

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Concerned by the slow growth in the agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC) resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme, named Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) be launched. To implement this, formulation of action plans by means of developing District Agriculture Plans (DAP) is recommended. Subsequently, a comprehensive State Agriculture Plan (SAP) have prepared by integrating the C-DAPs.

The major areas of focus were integrated development of major food crops like paddy, coarse cereals, minor millets, pulses and oilseeds; Agriculture mechanization; Strengthening of Market Infrastructure and Marketing Development; Activities relating to enhancement of Horticultural Production and Popularization of Micro Irrigation Systems; Sericulture Development; and Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development activities.

A series of meetings was held at the state as well district head quarter to discuss the various components of the District Agriculture Plan in the presence of line department officials and experts. The feedback received in the Meetings was incorporated in the District Agriculture Plan.

This landlocked area is bounded by foreign countries on all sides except for a small stretch that rubs shoulder with Assam, Manipur and Tripura. Its International border, which is about 722 km, is almost 3 times longer than its border with the mainland. The State gets an average annual rainfall of more than 2445mm and that too in a concentrated period of 6 months resulting in the working season in a year greatly restricted. At the same time, surface sub-soil being highly porous, it's retentively of water is low. Consequently, the State faces the unique paradoxical problem of scarcity of water in the midst of plenty. As per 2001 Census the total population of the State is 8.89 lakhs. The decadal growth rate (1991-2001) is 28.8 percent. Density of population according to 2001 Census is 42 persons per Sq.km. There are more than 1.76 lakhs households. Vast majority of the population are scheduled tribe – the percentage being 94.50. More than 50% of the total population lives in over 700 villages. The State's economy is pre-dominantly

agricultural with more than 60% of the total work force engaged either directly or indirectly in agriculture. However, agriculture still remains under-developed and the primitive method of jhum (shifting cultivation) predominates. Both production and productivity are relatively low. Of the total area, only 21 percent is put on the paddy/seasonal crops. As high as 63 percent of the total crop area is under jhum cultivation. According to the departmental figure of 2007- 2008 total production of paddy stood at 15688 lakhs MT. During the same year the area under fruits was a little more than 21559The forest production is mainly timber, bamboo, broom-sticks etc. The forest are continuously under great pressure of shifting cultivation. Although in the field of education Mizoram has made tremendous progress over the years, which pushed up the literacy level, percentage of literacy being nearly 88.50%, (next only to Kerala). In pure statistical terms it is a big achievement, but qualitatively the picture is not that bright because nearly 60% of the educated population are unskilled and only 10% of the total work force are reportedly skilled. This is one grey area which has to be taken care of urgently. The State has 8 Administrative Districts and 24 Development Blocks.

Methodology Adopted for Preparation of C-DAPs and SAP

The preparation of the District Agriculture Plan (DAP) is thus an elaborate, exhaustive and integrative process and therefore every care is taken in ensuring that the DAPs are properly and comprehensively made. The task of preparing such District Agriculture Plan was carried by the District Agriculture Office, in Coordination with DAPU, BAPU and with the village level units. The consultation was also carried with the officials of Department Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Marketing, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Seed certification, soil conservation, sericulture, agriculture marketing, PWD etc. In what follows, the procedure adopted to prepare the plan is discussed. The State Agricultural Plan (SAP) was prepared by consolidating all the eight district agricultural plans with overall objective of accelerating agriculture and allied sectors over a period of time. This plan paves ways to stimulating various activities which contributing expected growth in the long run.

VISION STATEMENT

Sustainable Rural Livelihood by Rebalancing and Accelerating Agriculture Growth through an Integrated and Diversified Farming System.

Objectives of SAP

Considering the above situation the present database/information system was developed with the following objectives

1. Analysis on the existing farming practices.
2. Collection and analysis of secondary data on agriculture and allied sector.
3. Identification of production constrains and technological gap.
4. Documentation of existing marketing pattern.
5. Formulation of strategies and action plan for different agricultural production system to increase productivity.

Expected Outcome

- This document will provide better and clear understanding of prevailing agricultural and allied sector's present status, constrains and existing technological gaps in district.
- This document is put forward to provide an insight to identify the development opportunities and potentialities for employment generation in the field of agriculture and allied sector.
- This document will support the state government to develop agriculture and allied sector and will help in reforming policies and action plans.

Priority of the district during XI plan

- Integration of crop husbandry with vegetable and horticultural crops, animal husbandry, mushroom cultivation and other non crop based farming.
 - Introduction of appropriate technologies to increase the production and productivity of agriculture and allied sectors.
 - Encouraging multiple land use by increasing cropping intensity and intercropping.
 - Bridging yield gaps of crops, animals and other enterprises.
 - Human resources development of rural youths, farm women, other disadvantaged groups and field staff.
 - Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.
 - Enhancement of soil health
-
- Paradigm shift from production oriented farming to market oriented agriculture with the promotion of Agro processing industries.

Strategies for the agriculture development.

- Strengthening the extension machinery for effective dissemination of technology.
 - Bridging yield gaps of crops, animals and other enterprises.
 - Paradigm shift from production oriented farming to market oriented agriculture with the promotion of Agro processing industries.
 - Development of minor irrigation
 - Strengthening of rural markets with storage facilities.
 - Strengthening of farmers' market with additional storage facilities.
 - Establishment of cattle feed units.
-
- Integration of crop husbandry with vegetable and horticultural crops, animal husbandry, mushroom cultivation and other non crop based farming.

