

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF NEW LAND USE POLICY (NLUP) PROJECT.

1. Introduction –

Jhum or Shifting Cultivation, a traditional means of agriculture based on indigenous knowledge system as the major form of livelihood for Mizoram farming community was a viable proposition in the past. But increased population growth, changes in the land use pattern, resulting in loss of soil fertility, natural forest and shrinkage of Jhum cycles have rendered Jhum practices unsustainable leading immediately to the problems of food security and increased poverty. In the absence of viable alternative livelihood option, about 3 lakh work force in Mizoram are engaged in low productivity Jhum practices eking out a subsistence or distress living. Long term impact on economy will be still more disastrous owing to destruction of rain forest of 1.5 lakhs acres of land every year, heavy soil erosion and resultant ecological imbalance. Any developmental initiative needs to address the problems of Jhum practices on priority and the solution lies in providing viable alternative livelihood opportunities to Jhumia families. Developmental process in the context of Mizoram started as late as 7th plan did not address the problems of Jhum practices effectively and therefore stagnation in rural economy persists with increasing incidence of poverty and deprivation. The present Government, on assuming office in December, 2008 planned a programme of activities called “New Land Use Policy” to progressively wean away Jhumia families from destructive Jhum practices and open opportunities for more productive and sustainable livelihood options.

2.(a) Objectives of NLUP Programmes and Developmental Activities for Livelihood Generation :

Amongst others, core objectives include :

- i) To aim at keeping 60% of Mizoram total land area under rain forest.
 - ii) To wean away farmers from destructive Jhum practices and assist the workforce hitherto engaged in Jhumming to be employed in sustainable economic venture to create productive assets in each family.
 - iii) To improve income for both urban and rural poor through sustainable farming, non farming, micro enterprises including promotion and modernization of small scale and cottage industries.
- b) Livelihood activities will focus on land reclamation, promotion of Agri-horticultural and plantation crops, animal husbandry, fishery and micro enterprises for income and employment generation. NLUP programme will give focused attention to preserve and

regenerate natural resources particularly forests and bio diversity. It is proposed to benefit about 1,20,000 families in 5 years for various livelihood activities and in the 1st year 2009-2010, about 19640 families to covered on pilot basis.

- c) Abstract of the proposal for NLUP Livelihood activities for 5 years (2009-10 to 2013-14) with Physical and Financial Target is as below :

SN	Name of Activity	For 5 year 2009-2014		1st Year 2009-2010	
		Phy/No.of households	Financial (in lakh)	Phy/No.of households	Financial (in lakh)
1.	Agriculture	31600	37600.00	5920	7040.00
2.	Horticulture	28800	26850.00	5760	5370.00
3.	Sericulture	8500	8500.00	500	500.00
4.	Fishery	3000	6352.00	600	1270.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	18860	15282.00	2060	1673.00
6.	Soil & Water Con.	9000	8405.00	1700	655.00
7.	Micro-Enterprises	6500	5200.00	500	400.00
8.	Handloom	3000	2400.00	600	480.00
9.	Forest (Bamboo)	10740	16393.00	2000	3053.00
	Total	120000	126982.00	19640	20441.00

3. Status of Agriculture Sector :

a) *Status of Agriculture* : In the economical classification of workers as per 1991 census, majority of Mizoram population i.e. 61.37% are cultivators who are engaged in agricultural activities mostly practicing Jhum cultivation. Share of Agriculture in the Net Domestic Product (NSDP) was merely 30% at current prices during 1998-99. As per Agriculture census 1995-96, there **were 65,919 operational holdings with total operated area of 85,000 hectares** – further break up of which is as below :

Marginal holdings	-	42.04%
Small holdings	-	39%
Semi Medium	-	17.83%
Medium	-	1.11%
Large holdings	-	0.01%

- b) **It is estimated that only 5% of the total area is under cultivation and about 11.47% of the total cultivated area is under irrigation.**
- c) **Total area of land having slope 0 to 10% where there may be possibility of WRC is 59,197 hectares which is merely 2.8% of Mizoram and total area of land having slope of 10 to 33% is only 509,365 hectares. Only a portion of these areas of comparatively gentle slope will be suitable for WRC. Total command areas of 11000 hectares have been completed for irrigation.**
- d) **Of the estimated, 184,854 households, 79,960 households are engaged in shifting cultivation while 8889 are doing WRC or Terrace cultivation and 3479 are operating in both Jhum and WRC practices (*Source Statistical Handbook Govt. of Mizoram, 2008*).**

