	41468		33401	35660		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Ben. Of Pre-School Education	54983		72737	70070		
a)	Boys						
	(3-6 years)	25619		27315	15760		
b)	Girls						
	(3-6 years)	25345		25220	15095		
c)	Total						
	(3-6 years)	50964		52535	30855		

Observations

1. The Gol provides funds for Construction of Anganwadi Centre @ Rs. 1.75 lakhs (previously 1.25 lakhs till 2005 – 2006). Anganwadi Centres in Mizoram, going by their standard, are considered very good. Centres are converged with funds under Art. 275(1) for the building. The village level Co-ordination Committee under the Supervision of CDPO is responsible for construction of every Anganwadi Centre.
2. Community participation in the implementation of ICDS is very good. Extensive awareness campaign of the ICDS Programmes has helped better implementation. Mothers take interest in helping the workers in delivering their duties.
3. The infant mortality rate at the beginning of launching ICDS in 1978–1979 had been 70 per thousand live births. After decades of implementation of the Programme the present IMR is 18 per thousand live births.
4. A well coordinated system of distribution of supplementary foods to Anganwadi centres exists. This has helped in compliance of feeding norm of 300 days which could not be achieved earlier due to paucity of fund. Due to the revision of cost norm the recommended nutrients for the beneficiaries could be met in most of the food items distributed.
5. The visited AWCs had a main room, a kitchen, a store room and a toilet. Maintenance had been neat and clean. The cost of construction is about Rs 3 lakh, whereas the MWCD provides only Rs. 1.75 lakh. The balance fund requirement was converged with provisions of Art 275(1).
6. Training/orientation and regular refresher training is an essential part of ICDS programme. There is only one Anganwadi Training Centre with a capacity of 35 trainees at a time. The existing number of Anganwadi Workers presently is 1980 out of which approximately 500 Anganwadi Workers need to be given job training course for a duration of 2 months and the same number of Anganwadi Helpers who are to be given orientation training for a duration of 1 week. It was reported that with one training centre it is difficult to meet the requirement of the existing backlog of training.
7. Middle Level Training Centre for training ICDS Circle Officers (Supervisors) needs to be established in the State.

7. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Sl.No		Total Target under Bharat Nirman	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
			Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)
1	Habitation							
	(a) Uncovered	154	41	100%	19	100%	-	
	(b) Slipped Back	507	76	100%	37	100%	124	4%
	(c) Quality Affected	26	-	-	-	-		
	(d) Total	687	119		56		124	-
Financial Component								
			2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
1	GOI Allocation		3188.00		4144.00		5040.00	
2	Release by GOI		3888.00		5419.28		2520.00	
3	Expenditure in %		72%		68%		-	
Note :	The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India introduced new guideline w.e.f. 1st April, 2009. As per the new guideline activities under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) will be taken up under National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWSP). NRDWSP includes various water supply programmes like Coverage, Water Quality, Sustainability, Natural Calamity and Support Services etc.							

RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

- Rural Water Supply comes under Bharat Nirman Programme launched by Government of India. The status is as given above. Large numbers of Habitations still left to be converted into FC Category. During 2009-2010, it is targeted to Complete on-going Water Supply Projects at 124 habitations for which a fund of Rs 5221.53 lakh is required. During 2009-2010, the PHE Department is likely to have opening balance fund of Rs 1743.27 lakh from unspent ARWSP fund during 2008-2009 which was released during the fag end of March 2009 (30th March`2009).
- There is general complaint by the villagers about drying up of sources during summer. This has been brought to the notice of the department concerned. Suggestion was made for proper/ scientific water harvesting. It is generally n practice to collect water in container from

the roof during rainy season. This lasts only for a short period that too can be use for only cleaning purpose.

- The identified 26 quality affected villages need appropriate action plan on priority.

8. RURAL SANITATION (TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN):-

- Prior to the on-going Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme, the Government of India had introduced Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) which provided Low Cost Pour Flush Latrines to the selected Rural Habitations. The programme had ceased in 2002-2003.
- 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) introduced in 2003-2004. Government of Mizoram has taken up activities like Baseline Survey, Awareness Campaign, IEC etc. The entire State is being covered under the TSC
- As per the District wise information on physical achievements of individual latrine three districts viz. Aizawl, Champhai and Kolasib achived 100% target. Public in general is conscious of sanitation. Performance in Saiha had been of the order of 61%, needs to be geared up. As far as rural school sanitation achievement is 100%

9. Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Rs. in lakhs

SI No	Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Sept. 2009)	Total
1	Approved Outlay	4802.91	6739.15	7032.73	18574.7904
2	Opening Balance	175.40	761.74	-96.11	841.02428
3	Central Share released	4212.02	3872.54	3885.05	11969.61
4	State Share released	1099.70	500.00	0	1599.692
5	Other Receipts	11.96	13.74	0.99	26.68858
6	Total Funds available (2+3+4+5)	5499.08	5148.01	3789.93	14437.01486
7	Total Expenditure	4737.34	5244.12	3733.36	13714.82496
8	Percentage of Expenditure	86.15%	101.87%	98.51%	95.00%

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

SI No	Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	<u>No. of Primary Schools</u>				

	a) Sanctioned	55	13	4	72
	b) Made operational	55	13	4	72
2	<u>No. of Upper Primary Schools</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	67	66	0	133
	b) Made operational	67	66	0	133
3	<u>Ration of Primary to Upper Primary Schools</u>				
					0
4	<u>No. of New Schools Building constructed (P/S & UP/S)</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	122	13	17	152
	b) Made operational	122	13	(17 in progress)	135
5	<u>Drop-out Rate</u>				
	a) Sanctioned				0
	b) Made operational				0
	c) P/S	2.01	1.07		
	d) UP/S	1.75	2.43		
6	<u>No. of Schools with adequate Drinking Water facilities</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	*	*	*	0
	b) Made operational	*	*	*	0
7	<u>No. of Schools with adequate Toilets (separate for Girls & Boys)</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	619	768	1637	3024
	b) Made operational	619	Nil	768 ** (149 in progress)	1387
8	<u>Pupil Teacher Ratio</u>				
	a) Sanctioned				
	b) Made operational				
	c) P/S	20.44	18.68		39.12
	d) UP/S	7.87	8.27		16.14
9	<u>No. of Teachers sanctioned</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	287	222	479	988
	b) Made operational	287	222	141	650
10	<u>No. of Teachers Recruited</u>				
	a) Sanctioned	287	222	479	988
	b) Made operational	287	222	141	650
11	<u>Gross Enrollment Ratio at Primary Level</u>				
	a) For Girls	100.23	100.23		200.46

	b) For Boys	102.59	102.59		205.18
	c) For Scheduled Tribes	N.A	N.A	N.A	0
	d) For Scheduled Castes	N.A	N.A	N.A	0
	<u>Gross Enrollment Ratio at Upper Primary Level</u>				
12	a) For Girls	100.74	100.74		201.48
	b) For Boys	103.20	103.20		206.40
	c) For Scheduled Tribes	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.00
	d) For Scheduled Castes	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.00

* Drinking Water Facilities was decided to be taken up through TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) therefore proposal was not approved under SSA since 2006-07

** 1637 sanctioned includes sanctioned during 2008-09 i.e. 768 and fresh approval for 2009-10 i.e. 869

- Performance of SSA in Mizoram, according to the indicators mentioned above can be considered very good.
- Discussions reveal that under elementary education, the enrolment in the state has gone up from 1.62 lakhs in 2005-06 to 1.79 lakhs in 2008-09. However, there seems to be some decline in the enrolments at middle school level.
- The dropout rates, particularly in the middle level and secondary level are at 29.93% and 29.86%.
- The pace of expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has also been very good during the last two years and the current year. During the current year the utilisation up to September had been 98.51%. Adequate provisions are being made as state share for SSA.
- Though average pupil teacher ratio at the primary level is at 17:1 is considered very good, it was observed that in certain visited places number of students had been around 25:1
- The ratio of primary to upper primary schools at 2:1 is ideal.
- As major portion of plan funds are spent on salary & wages and meeting other recurring expenditure, availability of funds for infrastructure development has been a casualty. In total 152 new school building have been constructed during last three years. Out of these 135 have been made operational and 17 are under progress
- Infrastructure by way of classrooms, computer rooms, and separate latrines for girls and boys are satisfactory. However, provisions of drinking water supply are inadequate. Drinking water supply is an area on concern in general in the state.

- Visited schools were neat and clean and the children looked happy. Separate toilets existed for girls and boys but in some places toilets were not adjacent to the school building due to terrain problem.
- Funds available under Art. 275(1) was converged with SSA, particularly for girls' hostel component under Art 275(1) has been merged with SSA.
- All indicators are showing improvement, notably gross enrolment rates at primary level
- There are a large number of untrained teachers and so the State Government
- A vocational training component for tailoring in Lunglei girls school with hostel I visited was popular among the girls.
- The State is conducting regular reviews of text books and curriculum through SCERT.
- Quality of the teacher training as well as the academic levels of the students is a cause for concern.
- Lack of contractors and building materials for completion of school infrastructure is a problem.

10. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)					
					(Rs. In lakhs)
Sl. No		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept-2009)	TOTAL
1	Central Assistance admissible	369.04	785.54	658.13	1812.71
2	Central Assistance released	399.26	700.94	164.94	1265.14
3	States Share released	361.00	375.00	220.20	956.20
4	Total Funds available (2+3)	760.26	1075.94	385.14	2221.34
5	Expenditure (%)	88.87%	90.36%	82.85%	
Sl No		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept-2009)	TOTAL
1	No. of student approved by PAB/GOI				
(a)	At Primary level	93192	89709	104221	287122
(b)	At upper primary level	1387	62562	51373	115322
(c)	Total students (a+b)	94579	152271	155594	402444
2	No. of students provided				

	MDM				
(a)	At Primary level	99963	101577	109339	310879
(b)	At upper primary level	1416	53392	53937	108745
(c)	Total students (a+b)	101379	154969	163276	419624
3	No. of Working days approved by PAB/GOI	220	245	205	670
4	No. of working days provided by MDM	212	239	114	565

Mid-Day Meal Programme was implemented in Mizoram since 15th February, 2006 in the entire State to school going children of Govt. Primary School, A.I.E and E.G.S Centres. Prior to this year the scheme was implemented by providing raw rice to students. The Programme was implemented in Educationally Backward Block of Lungsen in Lunglei District from 15th October, 2007.

Observations:

- As of now, it has a good impact not only to the students but also those parents who are indirectly the beneficiary of the scheme. It is claimed that as compared to the period prior to the implementation of MDM, there has been increase in enrolment, retention and average attendance rate etc. Local NGOs are engaged in cooking of meal.
- Late release of sanction from Govt. of India to meet the expenditure on conversion cost is the one of the major problems. Further, the existing cost of Rs. 2.50 in Primary School and Rs.3.00 in Middle School per day per child reported as inadequate keeping in view the cost of vegetables in the local market.
- As reported by the state government official, inadequate allocation for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation to meet expenditure for regular monitoring & supervision has affected the implementation.
- The existing transportation cost of foodgrains of Rs.125/- per qtl is not enough to reach to meet the local rates of transportation cost. They have been suggesting higher transportation cost.
- The impression I got during the visit was that the programme was not being properly implemented. The schools away from urban areas are probably not covered under MDM.

11. Technology Mission for Horticulture in the North East

Sl. No	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	2007 -2008		2008 2009		2009 -2010		TOTAL	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Mini-Mission 1 for	ICAR, Agriculture University etc. are nodal and implementers.							

Research									
a)									
b)									
2	Mini-Mission 2 for improved production & productivity	Details Attached at Annexure							
a)									
b)									
3	Mini-Mission 3 for Post Harvest Management, Marketing & Export								
a)	Wholesale Market	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	
b)	Rural Primary Market	6	-	Nil	-	5	-	11	
4	Mini-Mission 4 for processing & Marketing	No target set, no fund released							
a)									
b)									
	Financial(Rs in lakhs.)	2007 -2008		2008 2009		009 -2010		TOTAL	
1	Opening Balance	-		-		-		-	
2	Allocation by GOI	3095.00		3050.00		2600.00		8745	-
3	Released by GOI	3095.00		3050.00		800.00		6945	6945
4	State share released	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	Nil
5	Total Funds available(3 +4)	3095.00		3050.00		800.00		6945	6945
6	Expenditure (%)	100%		100%		100%		100%	100%

- The geo-climatic condition of Mizoram favours the growth of various fruit crops. The Department of Horticulture is giving emphasis on area expansion under Banana, Assam Lemon, M. Orange, Kiwi fruit, Papaya and Mango.
- During the visit it was observed that many farmers availed funds under the scheme for floriculture like Enthuriem and Rose cultivation. Green houses are seen all over the state. They have been taking technical guidance. There is great demand for flowers, particularl enthuriem of Mizoram in the domestic and also export market . They have been earning a good amount.
- Off season vagitable is another area encouraged under the scheme. Passion fruit is one of the items for development under horticulture. Many have taken up passion fruit cultication and making good earnings.
- Ther is need to setup adequate processing units, preferably in the private sector. Cold chain is must for success of horticulture sector. Shortage of power is one of the major problems.

