

**A Study on
The Development of Cottage
and Small Scale Industries
in Mizoram.**

Dissertation

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the piece of research incorporated in this thesis entitled "A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM" has been carried out and submitted by Mr.H.Rodinga in partial fulfilment of the award of Master's Degree in Economics of the North Eastern Hill University. This is to further certify that this thesis embodies the result of his own research work conducted and submitted under my supervision.

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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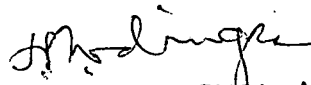
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C H A P T E R - 1

INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1.1 : INTRODUCTION: MIZORAM - A GENERAL PROFILE

1.2 : DEFINITION

1.1 INTRODUCTION : MIZORAM - A GENERAL PROFILE

Mizoram, in the local language, means the land of MIZOS- Mizo itself means highlander. Under the British administration, Mizoram was known as Lushai Hills District. In 1954 by an Act of Parliament the name was changed to Mizo Hills District. In 1972, when it was made into a Union Territory, it was named Mizoram.

With the signing of the Peace Accord between the Union Government and the MNF and consequent upon the passing of the 53th Constitution Amendment Bill, Mizoram became the 23rd State of the Indian Union on 20th Feb. 1987.

Mizoram occupies the north-east corner of India lying between $20^{\circ}20'$ and $24^{\circ}27'$ North, $92^{\circ}20'$ and $93^{\circ}29'$ East covers an area of 21087sq.KM. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the heart of Mizoram. It is bounded on the north by the State of Assam and Manipur, on the east and south by Chin Hills of Myanmar and on the west by the Chittagong Hills tract of Bangladesh and the State of Tripura. The average height of the hills is about 900 mts. The hills are steep and are separated by rivers which flow either to the North or South creating deep gorges between the hilly ranges. Hence, topographically the hills are broken and undulating. There are seven rivers namely, Tuivawl, Tuirial, Tuirini, Tlawng, Tut, Tuivai and Teirei flowing north and ultimately confluencing into Barak river of Assam Plain. There are five rivers flowing into south namely, Mat, Tuichang, Tiau, Khawchhaktuipui and Chhimtuipui (Kolodine). There are another three rivers flowing to the west namely, Tuichang, De and Khawthlangtuipui.

Mizoram has a pleasant climate. It is generally cool in summer and not very cold in winter. During in winter, the temperature

varies from 11°C to 21°C . and in the summer, it varies between 20°C and 30°C . The entire area is under the influence of South-West monsoon. It rains heavily from May to September and the average rainfall varies from 170cm to 139cm.

Anthropologically, the people of Mizoram are of Mongoloid stock. They seem to have settled at first in the Shan State of Myanmar. The tribes left Myanmar and moved westwards into India and they occupied the Lushai Hills.

The Mizos are divided into various tribes- the Lushais, Pawis, Paihtes, Pangs, Hmars, Kukis, Maras, Lakhers, etc. In the 19th Century the Mizos came under the influence of British missionaries and many Mizos were converted to Christianity. Mizos are generally progressive and intelligent and pick up new ideas immediately. They understand the value of education and do not hesitate to go all out for attaining the same. The literacy rate is therefore, very high if compared in terms of all India average. As per 1991 Census, the rate of literacy in Mizoram is 81.27%.

Agriculture is practically the only occupation in Mizoram. The territory is famous for its fibreless ginger, although other cash crops like Mustard, Sesame and Potatoes are also grown. However, the cultivation method - 'Jhum' - is very primitive and destructive. The Mizoram Government is now trying to induce the peasants to change over to more permanent systems of cultivation like terraced farming system on the hill sides. There are also schemes to grow plantation crops like rubber, tea, coffee, etc. Paddy is the chief crop followed by maize. They are grown on

the slopes of hills. One of the chief constraints in increasing agricultural production is the lack of irrigational facilities. Only 2885.30 Ha is irrigated in Mizoram.

'The State of the Forest' report 1991 said that Mizoram leads the state in afforestation. Total forest area is 15,935sq KM.

Mizoram is one of the most industrially backward states in India and is defined as 'No Industry District' under category 'A'. During the pre-Union Territory period, the only agency which was responsible for looking after industrial activities in Mizoram was Rural Industries Project (RIP) set up during 1962 at Aizawl the then headquarters of Mizo District of Assam. However, there was practically no industrial development programme to boost up the pace of development in this region. The factors responsible for this are- lack of funds, lack of organisational structure coupled with very poor infrastructural facilities. As such industrial activities in this region were restricted mainly to traditional cottage and small-scale industries like weaving and handicrafts.

On analysing the position shown by 1961 census, Roy Burman says, "Mizo District is one of the most industrially backward districts of Assam. The few industries found in the district are the traditional cottage and village industries like weaving, carpentry, etc. In 1961, 0.23 % of the industrial establishment were run on electricity but there was no registered factory".

To channelise the development activities in proper direc-

tion in the field of industrial development, the Directorate of Industries alongwith the Administrative Department created after the formation of Union Territory in 1972. The organisational set up of the development during 1973-74 was as follows:-

- (1) At the state level there was one Director of Industries and one Assistant Director of Industries.
 - (2) At the district level there was one Assistant Director of Cottage Industries for Aizawl District. One Superintendent for Lunglei District and District Industries Officer for Chhimituipui District.
 - (3) Under the centrally sponsored scheme the working Jurisdiction of Rural Industries Project located at Aizawl was entire Mizoram. Under the Rural Industries project the following establishments were operated at Aizawl:-
 - (a) Rural service Workshop (common facilities centre)
 - (b) Raw-Material Depot.
 - (c) Carpentry Training-cum- Production Centre.
 - (d) Knitting and Tailoring Training Centre.
-

1.2 DEFINITION

A significant feature of the Indian Economy since Independence is the rapid growth of the Cottage and Small-scale Industrial Sector. In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and 1956, the cottage and small-scale sector was given special role for creating additional employment with low capital investment. A new trust was given in favour of small unit by the Industrial Policy Statement of 1977. At one time, the Government grouped cottage and small-scale industrial undertaking into two categories - those using power but employing less than 50 persons and those not using power but employing less than 100 persons. All small-scale enterprises, however, had capital investment of less than Rs.5 lakhs. None of these criteria taken singly would be a determining test as they undergo changes over a period of time. The third criterion namely, the character of organisation and management, also cannot be considered a sound basis of classification. Apparently, the standing feature of small enterprises seem to be the personal character of its organisation and management in contrast with the predominantly impersonal organisation and management of large corporation. In small-scale enterprises, management is predominantly proprietary with individual ownership and partnership. But the ownership and management may also be identical in some of the large-scale industries.

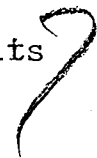
Earlier the small-scale enterprises were defined as under-

takings with a fixed capital investment of less than Rs.7.5 lakhs and ancilliarics with a fixed capital investment of Rs.10 lakhs. Investment will imply investment in fixed assets in plant and machineries, whether held in ownership term or by lease or by hire purchase. In 1975, this limited was revised to Rs.10.00lakhs for small-scale enterprises and Rs.15.00 lakhs in case of ancilliarics. Subsequently, under the Industrial Policy Statement of 1980, this limit was further raised to Rs.15.00 lakhs in case of small-scale enterprises and Rs.20.00 lakhs in case of ancilliarics. Simultaneously, in the case of the tiny units, the limit of investment has been raised from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakhs. In March 1985, the Government has again revised the investment limit of small-scale undertakings from Rs.20.00 lakhs to Rs. 35.00 lakhs and for ancilliary units from Rs.25.00 lakhs to Rs.45.00lks.

As per the Industrial Policy Statement of May 1990, the investment ceiling in plant and machinery for small-scale enterprises (fixed in 1985) has been raised from Rs.35.00 lakhs to Rs.60.00 lakhs and correspondingly for ancilliary units from Rs. 45.00 lakhs to Rs.75.00 lakhs. Investment ceiling with respect to tiny units has been increased from Rs.2.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs. For those small-scale units which will export 30 per cent of their output by the third year of their starting production will have an incentive that their investment limit is further raised to Rs.75.00 lakhs.

For ancilliary units, investment limit has been increased from Rs.45.00 lakhs. According to the modified definition, an an-

cillary unit is one which sells not less than 50 per cent of its manufacturing to one or more industrial units.



C H A P T E R - 2

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ROLE, OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT

2.1 : ROLE OF THE COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MIZORAM

2.2 : OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

2.3 : THE CASE FOR SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

2.4 : PLAN-WISE ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 ROLE OF THE COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MIZORAM

The cottage and small-scale sector which play a pivotal role in the economic development of Mizoram in terms of employment and growth has recorded a high rate of growth in recent years in spite of not so encouraging support from the Government for a long time.