4. Jhum Control Initiative in the past :

Since 1987 after becoming full-fledged state, several initiatives aiming at development with emphasis on Jhum Control did not yield any positive result for lack of focus, faulty planning and inadequate plan funds. In 1985-1991 New Land Use Policy was introduced on a modest scale for Jhum Control initially confining to 4 blocks only namely W.Phaileng, Reiek, Thingsulthliah, Lungsen. An integrated approach comprising all sectors like Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Sericulture etc. alongwith non-farm sector like cottage Industries was made for inclusive rural development. During 1985-1991, 14,271 families were covered and thereafter 1991-92 another 15,863 families were covered. Funds released for 1985-1991 and 1991-1992 were Rs. 1131.288 lakhs and Rs. 984.765 lakhs during the first NLUP period. **First NLUP launched in 1985 despite shortcomings favourably impacted rural economy as was evaluated by an independent church organization in 1992.** A few instance of success stories of persons who gave up Jhum practices and managed to set up sustainable, alternative livelihood activities.

1. One C.Zokunga S/o Khawvelthanga of Sihphir Village took up Dairy farming with two cows along with supplementary cropping to start with. He could improve upon his diary along with other livelihood activities over last few year. At present he is having milching 5 cows with 58 litres of milk every day for sale at Rs. 25/- per litres and thus earning Rs. 1450/- per day.

2. One Laltanpuia S/O Lallura of Neihbawih Village started with 2 cows along with other livelihood activities. At present he is having 7 milking cows with 80 litres of milk per day earning Rs. 2000.00 per day.
3. One Malsawma S/o Thleiliana of Arpu Veng Sihphir took Saw milling on a modest scale and presently earning well and also own a good house and maintaining a vehicle.
4. One Lalzuia, Sihphir took up Iskut cultivation and improved his financial status having one Assam Type good house and having regular income.
5. One C.Lalkhuma S/o Bawihthanga (L) of Bungzung, Champhai District reared Mithun (Hill Cattle) and presently having 12 mithun. Mithun rearing has enabled him to earn a sustainable livelihood for several years now.
6. Hrangkimi W/o Sawiliana (L) of Zawngtetui of Champhai District took up orange gardening which have proved a great success. Presently every year she is earning about Rs. 3.00 lakhs from the garden every year.
7. One Ronghaka S/o Zawngliana(L) of Bungzung, Champhai District took up Saw Milling and the trade has proved a success and the family is now leading a very happy life earning regular income.

These few instances are only illustrative to show how NLUP programmes have the potential to provide sustainable livelihood options. **But the succeeding Government abandoned the programme.** NLUP launched in 1985-91 was replaced by **Mizoram Intodelhna Programme (MIP) in 2002. In MIP activities in all 53,288 families from 228 villages were given financial assistance. In the 1st phase beneficiaries were given financial assistance of Rs. 7500 per beneficiaries and in the 2nd phase assistance was reduced to Rs. 4000/- only.** Total amount released in programme under MIP was Rs. 30.38 crores. **MIP, though the concept, was good could not make any headway as the quantum of assistance was too small, the involvement of line departments critical for success of such programmes were minimal and more importantly frequent changes in the programmes and guidelines created confusion and the whole programme finally went awry.**

Land use statistics indicate that of the total cropped area of 1.27 lakh hectares, annually 1.10 lakh hectares are brought under Jhum Cultivation. Availability of non-forest and cultivable current fallow land is worked out at 6.9 lakh hectares. Due to pressure on land, 10 year Jhum cycle which is ideal in Mizoram conditions has been reduced to 3-4 year cycle and

progressive encroachment into forest land resulted in low productivity, land degradation and hardship to farmers.