- Human resources development of rural youths, farm women, other disadvantaged groups and field staff.

Development of suitable technologies such as varietal improvement, input management supported by a strong institutional arrangements for the supply of inputs like seed, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc, price support system favourable to farmers and market infrastructure for major crops like paddy, maize, sugarcane, banana, vegetables, and fodder crops.

- Encouraging maize as an alternate crop for paddy
- Strengthening water harvesting structures like farm ponds and check dams.
- Reclamation of fallow and degraded lands.

Training and exposure visit to the farmers, traders, and other stakeholders on grading, post harvest technologies, value addition and market intelligence.

- Inland fisheries development in major tanks and reservoirs and

TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	824.05	983.66	1807.71
2	LUNGLEI	1691.95	1494.95	3186.9
3	SAIHA	824.05	983.66	1807.71
4	CHAMPHAI	965.345	1255.173	2220.518
5	KOLASIB	1249.16	1552.93	2802.09
6	SERCHHIP	1324.675	1069.425	2394.1
7	LAWNGTLAI	1441.95	1494.95	2936.9
8	MAMIT	824.05	983.66	1807.71
TOTAL		9145.23	9818.4075	18963.64

TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR HORTICULTURE

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	1859.24	1940.59	3799.83
2	LUNGLEI	1859.24	1940.59	3799.83
3	SAIHA	583.35	358.35	941.70
4	CHAMPHAI	455.58	537.96	993.54
5	SERCHHIP	455.58	537.96	993.54
6	KOLASIB	1859.24	1940.59	3799.83
7	LAWNGTLAI	1859.24	1940.59	3799.83
8	MAMIT	583.35	358.35	941.70
TOTAL		9514.82	9554.98	19069.80

TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FOR THE STATE

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	70.8	86.9	157.7
2	LUNGLEI	538	645.10	1183.10
3	SAIHA	70.8	86.9	157.70
4	CHAMPHAI	234	757.60	991.6
5	KOLASIB	415.50	292	707.50
6	SERCHHIP	60.22	78.8	139.02
7	LAWNGTLAI	277.54	114.54	392.08
8	MAMIT	60.22	78.80	139.02
TOTAL		1727.08	2140.64	3867.72

TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR FISHERY FOR THE STATE

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	93	95	188.00
2	LUNGLEI	33.3	33.3	66.6
3	SAIHA	16.00	33.3	49.3
4	CHAMPHAI	33.3	33.3	66.6
5	KOLASIB	119.75	136.00	255.75
6	SERCHHIP	33.3	33.3	66.6
7	LAWNGTLAI	119.75	136.00	255.75
8	MAMIT	283	335.00	618.00
TOTAL		731.4	835.2	1566.6

TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR SERICULTURE FOR THE STATE

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	92.4	150.35	242.75
2	LUNGLEI	92.4	246.25	338.65
3	SAIHA	26.40	42.10	68.50
4	CHAMPHAI	92.4	249.13	341.53
5	KOLASIB	34.00	51.00	85
6	SERCHHIP	172.18	253.91	426.09
7	LAWNGTLAI	65.50	67.00	132.50
8	MAMIT	172.18	253.9	426.08
TOTAL		747.46	1313.64	2061.1

**TOTAL OF SOIL TREATMENT AND WATER CONSERVATION
UNDER AGRICULTURE**

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-12	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	402.55	402.55	805.10
2	LUNGLEI	773.725	773.725	1547.45
3	SAIHA	949.375	949.375	1898.75
4	CHAMPHAI	72.5	72.5	145.00
5	KOLASIB	46.375	46.375	92.75
6	SERCHHIP	837.75	837.75	1675.50
7	LAWNGTLAI	475.925	475.925	951.85
8	MAMIT	632.15	632.15	1264.30
TOTAL		4190.35	4190.35	8380.70

TRAINING AND EXTENSION TOTAL

SL . NO	DISTRICTS	2010-11	2011-2012	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
1	AIZAWL	65.50	67.0	132.50
2	CHAMPHAI	65.50	67.0	132.50
3	KOLASIB	65.50	67.0	132.50
4	LAWNGTLAI	65.50	67.0	132.50
5	LUNGLEI	65.50	67.0	132.50
6	MAMIT	65.50	67.0	132.50
7	SAIHA	65.50	67.0	132.50
8	SERCHHIP	65.50	67.0	132.50
TOTAL		524	536	1060.00

**Total Financial Requirement for the State for interventions during the
XI Five Year Plan
(&)**

SL · NO	Sectors	2010 – 11	2011-12	Total Financial Requirement	Percentage
1	(A) Agriculture	9145.23	9818.4075	18963.64	44.61
	(B) Land development and conservation of resources	4190.00	4190.00	8380.7	
	Total	13335.58	14008.76	27344.34	
2	Horticulture	9514.82	9554.98	19069.80	31.11
3	Animal Husbandry	1727.08	2140.64	3867.72	6.31
4	Fishery	731.40	835.2	1566.60	2.56
5	Sericulture	74.46	1313.64	2061.10	3.36
6	Training and Extension	524	536	1060.00	1.73
7	Soil & Water Conservation Department	2978.50	3344.5	6324.00	10.32
	Total	28885.49	31733.37	61293.56	100.00