Cottage and small-scale industries refer to those industries which can be carried on by the village artisans in their homes. Cottage industries require small amount of capital and utilised simplest tools and implements.

The cottage and small-scale industries play a vital role in the economic development of Mizoram. Now they are the backbone of the economic life of Mizoram State. We may say that hand-spinning, silk-weaving, rope-making, brass and bell-metal crafts and various food processing are the most important cottage and small-scale industries. Now after few years later, some other advanced small unit sectors are introduced in Mizoram such as - MIFCO, Mini Sugar Mills and other industries.

It is true that Mizoram has to suffer from dearth of capital. But labour may be available in plenty. However, a large number of people is now either unemployed or under-employed. It seems that a large number of rural workers face disguise unemployment. It means it can be withdrawn from their working fields without reducing the total production. In order to solve the problem of this case, the Government of Mizoram should be organised and managed its industry in such a way as to provide more man-power with enough amount of

finance. And here lies the importance of cottage and small-scale industries.

In Mizoram, the development of cottage and small-scale sectors are the best to improve the economic condition of the farmers. The Mizo peasants are hopeless poor. They may not save any substantial sum of their incomes. The cultivators cannot meet the growing demand of their families only by their agricultural income. Therefore, the extension of cottage and small-scale industries has been necessitated by the fact that the farmers may employ in these industries during the idle season or in full time of the year in order to improve their economic life and condition.

In Mizoram, like other states, there is a big gap between the poor people, i.e., the cultivators or peasants and the rich people - who are generally in urban centre through political fitness. In order to make bridge between the two, it is necessary to make more efforts for promoting the cottage and small-scale industries which should be scattered all over the state. There will be fairly wide distribution in the ownership of the means of production. It will surely encourage the habits of thrift and more investment in the country.

In cottage industries, the social cost is small. The small unit sectors can be a good answer to the ever intense problem of rural and urban unemployed people.

Further, the cottage and small-scale industries are able to produce goods with artistic design. Here the cost of production is very low. In Mizoram, it can look forward to the production of small machines to develop cottage industries in order to progress the ag-

ricultural production.

In Mizoram, the importance of cottage and small scale industries is that they can greatly reduce the disparities of income and wealth. With the extension of cottage and small - scale industries, the income of Mizoram may be distributed among the larger member of the people. ✓

Again, the cottage and small-scale industries do not need a great deal of supervising skill and management. On the other hand, these small-scale units may serve as a training ground for a large numbers of small-scale managers. Further, there is no of foreign exchange resources for the development of cottage industries. As a result, our small-scale can contribute to solve the balance of payment difficulties faced by India and also can check the inflationary pressure in India.

The development of cottage and small-scale industries can also meet the growing demand for consumer goods within the country. In other words, the development of cottage and small-scale industries is one of the most important instruments for the development of agricultural production and the production of other sectors in the economy.

Therefore, the cottage and small-scale industries have been playing an increasing role in the life of Mizoram. At present, the small number of the people depend on cottage and small-scale industries as compared to the total number of the people. Besides, any number of public undertakings, there are any number of cottage and small-scale units which are owned and run by private | 7

individuals. 'The Industrial Policy of the Mizoram State, 1989' has also paid a great attention to the development of cottage & small-scale industries. Among which it give top priority to the Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO).

We may conclude that to develop the poor states like Mizoram, the best way to boost up the economic life of the country is the development of the human resources of the local people through the introduction of the cottage and small-scale industries within the country.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The womenfolk of Mizoram have practically abandoned their old Practice of handloom weaving and handicraft as these has now become economically unviable. At present only an insignificant number of people has started practising weaving by handloom. Just then the number of people who engaged in other small-scale sector also very few. Because of this, there are a large number of unemployed and underemployed persons in our country. Moreover, the income of the employed people is undoubtedly very low. Considering this needs for creating more employment opportunity especially in rural areas and also in view of the good market prospect of Mizo handloom and handicraft products throughout the country and abroad, special trust will be made to spread cottage in the state and upgrade the skill and technology of modern handloom for the benefit of weavers.

Towards small-scale industries the Government want to develop rural youth in other various sectors like electronics, consumer industries, sericulture industries and many of other agro-based industries, etc. Therefore, the basic objectives are:-

- (a) to reduce the working population in the field of shifting cultivation;
- (b) to train the rural youth towards electronics;
- (c) to increase household income and make even distribution of income and wealth of the people;
- (d) to increase and upgrade the general standard of living of the people;
- (e) to promote the rate of growth and development of cottage -

industries as ancillaries to large-scale industries in big towns;

- (f) to organise artisans and craftsmen on co-operative lines; and
 - (g) to educate the rural people for thrift and saving for high investment and in turn, for making high rate of growth of capital formation and thereby having self-sufficiency in a country's economy.
-
-

2.3 THE CASE FOR SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industries have been the subject of controversy in the past and the controversy continues even to this day. Some are ardent supporters of small-scale and cottage enterprises, while others vehemently oppose them. It would be worthwhile to examine the arguments favouring the growth of small-scale and cottage enterprises. All these arguments have been briefly summarised in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 of the Government which while emphasizing the role of cottage and small-scale industries states.

" They provide immediate large-scale employment; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of national income and they facilitate an effective mobilisation of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilised. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country ". The Industrial Policy Resolution, therefore, puts forth four arguments in favour of cottage & small-scale industries.

1. The Employment Argument

Emphasizing the employment argument Karve Committee 1955 has stated; " The principle of self employment is atleast as important to a successful democracy as that of self government ". The argument is based on the assumption that small-scale enterprises are labour-intensive and thus create more employment per unit of capital employed. It is also assumed that the low cost on overheads in such enterprises partly compensates for the otherwise -

high cost vis-a-vis large enterprises. Thus, it is argued that, let alone capital goods industries and the building up of social and economic infrastructure where capital-intensive projects are a necessity, in other spheres of production in a developing economy, small enterprises which help to enlarge the volume of employment with scarce capital should be encouraged.

2. The Equality Argument

The equality argument suggests that the income generated in a large number of small enterprises is dispersed more widely in the community than income generated in a few large enterprises. In other words, the income benefit of small enterprises is derived by a large population while large enterprises encourage more concentration of economic power. In this way, small enterprises bring about greater equality of income distribution. It is also held by some that as most of the small enterprises are either proprietary or partnership concerns; the relations between the workers and the employers are more harmonious in small enterprises than in large enterprises.

3. The Latent Resources Argument

This argument suggests that small enterprises are able to tap latent resources like hoarded wealth, entrepreneurial ability, it seems that mobilization of hoarded wealth is only once-for-all gain. True, it is so, but is it not a fact that the idle hoards set in motion an income stream which moves on and on? To the extent that small enterprises encourage dishoarding, there is definite gain to the community. Secondly, small enterprises encourage the growth of a class of small entrepreneurs which introduces a dynamic element

in the economy. The growth of an entrepreneurial class requires an environment. Small enterprises provide that environment which encourages a growing network of feeder and complementary relations among plants and firms. It is in this environment that latent talents of individual entrepreneurs find self-expression in localised innovations and cost saving measures. The growth of a very large number of small firms in the post-independence period only highlights the fact that given the basic conditions such as supply of man-power and credit facilities, the latent resources of entrepreneurship can be tapped by the growth of small enterprises only.

4. The Decentralisation Argument

This argument expresses the necessity of regional dispersal of industries. The small towns and the countryside in order to benefit from modern industrialism must encourage small enterprises. Industrialisation of the country can become complete only if it penetrates into the remote corners of the country. It may be true that it may not be possible to start small enterprises in every village, but it is quite possible to select a group of villages and start small enterprises to cater to the needs of the small area from the local centre. Decentralisation of industrial enterprises also help to tap local resources - such as raw materials, idle savings, local talents - and also improves the standard of living in backward regions. Moreover, decentralisation helps to solve the problems of congestion in the few industrial towns by enlarging the area of employment.

To sum up : small entrepreneurs need to be developed along with large enterprises. This is also the accepted policy of the government. No doubt that the employment argument has a substantial weight in it, but it would be suicidal to encourage inefficient small enterprises in the long run. From a long period point of view, the capacity of small manufacturers to become technically progressive and efficient and develop competitive strength shall be the only justification for their continuance. In the intervening period, it would be fair to protect them, and the government should help to create conditions which facilitate their growth.

2.4 PLAN-WISE ACHIEVEMENTS

Mizoram is one of the most industrially backward states in India and is as earlier defined 'No Industry District' under category 'A'. There was no performance to study upto the first four decades of planning. Fortunately, efforts were being made for the development of cottage and small scale industries since the last two years of Fourth Plan. In these left two years schemes like Industrial Estate, Handloom and Handicraft and Sericulture were initiated. The expenditure incurred for the sector was Rs.15.29 lakhs and Rs.19.73 lakhs in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. During this period Craft Centre at Saiha, Handicraft Training-cum-Production Centre at Lunglei and Weaving Training Centre were established.