5. Income analysis :

- a) The state Economy in terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) registered an annual growth of 13.1 per cent at current prices 1999-2000 as against 11.4 per cent in the proceeding year 1998-99. Estimates of Gross, Net State Domestic Product and per capita income at current constant (1999-2000) prices is as below :

Year	GSDP(Rs. in lakhs)		NSDP(Rs. in lakhs)		Per Capita Income (in Rupees)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Price	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Price	At Current Prices	At Constant (1999-2000) Price
2004-2005	245457	205628	218116	183939	22417	18904
2005-2006	272086	210513	239787	185768	24029	18616
2006-2007(Q)	299566	222057	262857	196712	25682	19220
2007-2008 (A)	330509	234370	288701	207339	27501	19750

Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates

(Source Statistical Handbook, Govt. of Mizoram 2008)

- b) Nos. families depending on Agri and allied sector category wise is approximately an below :

'A' category _ Income from farming 50% and above = 50,000 families

'B' category - Income from farming 25% - 50% = 30,000 families

'C' category - Income from farming below 25%. = 20,000 families

6. Infrastructure Development :

NLUP Programmes aim at transforming Mizoram economy by progressively switching over from traditional Jhum practices to permanent farming, households engaged in Jhum to adopt more sustainable land use system, to increase farmer's access to irrigation facilities, quality inputs (seeds), crop diversification, non farm earning opportunities and disposal of marketable surplus through remunerative markets and setting up of processing units.

i) **Minor Irrigation** : As already mentioned about 9560 families are having WRC with an area of 11,000 hectares. More than 90% of them have no irrigation facilities. Total potential area for irrigation is 74,644 hectares of this only 9522 hectares has so far be brought under irrigation leaving an area of 65122 hectares to be covered. Minor Irrigation Department has already submitted 73 projects at a cost of Rs. 78.75 crores to irrigate about 6638 hectares. These projects are already approved and funds are likely to be released in near future. **These 73 projects can be converged to take care of the areas to be covered under NLUP programme for Agri-horticultural activities.**

ii) **Water Harvesting System** : Along with Minor Irrigation facilities there is urgent need of water harvesting system to irrigate Horticulture crops etc. Since in monsoon there is plenty of rain, such water harvesting practices would be great help for the farmers. It is therefore proposed to put up at least 5 water harvesting system in each of 750 villages at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh each. Farmers would contribute 20% by way of labour. Net expenses worked at Rs. 6000.00 lakh for 5 year and during 1st year 2009-10 is Rs. 1200.00 lakhs.

iii) **Electrification of Rural Areas** : Poverty alleviation in rural areas pre suppose availability of power as NLUP programmes propose setting up of micro household, cottage and small scale industries in outlying areas. Moreover, NLUP envisages largescale production of agro-horticultural produces, spices, non-timber forest resource (NTFR). Any programme of value addition at the village level will require power to make livelihood activities sustainable. Mizoram Government in pursuance to Rural Electrical Policy of Central Government has drawn up a scheme costing Rs. 647.67 lakhs aiming of electrification of unelectrified villages (137 villages). This programme can be suitably converged to meet the requirement of power supplies to the proposed NLUP Villages.

iv) **Telecommunication Facilites** : Coverage of Tele-communication in the rural areas is important for boosting the rural economy. BSNL has taken up telecommunication development under Bharat Nirman Project in a big way which will be of **great help in leveraging the NLUP programmes for upliftment of rural population and facilitating implementation of such programmes.**

Services of BTS/Exchanges and Broad Band facilities has been substantially improved with overall teledensity of Mizoram at 17.96% Broad Band connections are available at District/Block

Hqrs. with installed capacity of 4824 and presently as on 31.3.2009 number of connection provided is 2074.

v) Road Network and Agri- Link Roads :