- State government is focusing on the horticulture under their New Land Use Policy. State government has suggested for modification in the guideline on role of State Level Committee and maximum ceiling per hectare needs modification, particularly, material cost on seedlings value alone is more than Rs. 75,000 per hectare for items like Passion Fruit, Aloe Vera etc. for better convergence.
- According to the state government with little modifications production per hectare and the resultant income can be enhanced 4 to 5 times, if the actual physical requirement of materials and seedlings are provided. Presently, the quantum of assistance/ha/unit under Technology Mission is as lower by the state government.

12. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (Physical)

SI.No		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 9, 09)	Total
1	No of Projects approved (nos.)	62	73	-	135
2	No of Projects completed (nos.)	64*	62	-	62
3	Irrigation potential targetted (000 hact)	5.655	6.638	-	12.293
4	Irrigation potential created (000 hact)	6.191	5.655	-	11.846

Note Spill over projects
* from previous year

13. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (Financial)

*Rs. in
lakh*

SI.No		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 9, 09)	Total
1	Total funds released by GOI	3,434.34	5,071.76	-	8,506.10
2	Expenditure	2,624.34	5,476.76	-	8,101.10
3	Unspent balance	810	405.00	-	1,215.00
4	% utilization	76.41	107.99	-	

Note
** Rs. 810 lakh was released only on 29.3.2008 and could not be utilised during 2007-08. The same was revalidated and utilised during 2008-09

*** During 2008-09 total fund released by GOI was Rs. 5071.76 lakh, out of which Rs. 405 lakh was released on 23.3.08 and could not be utilised during 2008-09. The same was revalidated and utilised during 2009-10;

- By the end of the Tenth Plan, 207 Minor Irrigation Projects with total Culturable command area of 7,759 ha were completed.

- Physical targets and plan outlays for Minor Irrigation Schemes have been increased substantially with the launching of Bharat Nirman Programme (2005-06 to 2008-09) and the main funding source is AIBP – Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme .
- During 2008-09, 62 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects (AIBP-VI containing 22 projects and AIBP-VII containing 40 projects) covering 2,769 ha of culturable command area were targeted but could not be completed. The new scheme AIBP-VIII containing 45 new Minor Irrigation Projects started during 2008-09, and all the 45 new projects will spill over to 2009-10.

13. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) Progress in Mizoram:

The details of RGGVY progress as on 1.7.2009 in Mizoram State are given below:

(i)	Projects approved in 10 th Plan	=	2
(ii)	Projects approved in 11 th Plan	=	6
(iii)	No. of Projects sanctioned	=	8
(iv)	No. of districts covered	=	8
(v)	No. of un-electrified villages covered	=	137
(vi)	No. of electrified villages covered	=	570
(vii)	No. of un-electrified households covered	=	44334
(viii)	No. of un-electrified BPL households covered	=	27417
(ix)	Total project cost (Rs. Crore)	=	104.25
(x)	Funds released (Rs. Crore)	=	79.39
(xi)	Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) issued for projects	=	8
(xii)	Projects awarded	=	8
(xiii)	Electrification achieved under RGGVY	=	NIL

Above statement indicate that progress of the programme is very slow. 10th and 11th Plan works are only now tendered. The work progress needs to be geared up. There is slackness in the monitoring system. No activity is progressing as per work schedule. Physical progress statement reveals the picture.

SI No.	Items	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	BPL household given connectivity	NIL	NIL	8805	NIL	27417	NIL
2	Un-electrified Villages electrified	NIL	NIL	90	NIL	137	NIL

3	Intensification of Electrified Villages	NIL	NIL	209	NIL	570	NIL
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Financial Component

Rs. In lakhs)

SI No.	Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fund released by GOI	NIL	7831.00	7831.00
2	Fund Utilised	NIL	7281.00	510.00
3	Percentage of Utilisation	NIL	92.98%	6.51%

14. Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP)

The Ministry of Power has so far initiated 2(two) Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programmes (APDRP):

- (1) APDRP – I (or Xth Plan APDRP) covering the years 2002 – 09 and
- (2) APDRP – II (or Revised APDRP) starting from April 2009.