According to the report submitted by the Rural Industries Project Office, Aizawl there were 119 units under Rural Industries Project, Aizawl.

Fifth Plan: At the commencement of the Fifth Plan, the Department decided to make schemes like Industrial Estate, Handloom development, Handicraft development, Khadi & Village Industries, grants-in-aid, industrial loan etc. Under Village and Small Industries sector 2125 artisans were assisted with grant-in-aid and 601 small sector units were assisted with small loans by the Department. Preliminary works for setting up of Industrial Estate at Aizawl and Kolasib like preparation of site plan, land development etc. were completed.

Under the K.V.I scheme, three apinary forms (bee keeping) were established in Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui Districts, under the Handloom scheme, fly-shuttle looms were introduced amongst the wea-

vers of Mizoram and about 225 weavers were given loans and accessories at subsidised rate, and as many as ten numbers of weavers service centre in different places of Mizoram were established. And, under the scheme of handicraft, cane and bamboo craft production centres were opened at Luangmual, Aizawl District and craft centres in Knitting and Tailoring were established at Saitual.

During the Fifth Plan, Luangmual, Aizawl District, had to be selected for developing industrial estate. For making approach road Rs. 2.00 lakhs was spent during 1972-73 and in 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs was made for the same which was still inadequate. In 1974-75, further provision of two lakhs was made. During 1976-77, land for developing another industrial estate at Kolasib Growth Centre had been acquired.

Sixth Plan: During the Sixth Plan, the promotional schemes for village and small industries sector like entrepreneurial development and training, interest subsidy, power subsidy, transport subsidy, industrial information, co-operation, etc. were also initiated in addition to schemes already initiated during the Fifth Plan. New Industrial Estate at Sairang and Zuangtui were also proposed.

K.V.I : The physical achievements made during the Sixth Plan may be pointed out as follows:-

Activities in K.V.I sector was also increased and a formal decision was taken to form Mizoram K.V.I Board during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Draft Act, Rules etc were made and the assent of the President of India was also obtained during March, 1980.

Handloom & Handicraft : Handloom development was also intensified. An area at Thenzawl was selected for the development of fly shuttle loom weaving which was subsequently known as 'Handloom Complex, Thenzawl'.

As many as 271 weavers were trained. Grants-in-aid/subsidies were given in the form of loom-frames, etc. for setting up of their own units.

Under handicraft development, training-cum-production centres in Knitting and Tailoring, Cane and Bamboo were opened at Chawngte, Ngopa, Champhai and a craft museum was also opened at Aizawl. 85 persons were given training.

Small-scale Units: The main instrument for promotion of industries in Mizoram are facility schemes such as industrial loan & hire purchase, industrial grant-in-aid scheme, power and interest subsidy scheme etc. With the operation of these facilities, The Department has been able to establish 100 numbers of new Small-Scale Industries (SSI) Units during 1984 under permanent registration, with this the total number of SSI units under permanent registration has come to 487. At the same time the Department has also brought under provisional registration (fresh SSI) numbering 391 during '84. With the figure, the total number of provisionally registered Small-scale Industries Units come to 4029 in 1984. During 1985-86 as many as 179 permanent and 641 provisional of SSI Units were registered.

The following table will give an idea of growth in the number of SSI Units over the three years from 1979-1981.

Table: 1

Number of registered SSI Units in all India, Assam and Mizoram

S/no.	State/U.T.	Number of registered SSI Units		
		1979	1980	1981
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	All India (000)	392000	454000	523000
2.	Assam	3461	3677	4152
3.	Mizoram	289	471	599

Source: Report of the Small-Industry Extension Training Ins. Hyderabad.

Statistics of registered SSI Units are seen in table indicating a rising trend in the number of registered units over the years although the rate of increase, in the context of the national growth, is appreciably low. In absolute terms the numbers of registered SSI Units show very low figure in Mizoram. The annual growth in case of Mizoram is therefore, just nominal.

Seventh Plan: From the Seventh Five Year Plan, the performance of the Cottage and Small-scale Industries/Units can be pointed out in detail because of more popular from this plan.

1985-'86

Under Village and Small-scale Industries sector for infrastructure development, the Industrial Estate at Kolasib was completed with internal electrification and institution of water supply system, and works of site development and construction of approach road at Zuangtui Industrial Estate were continued.

Under the various promotional schemes-455 artisans were assisted with grant-in-aid in kind, 28 SSI Units/artisans were assisted with Department loan, 50 numbers of prospective entrepreneurs were trained.

Under handicraft scheme, 2 numbers of buildings were constructed and 160 craftsmen were assisted with grants-in-aid in kind. Under handloom scheme, 270 numbers of weavers were given fly-shuttle looms with accessories at subsidised rates.

4 numbers of Khadi Training Centre buildings were constructed and Rs.6.00 lakhs hand-over to Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board as grant-in-aid. 3 numbers of Information Centre building were constructed at Darlawn, West Phalleng and Serchhip. Rs.50.00 lakhs was

paid to Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited (ZIDCO) towards share Capital contribution.

1986-'87

Under Village and Small-scale Industries sector under the various promotional schemes, 146 artisans were benefitted under New Land Use - Policy (NLUP), 314 artisans were benefitted with normal grant-in-aid in kind; 4 numbers of SSI Units were assisted with Interest Subsidy; 3 SSI Units assisted with Departmental loan in addition to 146 artisans under NLUP; 111 entrepreneurs were trained under EDP courses at Aizawl, Lunglei and Saiha; 15 numbers of Industrial Co-operative Societies were assisted with managerial grants and rebate on scales.

For infrastructure development, works of soling of internal road and construction of retaining walls and culverts were carried out at Zuangtui Industrial Estate. Two more Information Centre buildings were constructed at Hnahthial and Lawngtlai. The State level Industrial Exhibition was organised at Lunglei.

Under Handicraft Industry 3 numbers of Craft Centre building were constructed at Lunglei, Haulawng and Diltlang; 20 numbers of artisans - benefitted with grants-in-aid in kind.

For Handloom development, 4 numbers of Weaver Service Centre building were constructed ; 259 accessories at subsidised rate. The Handloom Complex at Thenzawl was initiated.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy Training Centre buildings were constructed at Lunglei. Establishment grant of Rs.13,90.000 lakhs was given to Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Rs.25,00.000 lakhs was constructed to ZIDCO towards share capital.

1987-'88

Ginger Oil and Oleoresin Plant at Sairang was commissioned. A plot of Land was acquired at Khawzawl for Maize Processing Unit. All the machineries and equipments were installed at Ginger Dehydrated Plant, Sairang. Rural Industrial Development Centre at D.I.C., Aizawl was commissioned.

Under the various promotional schemes-146 artisans benefitted earlier under NLUP were assisted; 797 artisans were benefitted with normal grant-in-aid in kind; 2 SSI Units were assisted with Interest Subsidy; 68 SSI Units were assisted with Departmental loan; 65 entrepreneurial Units were trained under EDP course, out of which 15 numbers were sent for Industrial field visit and another 5 persons were sent to Gauhati for training in Soap making; rebate on sales was given to MKVI Board.

Under Handicraft scheme, 5 persons were trained in Cane and Bamboo craft Centre, 40 persons were trained in Knitting and Tailoring at Craft Centre, Lunglei.

Under the scheme of Handloom Industry, 2 Jacquard looms were procured for Departmental Research and Design Centre; 4 numbers of sheds were constructed at Handloom Complex, Thenzawl; Fly-shuttle Handloom Weavers at subsidised rate. For information centres at Serchhip, Darlawn, West Phaileng and Hnahthial-12 numbers of staff quarters were constructed. The first Mizoram Industrial Convention was held at Aizawl. The Department participated in the India International Trade Fair in New Delhi.

The services of Padma Shree K.L. Nanjappa, Ex-Development Commissioner (SSI) was commissioned as Adviser to the Government of Mizoram and he prepared, 'A Comprehensive and Integrated Development

Programme for Mizoram'.

The Training Centre buildings constructed under the scheme of Khadi and Village Industries were handed over to Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board and establishment grant of Rs.19.50.00 lakhs was given to MKVI Board. 5 numbers of staff quarters were constructed - 2 numbers at Aizawl and 3 numbers at Lunglei. Rs.25.00 lakhs was contributed to ZIDCO towards share capital.

1988-'89

Under the various promotional schemes in addition to 146 beneficiaries under NLUP, 356 artisans were assisted with normal subsidies in kind, 58 numbers of SSI Units artisans were assisted with Departmental loan, 40 entrepreneurs were trained under EDP Course - conducted at Aizawl and Lunglei and Study Tour was conducted for another 25 entrepreneurs; rebate on sales were given to Mizoram KVI Board and another 20 numbers of Industrial Co-operative Societies.