Existing Road network constructed by Border Roads Organization and State PWD with total length of 5980.87 kms, connecting district/sub-divisional/block Hqrs, satellite towns and even important villages have substantially improved road communication system. Under PMGSY a total of 251 habitations are being connected by constructing 2618 km of roads and progress as on 31/12/2008 is 1981 km covering 126 habitations. Rural Development Deptt. has also taken up road construction in border areas with focus on logistics and connecting agro-horticultural farm areas. But the existing road networks needs further to be supplemented by a network of Agri Roads connecting the prospective farming areas. Moreover, increased developmental activities in Agri-Horticultural and agro-forestry sector as envisaged under NLUP programmes underline the urgency for such road networks as would facilitate easy and timely access to various inputs and transportation of crops for marketing or storage. It is proposed to construct Agri Road covering all 750 villages categorizing villages on strength of households as below : Household 250 & below 5 km, 251 – 500 households 10 km, 500-1000 households 15 km and above 1001 households 20 km. It is estimated with matching contribution in the form of labour, it will be possible to construct all weather truck Agri Road (without pavement) at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakh per km. Total km to be covered for 750 villages is worked at 5720 km costing Rs. 85800.00 lakh for 5 years and requirement for first year is 17100 lakhs.

7. Quality Seeds and Tissues Culture Laboratory :

At present Mizoram is depending on National Seed Corporation (NSC) for procurement of quality seed. Since cropping pattern in current jhum lands needs to be changed, Tissue Culture Laboratory needs to be set up to identify appropriate and quality variety seeds for local conditions and similarly putting up seed modification farms in selected places. It is therefore proposed to set up one Tissue Culture Laboratory targeting development of Mizoram specific quality seeds within 2 years time. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is included to complete the project in 2 years time.

8. Setting Up of Processing Units :

Increased production of horticultural crops and spices like ginger, turmeric etc would require processing units to take care of the marketable surplus. Juice concentrate unit at Chhingchhip

now operated by MIFCO will take care of Passion Fruit and Mandarin Orange Production. However for crops like Ginger, Turmeric etc separate drying and processing units are required and accordingly provision is made in the project to take care of the processing aspect in due course. Rs. 1163.00 lakh is earmarked for setting up processing units.

9. Rural Godown : It is essential provide for Rural Godown in each village for storage, packing, grading etc. of produces raised by the farmers as community common facilities. It has been worked out to plan construction of such godowns as below covering 750 villages.

Capacity	No.	Cost
50 MT	: 310	: 9.00 lakh
100MT	: 220	: 20.00 lakh
200 MT	: 220	: 40.00 lakh

Total requirement of funds for 750 godowns as above is Rs. 15990.00 lakh and requirement for 1st year 3198.00 lakh.

10. Power Requirement Under NLUP Project : Presently, P&E Department is waiting “In Principle, approval of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)” for Tuivai Hydro Electric Project (210 MW) from Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) to be executed on PPP mode. If executed, the principle for this will be 51% in the equity ratio of private and 49% for Government of Mizoram. The gestation period of the project is 6 years. This project may be converged to meet the power requirement of NLUP in due course. The Department has accordingly planned to cover the rural areas with focus an NLUP beneficiaries. The cost of the project is Rs. 1499 crore (2007 price level). Mention may also be made that other projects for which DPRs available for Tuivawl (42 MW) costing Rs. 379.95 crore(2008 price level) and Tuirini (38 MW) costing Rs. 259.97 crore (2007 price level) hydro electric project may also be taken into consideration to meet partial requirement of the NLUP scheme.

It is estimated that load forecast of Power demand under NLUP is around 50 megawatt.

However, in the interim period till power schemes under VGF take effect in order to meet immediate requirement of NLUP beneficiaries, the Government of Mizoram may apply

enhancement of entitlement of power share from Ministry of Power from share of Central Power Generating Project to the tune of 50 MW.

11. Banking Facilities : Primary Banking institutions like State Bank of India, Mizoram Rural Bank (sponsored by SBI) have a good network of Bank Branches throughout the State. In addition Banks like Vijaya Bank, Axis Bank, Central Bank etc. are also operating in certain areas.

While State Bank of India have 60 branches covering all 8 Districts, Mizoram Rural Banks are covering 60 prominent locations in the outlying areas.

It is proposed to open accounts in the name of all the beneficiaries as per NREGS model which is found to be very effective in Mizoram. In fact both the SBI and Mizoram Rural Bank have volunteered to function as Bankers for NLUP Project. These Bank may also organize Mobile Banking where necessary.