APDRP – I

Under this Programme, the main thrust was towards improvement of Sub-Transmission and distribution networks in the State, including 100% consumer metering and computerization of energy billing. 3 (three) sanctions had been made by Ministry of Power for the Programme:

SI No	Projects	Date of Sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs in lakh)	Remarks
1	Improvement of ST & D network under Champhai Power Circle, Champhai	16.7.2002	977.39	
2	Metering Scheme under 5 Circles	16.7.2003	1250.0	
3	Improvement of ST & D network under 5 Circles	20.9.2004	8646.59	
	Total:		10873.98	

Progress of work is very slow. The state could not avail the benefits under the programme due to slow progress. T&D losses continue to be very high.

The APDRP-I was closed on 31st March 2009 and the Physical and Financial achievements under the Programme in Mizoram are as follows:

SI No	Items of Works	Unit	Qty	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	Meter and Meter Testing			
	a) System Meter (DT cubicle)	No	361	264.95
	b) Consumer Meters	No	162158	1927.40
	c) Meter testing facilities	No	15	96.49
II	Revamping of Existing System			
	a) Revamping of Sub-Station	No	27	1837.23
	b) Revamping of Distribution Sub-	No	518	264.09
D	Modernization Work			
	i) Computer data logging	Divn	9	17.68
	ii) Computer Billing'	Divn	6	225.87
	iii) Mapping-indexing, call centre	Divn	4	10.31
IV	Strengthening and Upgradation			
A	Sub-Station			
	i) New 33kV lines associated with	Km	160.63	766.85
	ii) New 11kV lines associated with	Km	91.75	390.36
	iii) New 33kV lines		89	30.26
	HT Lines			
B	i) Reconductoring of 11kV line	Km	59	26.00
	ii) Strengthening of 11kV line	Km	80	60.04
	iii) New 11kV feeders	Km	245.85	197.44
	LT Lines			
	i) LT Lines	Km	33.15	107.57
	ii) Reconductoring of LT line	Km	30.5	45.87
	iii) Replacement of SP 10 by SP 29	No	40	2.47
	Distribution Sub-Station			
C	i) New DTs	No	136	390.99
	ii) New 11kV lines associated with	Km	41	207.14
	iii) LT line associated with new	Km	57	254.20
	High Altitude Factor (5% of Project			97.27
	TOTAL COST			10874.00

APDRP – II (or Revised APDRP) in Mizoram

The programme started immediately on closure of APDRP-I by 31st March 2009 to be taken up in two Parts - Part-A & Part B.

In Mizoram, in order to initiate the R-APDRP Projects, Memorandum of Agreement between Ministry of Power, Government of India, Power Finance Corporation Ltd, on one part and Govt of Mizoram, Power & Electricity Department on the other was signed only on 14th September 2009.

Accordingly, tender was floated to select IT Consultants from the empanelled list issued by Power Finance Corporation Ltd and tender is to be opened on 20.11.2009.

15. JNNURM

The state being under the scheduled area since beginning the programme faced problem as project sanction are linked to urban reforms. First instalments were released on the condition that urban reforms would be carried out. It took a long time for passing the legislation for formation of municipalities/ULBs in the state. Only in October last the Assembly has passed legislation for setting up municipalities in eight towns including Aizwal. The delay in setting up ULBs has affected the work progress.

JNNURM contains four programmes: (1) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (2) Basic Services to Urban Poor (3) Integrated housing and Slum Development Programme (4) Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns. Aizawl is one of the identified city and the first two programmes (1&2) are to be taken within the Aizawl city.

The other two programmes (3&4) are to be taken within the seven district head quarters. As insisted by the mission, various high level committees have been constituted. City Development Plan (CDP) for Aizawl city had also prepared by the approved consultants and being accepted by the Government of India. Late release of funds causes delays which in turn lead to cost over runs. This is a genuine problem and needs attention.

Following projects under JNNURM were visited during the tour:

- (i) Renewal of Pumping Machineries & Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (JNNURM) amounting to Rs. 1681.80 lakhs was approved by Government of India under JNNURM 7th Dec, 2007. The 1st instalment released by the GOI and also matching share was fully utilized and submitted the Utilization Certificate. The up to date physical achievement of the Project is 58%. Required equipments have been already reached the project but due to late release of funds these could not be installed. Gol has not released the second instalment as some of the reforms required under the programmes were not carried out. It was informed that Mizoram Governemr has complied the necessary clarification and likely to be released the second instalment soon
- (ii) EWS housing at Lawipu Veng: The housing project is located in the sub-urban area of Aizwal city, proposed for 400 beneficiaries. Progress appears good (60%). However, proper coordination with water supply and electricity department is important. Approach road is in very bad condition needs immediate attention which is hampering the progress. It is informed that the contractor is awaiting release of funds which has slowed down the execution.