For Handicraft Development, in addition to conducting regular training in different craft centres, grant-in-aid in kind were given to 245 artisans and craftsmen.

Under Handloom schemes, more construction works were undertaken at Handloom Complex, Thenzawl. For speedy development of the scheme, the administration was strengthened with the opening of a Handloom and Handicraft Wing and the incorporation of the Mizoram Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation.

1989-'90

During the concluding year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the achievement on cottage and small-scale industries can be summarised as follows:-

Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation (ZOHANCO) which was incorporated during 1988-89 started initiating various activities. Sales Emporium of the Corporation was opened at Aizawl and Lunglei. Rs. 30.00 lakhs was contributed towards share capital.

Under the Handloom and Handicraft scheme, 214 numbers of Handloom artisans and 200 numbers of Handicraft artisans were assisted with Grant-in-Aid and Subsidy.

For the development of Electronics Sector, a memorandum of understanding with Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation (A Government of India Undertaking) for a period of 3 years was assigned to assist this government and ZEMICS in the development works in the field of electronics in the State. During this year a small Electronic Cell with necessary posts were created.

Table: 2

EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN (Rs. in lakhs)

S/nos.	Village & Small Industries	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Industrial Development Centre	20.00	7.87	22.47
2.	Development of Industrial Infrastructure	56.00	30.42	109.32
3.	Promotion of Village Cottage and Tiny Industries	10.00	3.00	9.96
4.	Interest Subsidy	12.00	Nil	0.33
5.	Power Subsidy	3.00	Nil	Nil

(continuation)

S/nos.	Village & Small Industries	Approved Outlay	Actual Expr	Total Expr
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Transport Subsidy	4.00	Nil	Nil
7.	Incentive/Subsidy Scheme	-	20.75	20.75
8.	Grant-in-aid/Subsidy	20.00	2.00	18.31
9.	Industrial Loan/Hire Purchase	25.00	10.00	45.00
10.	Entrepreneurial Development & Training	4.00	2.00	5.51
11.	Industrial Information	20.00	21.62	112.40
12.	K.V.I	40.00	61.00	165.00
13.	Handicraft Industry	30.00	10.00	33.86
14.	Handloom Industry	40.00	49.00	118.00
15.	Strengthening of Administration	90.00	38.00	140.66
16.	ZIDCO	200.00	58.00	208.00
17.	Fruit Preservation Factory/ Food Crop Industry	14.00	Dropped	55.77
18.	Co-operation	30.00	2.00	6.45
19.	Research/Design Development	5.00	1.00	3.67
20.	Raw Materials Depot	25.00	1.00	24.84
21.	Agro-Industrial Complex	-	63.24	63.67
22.	ZENICS	-	9.00	9.00
23.	Permanent Pavillion for Trade Fair	-	4.00	8.78

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(continuation)

S/nos.	Village & Small Industries	Approved Outlay	Actual Expr	Total Expr
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Development of Infrastructural Facilities in 'No Industry District'	-	28.55	78.55
25.	District Industries Centre	-	23.06	31.53
TOTAL		650.00	430.40	1242.82

Source: ~~Draft Eight~~ Five Year Plan, Planning and Implementation Deptt.
Government of Mizoram.

C H A P T E R - 3
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POLICY FRAMEWORK AND STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

- 3.1 : MIZORAM GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE COTTAGE &
SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE EIGHT PLAN
 - 3.2 : MIZORAM FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (MIFCO)
 - 3.3 : MIZORAM KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
 - 3.4 : MIZORAM HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (ZOHANDCO)
 - 3.5 : MIZORAM APEX HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT MARKETING CORPORATION LIMITED (MAHCO)
 - 3.6 : ZORAM ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ZENICS)
 - 3.7 : ZORAM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (ZIDCO)
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3.1 MIZORAM STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE 8th PLAN

In order to provide more and more of employment opportunities to the people especially those living in rural areas and villages, the Mizoram State Government will take continuously all the necessary actions to provide assistance in establishment of numbers of village cottage and small-scale industries. This will be done through the District Industries Centres, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation, Industrial Co-operatives, recognised Private Voluntary Organisations and other approved Agencies will be assisted by financing agencies, marketing and raw material supplying agencies under the over all co-ordination of the State Government.

The most important policies during the Eight Plan period for SSI Units can be summarised as follows:-

1) Setting up of modern small-scale industries at the level of private entrepreneurs by providing all necessary promotional supports with the help of various incentive schemes. Attempt will be made to encourage SSI entrepreneurs to primarily take up production of goods consumed in Mizoram so as to check outflow of money out of the State.

2) Development of artisan-based industries, like handloom and handicraft, village and tiny industries in the rural areas by providing all the necessary supports like subsidy, raw material, sheds and marketing, training, etc. This will be affected by intensifying the activities of Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation and Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board and strengthening the organisational set up at the Government level.

3) Development of infrastructure: For the development of modern small-scale industries, infrastructural support is a pre-requisite. The Department will therefore, continue to set up more Industrial Estate/ Growth Centres, etc. during the 8th plan period. Supply of industrial raw-materials will also be handled effectively.

4) Man-power development: Availability of skilled man-power is an important factor for the development of SSI Units and hence the Department will continue to intensify the activities in this field during the 8th Plan period by means of entrepreneurial development and training, in plant training etc.

5) A few schemes which are promotional by nature and included under Village and Small-scale Industries sector during the 7th Plan have been clubbed together and brought under the heading of a single scheme followed by sub-schemes for inclusion in the 8th Plan. This has been done in consideration of the similarity of their nature and hence for better understanding.

Plan Outlay/Numbers: The Government of Mizoram make the Eight Plan Outlay (proposed) for Cottage and Small-scale industries. The following table gives the relevant figures for small-scale sectors.

Table: 3	YEAR-WISE PROGRAMME				
	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
Assistance to rural artisans families	300 nos.	500 nos.	500 nos.	500 nos.	500 nos.

Source: Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Planning and Implementation Deptt. Government of Mizoram.

(continued to next page)

Table: 4 YEAR-WISE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
Grants-in-aid (in cash or in kind) to rural artisan families	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
TOTAL :					= 23.00

Source: Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Planning and Implementation Deptt Government of Mizoram. ✓

3.2 MIZORAM FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED
(M I F C O)

The Industrial Policy of the Mizoram State, gives top priority to Food and Allied Industries. The Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Ltd. (MIFCO) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on the 19th December, 1989. The main objectives of the Corporation are to develop, promote and improve, processing and preservation of foods, milk, fish, fruits, vegetables and all food materials of animal, poultry and agriculture or pisciculture and to buy, stock, sell, import and export and generally to deal in such processed foods. At the time of incorporation of the Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO), two commissioned Units viz., (1) Fruit Preservation Factory, Vairengte (since renamed Food Preservation Factory) and (2) Ginger Oil and Oleoresin Plant, Sairang (since renamed Spices Processing Plant) were transferred from the Directorate of Industries to Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO). The other three on-going projects viz., (1) Maize Milling Plant, Khawzawl; (2) Ginger Dehydrated Plant, Sairang (since renamed Food Processing Plant); and (3) Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant, Chhingchhip were also handed over to Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO) by the Directorate.

During 1990-95 for the working and development of the Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited (MIFCO), the following proposed allocation is made.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR MIFCO DURING 1990-95

Table:5

Serial Number	Year	Proposed Financial Allocation by way of share capital (in lakh rupees)
1.	1990-91	60.00
2.	1991-92	90.00
3.	1992-93	140.00
4.	1993-94	150.00
5.	1994-95	160.00

TOTAL = Rs.600.00 lakhs

The various production activities of the commissioned units and the progress of implementation of on-going projects are quite significant. The Food Preservation Factory did the processing of bamboo shoots, processing of pineapple on experimental basis. Despite its limited capacity, this unit engaged itself in the production of canned Bamboo shoots and Baibing both of which found positive market both within and outside Mizoram.

The sale proceeds of MIFCO products from the date of its incorporation viz., 19.2.1989 to 31.3.1994 is as follows:

Table: 6 SALE PROCEED OF MIFCO

Period	Amount of Sale Proceed
19.2.90 to 31.3.91	Rs.46,841.00
1.4.1991 to 31.3.92	Rs.1,94,354.00
1.4.1992 to 31.3.93	Rs.7,94,679.00
1.4.1993 to 31.3.94	Rs.16,88,318.00

The target of the Corporation for 1994-95 is set at Rs.50 lakhs as there is a positive export market for pineapple and passion fruit juice concentrate to be manufactured at the Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant (FJCP), Chhingchhip.

During 1.4.93 to 31.12.93, finished product value of Bamboo shoot was Rs.5,41,062; Baibing-Rs.4,88,622. The Spices Processing Plant was commissioned in July 1987. As per the project report the installed capacity of this unit is 1120 MT per annum of Ginger Oil and Oleoresin. Due to various reasons this unit had not been engaged in normal production activities. During 1.4.92 to 31.3.93 the finished product value was (1) Bamboo shoot Rs.1,34,880 and (2) Turmeric Rs.38,025.