11. One Village & One Crop :

The NLUP Programme envisage commercial orientation of Agro-horticultural development and target production on commercial scale. To maximize production of a particular crop, availing of economies of scale and also facilitate marketing, it is planned to introduce 'One Crop One Village Concept'. A few villages, on pilot basis, will be selected for experiment. Such programmes for 'one crop and one village' will be funded by identifying suitable crops on 'village-wise cluster basis' from the within funds to be earmarked for development of Agro-horticultural sector.

12. Selection of Beneficiaries :

Selection of beneficiaries for both farm and non-farm sector will be guided by the following over-riding considerations.

- i) Beneficiaries should take the guidance of expert to select crops which are demand driven and thereby assured of markets.
- ii) Crops having future prospects of market for longer time, say 10 years, to render viability of the programmes.

13. Afforestation and Preservation of Bio-diversity :

Deforestation and Jhum burning go together. Jhum burning accounts for a very high percentage of gas emission when every year almost 2 lakh acres of land in rain forest are cut down and burnt. NLUP programme focused on eco-friendly activities, preserving green forest and through programme of bamboo plantation would aim at increasing forest cover from the present 49% to 60% of the total land area. Mizoram Bamboo Development Agency is working in the line of Meghalaya Forest Corporation for progressively converting Mizoram into a carbon economy.

14. Housing for the urban poor :

Due to rapid urbanization owing to movement of rural population to urban areas in view of the incidence of increasing poverty in rural areas, there has cropped up a serious problem as a large number urban poor are not having any suitable place for habitat. A shelter with modest two room accommodation with basic minimum facilities for hygiene, water etc. is essential before they can engage in livelihood activities. It is proposed to provide housing assistance of Rs.1,00,000/- for a modest two room house for such urban poor and targeting 800 beneficiaries at rate of 100 families in each district of 8 districts. It is therefore proposed a provision of Rs.8.00 crore during first year 2009-2010 and in 5 years 4000 beneficiaries will be assisted at a cost of Rs. 4000 lakhs.

15. Project Management :

The project will have a 4 tier management system for review and monitoring of the progress as would ensure proper implementation of the scheme as planned as below :

State Level

- i) **NLUP APEX BOARD :** There will be a high powered committee called NLUP APEX BOARD headed by Chief Minister with Council of Ministers, Commissioners/Secretaries of concerned Departments and experts/prominent citizens. This will be the policy making authorities having power to approve plans/programmes, allotment of funds and also overall supervision of the implementation of the programmes.

- ii) **NLUP IMPLEMENTING BOARD :** Next to APEX BOARD, there will be NLUP IMPLEMENTING BOARD with Vice-Chairman of the NLUP APEX BOARD as the Chairman with the heads of department of concerned line Department, experts, prominent citizens and representative of prominent NGOs. The NLUP Implementing

Board will earmark funds to line departments and ensure implementation of the schemes. NLUP Implementing Board with the help of Monitoring cell working under them will monitor progress at regular intervals, commission teams for physical review of the progress on the ground and take corrective measures on the basis of feed backs received from lower formations.

iii) District Level Committee : The third tier would be at the District Level where NLUP District Committee will be headed by the concerned Deputy Commissioner with District officers of the concerned line departments and progressive farmers/NGOs as members to supervise and monitor the project implementation, organize training and demonstration etc. This District Committee will be the key executive agency to workout programmes the consultation with concerned village level committees and the implementation involving all concerned stake holders sensitizing the farming communities. their report to concerned District Level Committee and providing feedbacks to State Level Committee including monitoring and Social Audit Cell of NLUP Board.

iv) Village Level Committee :

a) This fourth tier will be the Village Development Committee (VDC) All the NLUP beneficiaries in the village will be members of VDC. The Committee will consists of 3 office bearers namely President, Vice President and Secretary and one representative each from Village Council, YMA and MHIP while strength of other members will be depending on the number of households and composition of the VDC broadly will be as follows :

Households : 250 & below	Office Bearer - 3	Households : 250-500	Office Bearer - 3
	Rep. VC - 1		Rep. VC - 1
	Members - 2		Member - 4
	Rep. YMA - 1		Rep. YMA - 1
	Rep. MHIP - 1		Rep. MHIP - 1
	Total - 8		Total - 10
Households : 500-1000	Office Bearer - 3	Households : 1000 & above	Office Bearer - 3
	Rep. VC - 1		Rep. VC - 1
	Members - 6		Members - 9
	Rep. YMA - 1		Rep. YMA - 1
	Rep. MHIP - 1		Rep. MHIP - 1
	Total - 12		Total - 15

Office bearers like President, Vice President and Members will be selected through election by the members of the general body of the NLUP beneficiaries. Secretary will be a qualified person

preferably from the village to be appointed by the VDC with the approval of the concerned Deputy Commissioner. The President VDC may co-opt member(s) as and when considered necessary.