The Maize Milling Plant, Khawzawl was commissioned on the 19th October, 1991. The installed capacity of this plant is 3.2 MT per day and the products are (1) Semolina (2) Flour, and (3) Animal Feed. During 1.4.1992 to 31.3.1993 the finished products value of this Maize Milling Plant was: Maize Rs.5,02,500.00. During 1.4.1993 to 30.12.1993, it was Rs.3,29,450.00.

The finished products value of Food Processing Plant at Sairang during 1.4.93 to 30.12.93 was: (1) Passion Fruits Rs.2,79,360.00 (2) Pineapple Rs.10,26,704.00. Other projects that the MIFCO took up are (1) Fruit Juice Concentrate Plant at Chhingchhip; Mushroom Cultivation and Processing (being taken up on turn-key basis); Pork and Poultry Processing Plant (on turn-key basis).

Considering the scope of employment that of the projects under MIFCO would generate, and considering also would revenue that the projects would yield for the State, MIFCO's role for the economic develop-

ment of Mizoram should not be under-estimated. It should be property recognised in the future plan of Mizoram. In view of the immediate needs of the products of the Corporation and the revenue that would accrue to the State, and the employment, the project would generate, more funds should be made available to the Corporation for production activities and for completion of the various on-going projects.

Sources of Table 5 & 6 : Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Department of Planning and Implementation : Government of Mizoram.

3.3 MIZORAM KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (M K V I B)

The Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board has been started during the Seventh Plan period. The Board started functioning from the year 1986-87. The MKVI Board's Office is there at Aizawl.

The Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board has established a Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre at Zemabawk, Aizawl District. The following disciplines of trades are taken up under this programmes:-

- (1) Training-cum-Production Centre for Silk Spinning.
- (2) Training-cum-Production Centre for Silk Weaving.
- (3) Training-cum-Production Centre for Cotton Spinning.
- (4) Training-cum-Production Centre for Cotton Weaving.
- (5) Training-cum-Production Centre for N.E.O Soap.
- (6) Training-cum-Production Centre for Village Oil.
- (7) Training-cum-Production Centre for Cane and Bamboo.
- (8) Training-cum-Production Centre for Carpentry.
- (9) Training-cum-Production Centre for N.E.O Oil Extraction.

Altogether 11 number of buildings have been constructed, which are utilised for conducting training and production purposes.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The main aims and objectives are listed below:-

- (i) to provide more employment opportunities for the people;
- (ii) to produce more goods either the consumer goods or the producer goods;
- (iii) to develop the country's economy;
- (iv) to reach economic self-sufficiency;
- (v) to make market perfection;

(vi) to earn higher level of income; and

(vii) to encourage thrift and saving to able high rate of growth of capital formation.

Moreover, some of the schemes operated by Mizoram Khadi & Village Industries Board are Carpentry Works, Blacksmithy, Soap Making, Bakery, Sugarcane Crusher/Crushing, Spinning and Weaving, Fruit and Fibre, Bee-keeping, Vegetable Oil Industry, Gur and Khansari Plant, Khadi, Vegetable processing, Leather Works, Alluminium, Pottery, Cottage, Bio-gas, Electronic Candle Making, etc.

The terms and conditions of loans and grants given out from KVI Board are rather lenient and favourable for rural people. Security and mortgage of properties are made on easy terms. Funds are issued at the rate of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. The working Capital are issued at the rate of 5 per cent interest only. During 1986-87 the Board assisted 251 Units by giving Rs.10.01 lakhs as grants and Rs.22.92 lakhs as loan. In 1987-88 the Board assisted 255 Units and gave out Rs.12.15 lakhs as grants and Rs.29.42 lakhs as loan. In 1988-89 the assisted Units were 445, the amount given was Rs.21.18 lakhs as grant and Rs.42.84 lakhs as loan.

The grants and loan are given out as far as possible in kind. But there are some trades for which machineries are not required, therefore funds are released in Cash in this case to the beneficiaries. The Working Capital (Funds) are given in cash. More and more number of Village industries are added each year to the list of MKVI subject. - From the year 1989-90, stone-quarrying, candle, umbrella making, Bakery 'C' are included in the MKVI subject lists.

Villages covered by Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board

as on 31.3.1994 are 212 villages in Aizawl District, 52 in Lunglei District and 19 in Chhimitaipui District. The total became 283 villages.

Table During 1993-94, the following Units are assisted:

Name of Trade/Industry	No. of Units
1. Alluminium	10
2. Bee-keeping	34
3. Cane and Bamboo	16
4. Carpentry and Blacksmithy	115
5. Electronics	28
6. Fruits and Vegetable	7
7. Cur and Khansari	70
8. Hand-made Paper	10
9. Lime	25
10. N.E.O Soap	6
11. P.C.P.I	112
12. Servicing	113
13. Textile	100
14. Village Oil Industry	3
15. Khadi	1
	TOTAL : 700

FUNDS: During the Seventh Plan, the MKVI Board has received -
runds and utilised them as follows:

(cont in the next page)

Table: 8

ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
85-86	Rs.5,00,000/-	Rs.5,00,000/-
86-87	Rs.18,90,000/-	Rs.18,90,000/--
87-88	Rs.26,50,000/-	Rs.26,50,000/-
88-87	Rs.39,00,000/-	Rs.39,00,000/-
89-90	Rs.50,00,000/-	N.A.

Table: 19

PROJECTS FUNDS FROM K.V.I. COMMISSION

Year	Receipt		Disbursement	
	Grants	Loan	Grants	Loan
86-87	Rs.11,14,572	Rs.15,77,332	Rs.11,14,572	Rs.15,77,332
87-88	Rs.14,21,690	Rs.40,89,044	Rs.14,21,690	Rs.40,89,044
88-89	Rs.25,57,900	Rs.57,14,363	Rs.22,78,398	Rs.46,90,541

The total number of units benefitted by the above funds are as follows:-

Table: 10

No. of Beneficiaries

86-87	247
87-88	257
88-89	455
89-90 (Tentatively)	500

TOTAL: 1,459

Source: Handbook of the Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board

This shows that altogether 1459 number of families has been benefited by the K.V.I. programmes in Mizoram during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Table: 11 SALE PROCEED OF K.V.I.

Year	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Amount of Sale Proceed (Rs.in lakhs)
86-87	39.97	45.18
87-88	53.71	55.82
88-89	89.85	122.18
89-90	378.05	432.91
90-91	520.15	566.91
91-92	676.02	723.40
92-93	732.81	784.21
93-94	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL:		2734.71

TARGET FOR EIGHTH PLAN

Departmental Projects: During the 8th Plan, the MKVI Board will take up two Departmental Projects. These are (1) Khansari Plant (Mini Sugar Mills) at Saitual; (2) Pilot Project for Tung Oil extraction at Aizawl.

As per the financing pattern as approved by the K.V.I. Commission, for Khansari Plant, Rs.30.00 lakhs will be available from K.V.I. Commission and the balance amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is required to be financed from the Board's fund. Working Capital requirement of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is also to be financed by the M.K.V.I. Board.

KHANSARI PLANT (100 T.C. D) AT SAITUAL

In the K.V.I. sector, Sugar Khansari Plant is being established by Mizoram K.V.I. Board at Saitual during 1992-93 on the 21.12.1993 and the project is now already completed. This unit shall have the capacity to crush 100 tonnes of cane per day of 16 hours with an estimated annual value of production of about Rs.37.00 lakhs. It will provide employment (seasonal) to 240 persons (11 persons as regular staff, 31 persons as seasonal staff and 198 persons on daily wage basis). Out of the project cost of Rs.80.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs will be required to be contributed from the State Government as part of the project cost and Rs.26.00 lakhs as Working Capital totalling to Rs.76.00 lakhs during the Eight Five Year Plan period.

TUNG OIL EXTRACTION PLANT

In technical collaboration with E.D.I.I. Ahmedabad, Tung Oil Extraction Plant is being set up at Aizawl during the current Plan period. To feed this Tung Oil Extraction Plant, the Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board advertised the importance of the Tung Oil in a modern world. Therefore, the M.K.V.I. Board introduced the plantation of Tung as one of the trades under the scheme of New Land Use Programmes. The Board has immediately stimulate the Tung owners about the marketing of their production. The Board has promised to buy the products of the growers. In connection with this, The Govt. has set up the Tung Oil Extraction Plant at Aizawl having about 36 labourers including more than 8 persons as regular staff. The Board has sanctioned for this Plant about Rs.9.00 lakhs for 1990-95.

FUNDS PROPOSED FOR MKVI DURING THE EIGHT PLAN

Thus the total proposed funds required by the Board for the whole period of the Eight Plan are as follows:-

Table: 12

Plan Outlay/Expenditure (proposed) to Work During the Eight Plan
(rupees in lakhs)

S/no	Main Head	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	TOTAL
1.	Opening of Dist. Office.		38.00	38.00	31.00	31.00	138.00
2.	Strengthening of Administration and maintenance of existing establishment.	55.00	33.00	35.00	31.00	37.00	191.00
3.	Departmental project for Khansari Unit	9.00	30.00	11.00	16.00	10.00	76.00
4.	Tung Oil Project.	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.00
GRAND TOTAL :		65.00	103.00	86.00	80.00	80.00	414.00

Source of Tables 11 & 12: Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Planning and Implementation Department: Govt. of Mizoram.

3.4 MIZORAM HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED (ZOHANDCO)

INTRODUCTION The Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited was the incorporated with the Registered of Companies on the 20th December, 1988 under Companies Act of 1956.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES The object for which the Company established are - to develop, aid, advise, assist, finance, protect, and promote interest of Handloom and Handicraft Units in the State.

PLAN PERFORMANCES The performance and the achievements of the Corporation are given in nutshell as below:-

1) Land and Building: The Corporation is now having its own building at Chaltlang, valueing Rs.74.00 lakhs and is now under occupation from dated 1.10.1994.

Site was purchased at Lunglei for Branch Office @ Rs.10.00 lakhs on dt. 22.2.1994, and building is being constructed during the current financial year.

Site with building was purchased at Thenzawl, @ Rs.5.30 lakhs on the 16th March, 1994.

2) Sales Emporium, Aizawl : It was opened at Aizawl, on 20.12.1989 (on rent) for purchase and sales of Handloom and Handicraft products, and is carried on in a better performances and achievements yearly.

3) Raw-material Sales Depot, Aizawl: It was opened at Aizawl on 14.3.1991 at Aizawl (on rented) for procurements and sales of various types of raw-materials and volume of work is increasing day by day.

4) Sales Emporium-cum-Raw-materials Sales Depot, Lunglei : It was opened at Lunglei (on rented) on 12.12.1991 to meet the requirements of Units at Lunglei, for which a site at Marketing Centre was pur-

chased at Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(5) Branch Raw-Material Sales Depot, Thenzawl: It was open at Thenzawl on the 13.5.1992 to meet the demands of weaving units at Thenzawl, for which a site and Building was purchased at Rs.5.3 lakhs.

(6) Crafts Development Centre, Aizawl: Initially it is opened at Aizawl (on rent) on the 1.2.1991 with Central Assistance - (Govt.) of Rs.3.75 lakhs to cater requirements of craftsmen. It was then shifted to the Corporation building from 1.10.94 in which enough cane raw-materials were procured and various type of cane Sofa set, etc. are produced against an order.

Besides, handicrafts products were collected from the Craft persons and sale through the Show room.

(7) Sales Outlet, Vaivakawn: For easy availability of Raw-materials, one sales outlet was opened at Vaivakawn on 1.3.95 for sales of raw-materials.

(8) Supply of Looms Accessories: The Corporation procured looms Accessories and made available to the units concern at a reasonable rates at Aizawl and Lunglei and Thenzawl.

Besides, the Corporation has also met the requirements of Industries Department for distribution under Grant-in-Aid subsidy in a year-wise basis.

(9) Production Organisation: Production of Handlooms are organised through the local weavers by issuing raw-materials and by buying back the products.

(10) Emporium, New Delhi: As desired by the Trade Fair Authority of India, the State Pavilion at Pragati Maidan is

occupied permanently wherein the Corporation is keeping finished products of Handloom and Handicrafts not less than Rs.5.00 lakhs throughout the year since 11.3.1993.

(11) Fairs and Exhibition: The Corporation used to participate in the India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi every year from 1990 onwards and also organised Exhibition at different places inside and outside the State.

During the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 Fair and Exhibition were participated and organised in 18 (Eighteen) different places inside and outside the State.

(12) Export Promotion: The Corporation got registered with the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts on 25.3.1992 to enable the Corporation to Export Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft outputs. Steps are being taken to collect samples for export items and coloured catalogue of International standard are being made. Diversification of products will also be taken up wherever necessary.

However, due to shortage of fund, the Corporation cannot go fast as it likes.

(13) Tribal Handloom Development Project (Centrally Sponsored

Scheme): A new project called "Tribal Handloom Development Project (THDP) is under implementation by the Corporation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a total cost of Rs.130 lakhs. Funding by Central and State Government as on 31.3.1994 is Rs.50.60 lakhs.

A brief note is enclosed at Annexure I on page no.49.

ESTABLISHMENT FUND The authorised of Share Capital of Corpora-
tion is Rs.5.00 crores and till then Rs.359.70 lakhs have been received as Share Capital contributed by the State Government and only Rs.2.00 lakhs was contributed by the Central Government.

Table: 13 ESTABLISHMENT FUNDS|GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
1988-89	12.50	3.65
1989-90	30.00	19.80
1990-91	32.00	44.25
1991-92	78.20	80.65
1992-93	60.00	72.35
1993-94	30.00	103.35
1994-95	37.00	106.00
TOTAL :	329.70	430.05

Source: A brief Report, ZOHANDCO : Government of Mizoram.

SALE PROCEED The following table gives the selling condition of the Corporation.

Table: 14 SALE PROCEEDS (Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Product Value (Not assessed)	Sale Proceed
1990-91	-	18.25
1991-92	-	32.30
1992-93	-	46.85
1993-94	-	56.95
1994-95	-	58.60
TOTAL :	-	212.95

Source: A brief Report, ZOHANDCO : Government of Mizoram.

TRIBAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (THDP)

ANNEXURE + I

A new project called "Tribal Handloom Development Project" (THDP) is under implementation by the Corporation as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The total cost of the project approved by the Government of India is Rs.130.00 lakhs.

The funding pattern is 50:50 by the Central and State Govt. with contribution of Rs.50% Grant. The fund so far released by the Central and State Government is as given below:-

Table: 15

YEAR	GRANT/LOAN	(Rupees in lakh)		
		CENTRAL	STATE	TOTAL
1991-92	Grant	11.15	11.15	22.30
	Loan	11.15	11.15	22.30
Total :		22.30	22.30	44.60
1993-94	Grant	-	6.00	6.00
	Loan	-	-	-
Total :		22.30	28.30	50.60

Under the project 500, weavers are to be adopted during the 8th Five Year Plan for issue of Looms and Accessories free of cost and raw-materials without any payment. Selected items to be produced by the adopted weavers will be received back on payment of reasonable weaving charges for sale through its Emporium. As on 31.3.94, the following numbers and weavers had been already adopted in three (3) Centres and Looms and Accessories and raw-materials - have been issued as under:-

(contd on the next page)

Table: 18

Adoption of weavers	Number of looms issued	Number of accessories issued	Number of weavers to whom raw-materials issued
1. Aizawl-			
100 weavers	100	100	100
2. Lunglei-			
20 weavers	20	20	20
3. Thenzawl-			
20 weavers	20	20	20
TOTAL:140 weavers.	140	140	140

Source ?

During 1995-96 two (2) other Centres are to be opened at Khawzawl and Kolasib. Site at Khawzawl was already acquired at a Centre place and building is under construction. As for Kolasib also the Industries Department is going to allot a site and building for the purposes.

Sources of Table 17 & 18: A Brief Report, ZOHANDCO:Govt.of Mizoram.

3.5 MIZORAM APEX HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT MARKETING CORPORATION LIMITED

(M A H C O)

INTRODUCTION: Mizoram Apex Handloom and Handicraft Marketing Corporation Limited was established in 1977 to boost and develop the handloom and handicraft in Mizoram and to buy the products of the Mizo people and this in turn, to resale to the local people at a considerable price.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The aims and objectives of the society (i.e., MAHCO) shall be to organise Handloom and power-loom weaving and other cottage industries in the state on Co-operative bases and in particulars:- to produce raw-materials and sell them to the affiliated societies; to purchase weaving appliances, finished products from the affiliated societies and sell them to the best advantage; to carry on inter-state trade in raw materials, finished products; to undertake spinning, to undertake processing activities such as bleaching calendering, preparatory, finishing, dyeing; and other works; to serve as general marketing centre of the affiliated societies and supervise their working condition; to open sale depots and branches, centres; to organise and participate in Trade Fair, Exhibition; Display etc; to create and maintain a pool of qualified supervisory and technical staff, manager accountants etc; to advance and realise service charge from the affiliated societies for procurement, productions, marketing storage etc.

PERFORMANCE: From the beginning the society had been faced serious and problematic illness especially during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The work was not very easy. In spite of clearing about any work, the society cannot done on account of unavailability of fund.