VDC will be the key implementation agency at the grass root level and therefore VDC members needs to be trained up in the following functions :

- i) Project Formulation, drawing of action plan & monitoring exercise of the progress of implementation.
- ii) Collection of relevant data, maintenance of statistics and submission of various returns/statements.
- iii) Knowledge of accounts and maintenance of cashbooks.
- iv) Computer knowledge and also certain level of IT skill to improve efficiency.

In the event of urgency and or any local problems affecting/delaying election, the concerned Deputy Commissioner may constitute a “Adhoc Committee” consisting of eminent village leaders of proven merit and integrity on the advise of the concerned BDO.

- b) The Village Development Committees(VDCs) for the purpose of efficient management, proper maintenance of accounts and transparency will open a Bank Account with the local available bank preferably Rural Banks. Funds released for VDCs will be credited into the account of the concerned VDCs to be handled by them as per guidelines to be issued separately.
- c) Details of the modalities of the functioning of those bodies will be incorporated in the Guidelines of implementation of the programmes under NLUP to be issued separately.
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Action Plan in Advance

i) Selection of Beneficiaries :

Beneficiaries are to be selected according to aptitude having regard to customary system with total involvement of the community. In fact necessary ground work has already been started for identification of farmers, their training requirement, assessment of required seeds/seedlings etc and also the agencies wherefrom such these items are to be procured so that activities may be started well in time for crop season 2009-10.

ii) Allotment of Land

Action is also at hand to make necessary allotment of Land to all prospective beneficiaries in consultation with concerned authorities mainly Land Revenue and Village Council Authorities.

iii) Flow of Funds

Financial Assistance to beneficiaries for alternative livelihood activities as envisaged under NLUP is worked out at Rs.126980.00 lakhs over five years for a total of 120000 beneficiaries in 5 years. In 1st year 2009-10 a total of 19640 beneficiaries are targeted year-wise flow of funds is as belows :

Activities	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-2013		2013-2014		Total	
	Phy	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
A. Management & Administration		370.00		170.00		170.00		170.00		170.00		1050.00
Capacity Building		1192.35		1192.35		1192.35		1192.35		1192.35		5961.75
Total of (A)		1562.35		1362.35		1362.35		1362.35		1362.35		7011.75
B. Development Component												
Agriculture	5920	7040.00	6420	7640.00	6420	7640.00	6420	7640.00	6420	7640.00	31600	37600.00
Horticulture	5760	5370.00	5760	5370.00	5760	5370.00	5760	5370.00	5760	5370.00	28800	26850.00
Sericulture	500	500.00	2000	2000.00	2000	2000.00	2000	2000.00	2000	2000.00	8500	8500.00
Fishery	600	1270.00	600	1270.00	600	1270.00	600	1270.00	600	1270.00	3000	6352.00
Soil & Water Conservation	1700	655.00	2300	1760.00	2500	2386.00	1500	2132.00	5300	1472.00	9000	8405.00
AH & Vety	2060	1673.00	4200	3402.25	4200	3402.25	4200	3402.25	4200	3402.25	18860	15282.00
Micro Enterprises	500	400.00	1500	1200.00	1500	1200.00	1500	1200.00	1500	1200.00	6500	5200.00
Handloom	600	480.00	600	480.00	600	480.00	600	480.00	600	480.00	3000	2400.00
Forest (bamboo)	2000	3053.00	2279	3479.00	2279	3479.00	2279	3479.00	1903	2904.00	10740	16393.00
Total of (B)	19640	20441.40	25659	25331.25	25859	27277.65	24859	26973.65	26080	25738.65	120000	126982.00
C. Infrastructure												
Agri. Road	1140	17170.00	1140	17170.00	1140	17170.00	1140	17170.00	1140	17170.00	5700	85850.00
Processing Unit	44	754.00	45	1013.00	44	788.00	41	329.00	41	329.00	215	3213.00
Tissue culture	1	37.50	1	37.50							2	75.00
Housing	800	800.00	800	800.00	800	800.00	800	800.00	800	800.00	4000	4000.00
Road Network	PWD on going scheme under PMGSY										2618	
Tele-communication to rural area broadband by BSNL)	Expansion Tele-communication Network connection given upto 31.3.2009 = 2074										4824	
Power Supply to Rural areas (ongoing to be converged)	137 un-electrified village are to be covered (Rs. 647.67 lakh planned to be completed 2009-2010)											
Power for NLUP	Tuivai Hydro Electric Project (210 MW) costing 1499 crore already approved may be converged to NLUP scheme in due course.										50 MW	