Besides, the MAHCO gave serious awareness to the public that handloom was a more profitable occupation in our country, the society reminded the already loom owner to modernise and upgrade their products. The society

asked their problems in various fields and the main problem of raw-materials and loom-parts. Then, their products was bought by the society and they, in turn, resale to the people at a considerable price.

The society likes to open new branch and agents for the development of Handloom and Handicraft in Mizoram. But this is not fulfilled as was expected because of lack of fund. Therefore, the most importance and famous performance of MAHCO are:- giving awareness about Handloom and Handicraft as a profitable occupation; import of raw materials and various loom parts and buying the products of the affiliated societies and resale to the public at a considerable price.

Table: 17 SALE PROCEED OF MAHCO

Year	Production (Rupees in lakhs)	Amount of Sale Proceed (Rupees in lakhs)
88-89	4.51	3.45
89-90	12.13	10.85
90-91	13.83	14.51
91-92	36.23	28.81
92-93	37.46	36.78
93-94	69.17	69.06
94-95	38.39	30.39
95-96	45.30	42.11

Source: A MANUAL RECORD OF MAHCO

ESTABLISHMENT FUND: In the beginning the State Government sanctioned Rs.3 crores for the establishment of MAHCO. Besides, MAHCO took from the Government Managerial Subsidy, Working Capital and House rent subsidy through the Co-operative Societies.

As MAHCO is not a government undertaking, instead it is a society, the society cannot fix annual fund from the government. But it has been accepting fund as was convenience.

ESTABLISHMENT FUND

Table: 18

Year	Receipt (Rupees in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)
87-88	14.36	14.52
88-89	20.90	19.94
89-90	26.36	25.12
90-91	60.42	61.23
91-92	59.82	60.78
92-93	69.17	69.06
93-94	64.37	64.50
94-95	The final audit Report from R.C.S is not ou	

Source: Four Decades of Planning In Mizoram-Lianzela
TARGET FOR 8th PLAN:

1) The Society really intend to open Dyeing Centre by installment but the State Government cannot give fund for this purpose. The society has sent application with plan estimate to the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), but unfortunately now it is not fulfil.

2) It was make application for funds to N.C.D.C to renovate MAHCO

buildings, as was accepted by N.C.D.C., so it was renovated.

3) It is intended to open new branch at Lunglei.

4) As was intended, Sub-agent also opened at Shillong.

5) For the development and more advance of Handloom and Handicraft in Mizoram, the society accepted Study Tour for Mumbai and Solapur on the basis of MAHCO. This also cleared and conducted in the last February, 1996.

3.6 ZORAM ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ZENICS)

The climatic condition and pollution free atmosphere of Mizoram is considered to be ideal for setting up of electronics industries. Formation of the Zoram Electronic Development Corporation (ZENICS) was approved during the Annual Plan of 1988-89 under Companies Act, 1956. Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association with an authorised Share Capital of Rs.10.00 crores has been finalised. This Corporation is likely to be registered within 2nd quarter of 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs towards Share Capital contribution to this Corporation has been approved during 1990-91. The Corporation has already established Cable T.V. network at Aizawl. The test and repair centre for electronics is on the verge of completion and expected to be in work shortly. A raw-material component bank is also being established by ZENICS.

The **Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T)**, New Delhi have been employed as expert consultants. They have completed the Feasibility Report for Mizoram. The report mentioned that the first and compulsory step was to form a Corporation. The Department wants to go ahead for the development of **Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T)** which is a Government of India undertaking. For this purpose, a Memorandum of understanding for a period of three years with ET&T has been already signed and is effective from the month of May, 1990. Under the terms and conditions, in brief, setting up of a Corporation, Local human resources development for electronics, setting up of assembling units, servicing units, will be spelt out

This Corporation will set up industrial units for manufacturing of various types of electronic gadgets and encourages development of ancilliary electronic industries at the level of private entrepreneurship to support the mother unit set up by the Corporation itself. Apart from that the Corporation will take up training of man-power, marketing of electronic products manufactured in Mizoram and provide necessary inputs to the private units as a part of its development activities.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the Corporation can be summarised as follows:-

- Establish facilities for helping electronic industries in product development, updatation of technology, cost reduction, etc
- Acquire technology from other recognised Corporation suitable to local condition in Mizoram.
- Provide essential facilities for quality control and testing of electronic compounds and finished products.
- Establish standards for electronic products manufactured in Mizoram.
- Provide consultancy services by way of product identification, selection of the scale of production, design of production lay out and above all preparation of project reports for the private entrepreneurs.
- Establish a training centre for enhancing Human Resource Development in the field of electronics.
- Provide facilities for testing, repair, maintenance and callibration of electronics equipments.

- Bulk procurement of electronic components, raw-materials, equipments, etc. for further distribution to the actual users.
- To earmark special fund for development of electronic industries particularly to finance entrepreneurial ventures.
- To create strong marketing base by using co-operative societies as retail outlets for the products thus manufactured.
- To open up service centres for consumer and professional electronics items in the state in order to provide quick, efficient and cheap after sales service.
- To set up industrial projects based on electronics in the state.

PROJECTS FOR THE EIGHT PLAN

The projects to be taken by the Corporation as per recommendation of

ET&T are as follows:-

- (1) Manufacturing of Radio Receiver.
- (2) Manufacturing of Black & White and Colour T.V.
- (3) Manufacturing of P.A. Amplifier and Stereo Amplifier.
- (4) Manufacturing of Electronic Calculator.
- (5) Manufacturing of Electronic Gas Lighter.
- (6) Manufacturing of T.V. Antenna.
- (7) Manufacturing of Automatic/Manual Stabiliser.
- (8) Manufacturing of Loud Speaker.
- (9) Repairing Centre for Consumer Electronic Products.

In addition to that for the purpose of promotional work and co-ordination with ZENICS, a small cell in the branch electronics-will be opened in the Directorate during the 8th Plan period.

Table: 19 YEAR-WISE EXPENDITURE DURING THE EIGHT PLAN PERIOD

S/no.	Description no. of works	Break up of financial allocation					TOTAL
		(Rupees in lakh)					
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Establishment of organisational set up and related expenditures.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
2.	Construction of office building.	-	5.00	10.00	10.00	-	25.00
3.	Establishment of training centre in the field of electronics and training of personnels outside the state.	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	26.00
4.	Establishment of repairing and servicing centre for consumer electronic products.	-	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	14.00
5.	Procurement of electronic components, raw-materials						

(contd in the next page)

S/no.	Description no. of works	Break up of financial allocation (Rupees in lakh)					
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	for distribution to actual users.	-	10.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	48.00
6.	Research, design and development.	-	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	7.00
7.	Setting up of industrial projects	-	1.00	5.00	17.00	22.00	45.00
8.	Setting up of Electronic complex	13.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	56.00
Share Capital con- tribution required to be made.		32.00	47.00	57.00	67.00	67.00	271.0
A							
	Establishment of electronic cell in the directo- rate and mainte- nance.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
TOTAL :		36.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	286.00

Source: Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Planning & Implementation
Department: Government of Mizoram.

3.7 ZORAM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
(ZIDCO)

Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited, ~~formerly Mizoram Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd,~~ is the lone Industrial Development Corporation in the State of Mizoram. It is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 27.2.1978. It is owned by the Government of Mizoram and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The Corporation is notified as Financial Institution under appropriate sections of IDBI Act, 1964. Accordingly, ZIDCO is eligible to avail refinance from IDBI the loan disbursed by it upto Rs. 90.00 lakhs to individual unit at a concessional rate of interest. Besides, the treaty about Share Capital of ZIDCO which is imposed by IDBI is fully cleared.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ZIDCO is fully managed by the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. For this, not more than 12 persons are elected. The Governor of the Mizoram State should be proposed all these members except special Director elected by the IDBI. All these Directors should be newly elected year by year except the Managing Director.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES The following are the most important -
aims and objectives of ZIDCO :-

- 1) To develop the most important basic infrastructure for the development of any production - i.e., electricity .
Those things - electric and communication should be de-
-

veloped for a specific area. Besides, ZIDCO also to develop industrial estate for the development and establishment of private industry.

- 2) The Corporation intend to collect all the necessary raw-materials for the development of industry which are not available within the state and to resale to the local people at a concessional rate. For this purpose, the Iron and Steel Industry, - Central Government decided ZIDCO as an agent for the development of iron and steel industry including aluminium and other allied industries. For this scheme, the survey of the necessary site for godown about 3 bighas at Zuangtui also almost finished. After fully finished, iron and steel and other allied raw-materials will be sold in Aizawl at the rate of Gauhati.
- 3) After just fully finished of all these plants - Fruit Preservation and Processing Centre and Ginger Oil and Dehydrated Plant at Sairang, now under construction by the Govt. of Mizoram is to be handed over to ZIDCO.
- 4) The scheme for the establishment and development of 'Emporium' for the production of Mizoram, especially handloom & handicraft products in different places of all India is proposing to be handed over to ZIDCO.