Rural Godown	150	3198.00	150	3198.00	150	3198.00	150	3198.00	150	3198.00	750	15990.00
Hydroger	66	145.20	66	145.20	66	145.20	66	145.20	66	145.20	330	726.00
Water Harvesting	750	1200.00	750	1200.00	750	1200.00	750	1200.00	750	1200.00	3750	6000.00
Pig Multiplication Farm		594.32		594.32								1188.64
Feed Plant		480.00		480.00								960.00
Pig Breeding Unit		150.80		150.80								301.60
Ice Plant, Transporter, Seed farm and training.		70.40		70.40		83.20		83.20		83.20		390.40
Website/Portal		6.60		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		10.60
Total of (C)	2903	24606.82	2904	24860.22	2902	23356.00	2881	22897.00	2881	22,897.00	21912	118705.24
Grand Total (A+B+C)		46610.37		52853.37		51260.40		50547.40		49312.40		252698.99

Summary of the Costs for Different Components is below (period 2009-2014) :

SN	Component	No. of Beneficiary/ Hectare/ Unit	Govt. Contribution (in lakh)	Requirement for 1 st year (2009-10)	
				No. of Beneficiary	Amount (in lakh)
A. Activities					
1.	Management of Administration		1050.00		370.00
2.	Capacity Building for community etc.		5878.50		1175.70
3.	Capacity Building for Participating Agencies		83.25		16.65
	Total of A		7,011.75		1562.35
B. Development Component					
4.	Development of Agriculture	31600	37600.00	5920	7040.00
5.	Development of Horticulture	28800	26850.00	5760	5370.00
6.	Development of Mulberry Silk	8500	8500.00	500	500.00
7.	Integrated Fish farming	3000	6352.00	600	1270.00
8.	Department of Soil	9000	8405.00	1700	655.00
9.	Development of AH&Vety	18860	15282.00	2060	1673.00
10.	Micro Enterprises	6500	5200.00	500	400.00
11.	Handloom	3000	2400.00	600	480.00
12.	Forest (Bamboo)	10740	16393.00	2000	3053.00
	Total of B	120000	126982.00	19640	20441.00
13	C. Dev. of Infrastructure				
*	i) Development of Minor Irrigation	6638 ha	On-going Scheme under AIBP-III		

ii) Construction of Agri. Link Road.	750 village @ Rs 15 lakh/km =3750km			
	i) 250 houses below = 478 @ 5 km = 2390 km	35850.00	480.00	7170.00
	ii) 251 – 500 houses = 165 @ 10 km = 1650 km	24750.00	330.00	4950.00
	iii) 501 – 1000 houses = 92 @ 15 km = 1380 km	20750.00	270.00	4150.00
	iv) 1001 and above = 15 @ 20 km = 300 km	4500.00	60.00	900.00
Total of 11		85,850.00	1140.00	17170.00
iii) Processing Unit :				
a) Bio Dehydration	6	1163.00	1	129.00
b) Fruits	200	1000.00	40	1000.00
c) Tung	2	400.00	1	200.00
d) Bamboo	6	600.00	2	200.00
d) Reeling (Seri)	1	50.00	1	25.00
Total of Processing Unit	215	3213.00	44	754.00
iv) Tissue Culture Laboratory	1	75.00	-	37.50
v) Housing for poor	800	4000.00	800	800.00
*vi) Road network	2618	PWD Works on Progress under PMGSY		
*vii)Tele-communication to Rural Areas (Broadband) by BSNL	Installed capacity 4824	Expansion Telecommunication net work in progress connection given upto 31.3.2009 = 2074		
*viii)Power Supplies to Rural Areas (on going to be converged)	137 un-electrified villages are to be covered	Rs. 647.67 lakh Planned to be completed 2009-2010.		
*ix)Power For NLUP	50 MW	Tuivai Hydro Electric Project (210 MW) costing 1499 crore already approved may be converged to NLUP Scheme in due course		
x) Hydroger	330 watts	726.00		145.20
xi) Rural Godown	50MT=310	2790.00		558.00
	100MT=220	4400.00		880.00
	200MT=220	8800.00		1760.00
Total of Rural Godown		15990.00		3198.00
xii) Water Harvesting System	750 villages 5 Nos.	6000.00		1200.00
xiii) Pig Multiplication Farm		1188.64		594.32
xvi) Feed Plant		960.00		480.00
xv) Pig Breeding Unit		301.60		150.80

	xvi) Ice Plant, Transporter, Seed farm and training		390.40		70.40
	xvii) Website/porter		10.60		6.60
	Total of (C)		1,18,705.24		24606.82
	Grand Total (A+B+C)		2,52,698.99		46,610.37

* No Separate provision of funds required as concerned agencies have already earmarked funds from their own sources.

15. Expected Results :

a) **Jhum Control and Livelihood Opportunities** : It is expected that NLUP Programme as designed will progressively wean away farmers to alternative livelihood activities. Moreover the farming community with the benefit of plan intervention will be able to increase their income substantially in view of increased productivity, economics of scale and availability of markets. The project envisages creating sustained livelihood activities to an estimates 1,20,000 households over next 5 years. Projected impact on Income is shown in the table below:-

SI.No	Land use system	Annual Income (Rs)	Return to labour Rs./day
1.	Initial situation	5,625	23
2.	Jhum-Agro forestry mixed G.(0.5 ha)	27,000	68
3.	Jhum –passion fruit/turmeric (0.5 ha)	19,340	56
4.	Jhum-lowland irrigated crops (0.2 ha)	13,190	37
5.	Jhum-orange/broom grass (0.5 ha)	28,280	85

b) **Food Security & Self Sufficiency** : NLUP programme focused on increased production of essential items like paddy, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables fruits, livestock, fisheries etc for food security and progressively attaining self-sufficiency for many items which have potentials for local propagation and production. Successful Implementation of NLUP programmes will augment the State revenue by dispensing with the need of importing such items valued Rs. 40.50 crores annually.

c) **Afforestation** : Programmes being eco-friendly and attuned to soil and water conservation would encourage of forestation on a large scale with the benefit of environmental protection and over a period time opening up scope for carbon economy.

- d) **Introduction of Commercial Agriculture** : NLUP is aiming at commercial production of agri-horticultural produces on commercial scale for which Mizoram has a great potential. Sustained efforts in this direction is bound to yield results.
- e) **Employment Generation** : Apart from generating livelihood opportunities in rural areas, NLUP will also promise Micro Enterprises in cottage and small scale industries would generate employment opportunities in non-farm sector. Commutative impact of such micro enterprises is expected to generate employment for 6500 families.
- f) **Promotion of Agro-based Industries** : Increase production in Agro-horticultural crops and spices like ginger, turmeric etc. could facilitate agro-based industries generating income and employment and thereby heralding economic development. The existing processing unit at Chhingchhip may operate full time with increased availability of raw materials and further necessitating setting up of more such processing units the near future.
- g) **Impact on Overall Economy** : With community participation, and farmers' active involvement, defined role of Implementing agencies and mechanism of monitoring/social audit as built into the programmes, the agrarian sector is expected to get a major boost for development. Sustained efforts as envisaged in the NLUP programmes with focus on target realization has the potential of a catalytic impact of Transforming Mizoram Economy.