Besides these, to prepare training centre, to utilise and unearth the natural resources and forest property and other basic responsibilities are taken by ZIDCO.

In short, its aims and objects among others are to aid, counsel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of small-

scale industries in the State of Mizoram. It is also expected to provide technical and managerial assistance to small entrepreneur engaged in small industries in the state of Mizoram.

As we know that the main work of ZIDCO is giving loan - for the development of industry within the State. Besides, giving loan, ZIDCO has many works to do for the development of industry in Mizoram. But the Corporation has now covered all these schemes. When ZIDCO is fully developed having adequate workers, it has many aims and objects. These are generally — to guide and assists the private individual small-scale entrepreneurs in all respects. These entrepreneurs should guide any talent persons to establish industry at a good and clear place, to give training and technical guidance besides finance to collect industrial raw-materials, to seek clear market for selling their products, to implement the industrial subsidy & loans and subsidy comes from the Central Government and the State government to develop the basic infrastructure for the development of industry such as - electricity, communication, water supply, etc. Now, ZIDCO is making more effort for the fulfilment of these aims and objectives.

SHARE CAPITAL In the beginning the total share capital of ZIDCO is only Rs.40.00 lakhs, but not increased at Rs.300.00 lakhs. In fact, the ceiling of its share capital is Rs.175.00 lakhs, Rs.95.00 lakhs is contributed by the Govt. of Mizoram. Rs.80.00 lakhs is sanctioned by IDBI. But now, the

treaty was signed in which both the Government of Mizoram and IDPI should contributed equally.

ZIDCO'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY Recently, the ZIDCO has made proposals for industrial policy and specific industry to be established after watching 'Consultative Committee on Industry' under government of Mizoram; Central Government Policy and Programme, Our neighbours' Industrial Policy and practice, the industrial raw-materials in Mizoram and the present established small-scale industries.

In general, to give awareness and training the local people for the good and health development to take curious steps towards industrial development is for the welfare of the Mizo people, to make stress industrial establishment by using the natural resources like bamboo and trees which is always available within the state. Industry is the best way for self-sufficiency in all respects in our country.

Hotel loan and truck loan were closed by ZIDCO because many other financial institutions can provide easily and directly.

ZIDCO'S INDUSTRIAL LOAN It may be difficult to say out industrial loan given by ZIDCO one by one. Because of this, the best way is - all persons who try to establish industry must consult ZIDCO first. Howbit, we can say that ZIDCO can give loan for the establishment of all industries except any special industry. However, when ZIDCO give loan to industrial entrepreneurs or who intend to estab-

lish industry, it cannot give the Working Capital. This will be contributed by the entrepreneurs itself. Therefore, ZIDCO can only give loan for purchasing machinery, houses, and other raw materials to run industry. In that case also, the entrepreneur shall have to be contributed 10 per cent out of the total loan. Because of this, ZIDCO dislikes to give support industries -- which is necessary heavy work like brick factory. Because, the equipment or machinery what ZIDCO can give support is very small. The surplus working capital needs to be contributed by themselves. The industry cannot develop as was expected in case ZIDCO give loan without working capital. It can only be done in collaboration with Bank.

ZIDCO has the following three industrial loan Schemes:-

Firstly, small amount of rupees upto 20000/- for what they say village industry or cottage industry. This scheme of industrial loan is the Central Government's special scheme to develop the rural and backward areas. Because, all the Working Capital for Composite loan also fully contributed by ZIDCO including 10 per cent in other industry.

Secondly, it is Automatic Refinance Scheme what they usually say ARS. In this scheme, the total amount upto Rs. 5 lakhs given by ZIDCO is re-finance by IDBI directly without checked. The application of re-finance can be sent simultaneously. However, after that IDBI will have inspection and cleared off.

Thirdly, it is Normal Re-finance Scheme, which is generally abbreviated as NRS. This is generally industrial loan more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs. ZIDCO can give industrial loan upto Rs. 9.00

lakhs. However, it is because more than Rs.5.00 lakhs IDBI has been audited first and then if it is good to accent it, the refinance is given out. Because of this, all the loan prepare to give out under MRS is highly needed to be careful from the beginning to the end.

TARGET FOR EIGHT PLAN For fulfilment of its aims and object and to establish its full functioning in various activities the Sceme is proposed to be carried over to the 8th Plan. ZIDCO's activities so far remained restricted to the financial assistance to the entrepreneurs but since this Corporation is to function as the developmental Corporation other activities are required to be initiated. ZIDCO has already initiated a project namely - "Mechanised Yarn Dyeing-cum-Printing House" at a total project cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. It is proposed to set up the project on Turn key basis with North Eastern Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation (NEITCO). Apart from these the Corporation has already set up a solar Wood Seasoning Plant on Turn Key basis with NSIC, New Delhi on experimental basis.

ZIDCO has also initiated to take up a small Mechanised Brick and a RMP Roofing Sheet manufacturing unit but could not go ahead with the implementation of the Scheme due to financial constraints and therefore propose to establish these units during the 8th Plan period. ZIDCO is going to take up the procurement and distribution of Industrial Raw-Materials to the local industrial units which is now being done by the

Directorate Industries. We may also take up a Bamboo Chipping Plant in Mizoram. For implementation of this project as stated above, the organisational set up of the Corporation needs to be strengthened. It is also proposed to set up a Branch Office at Lunglei to cater the needs of the entrepreneurs in south Mizoram covering Lunglei and Chhimituipui Districts.

In consideration of the foregoing activities already taken up and proposed to be taken up the Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is required to be enhanced to Rs.20.000 crores. During the 8th Plan period it is therefore, proposed to contribute an amount of Rs.3.00 crores towards share capital contribution to ZIDCO as follows:-

Table: 20 SHARE CAPITAL: ZIDCO DURING 8th PLAN

Year	Proposed Amount
1990-91	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
1991-92	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
TOTAL :	Rs. 350.00 lakhs

Source: Draft Eight Five Year Plan, Planning and Implementation Department : Government of Mizoram.

C H A P T E R - 4

PROBLEMS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

- 4.1 : SICKNESS OF COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
IN MIZORAM
- 4.2 : THE STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY TO PREVENT THE SICKNESS
AND BACKWARDNESS OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES/SECTORS
IN MIZORAM
- 4.3 : INCENTIVES OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
-

4.1 SICKNESS OF COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

As we all know that Mizoram is one of the most industrially backward states in India and is defined for a long time 'No Industry District'. Due to strenuous efforts made by the Government of Mizoram in consultation with the Central Government, cottage and small-scale industries have come bigger and bigger through the successive Five Year Plan. There are so many registered cottage and small-scale industries with large amount of capacities. It is a great development as for Mizoram but it is totally still backward in comparison with other other States in India. Moreover, the cottage and small-scale sector units has been faced serious problems and sickness, difficulties. It cannot reach the position of development as was expected by the Government. For this backwardness and sickness, there are many reasons which stand on the way of the development.

Factors responsible for sickness and backwardness of the Cottage and Small-scale Industries in Mizoram

The backwardness and sickness of the cottage and small-scale industries in Mizoram is due to a number of reasons—historical, geographical, technological and financial etc. Some of the important factors are given below:-

1. Historical Backwardness: From the point of view of the political condition, we can say Mizoram is one of the youngest states in India. Before it entered India, it was uncivilised country. There was no development to point out towards industry for a long time. The first step was started only since the last two years of the Fourth Plan.

2. Lack of Innovation: The Mizoram entrepreneurs have been shy from the beginning and they lack motivation. Therefore, the State Government has to play a leading role in the matter of promotion of industries. In actual practice, however, the state Government does not appear to have taken initiative and drive to the desired extent. The meagre outlays in the State Plans for the sector is one indication of this fact.

3. Arbitrary Step: Till the Sixth Five Year Plan except Assam, other North-Eastern States including Mizoram have not formulated any industrial policy. It consumed its direction arbitrarily without having proper policy.

4. Lack of Finance: One of the serious problems of cottage and small scale sector units in Mizoram is finance. The position of Mizoram in regard to the availability of institutional finance for S.S.I units has not been satisfactory. It is partly due to the inadequate amount in which the financial institutions have come out to help the S.S.I units with credit facilities and partly due to the absence of intermediary financing institutions and also the lack of enthusiasm among the entrepreneurs. Following are the figures of advances by public sector banks to S.S.I units in Mizoram—Rs.1.13 lakhs in 1979, Rs.3.29 lacks in 1980 and Rs.7.61 lacks in 1981.

5. Difficulties in Getting Machinery and Raw-materials: The S.S.I. units of Mizoram find difficulty in getting raw-materials and machinery. This may be because of their poor financial conditions and small size. There is no enough raw-materials available in Mizoram. The cotton hand-loom weavers depend upon mills for their yarn which may not always be available. The non-availability of raw-materials forces the units to stop production. At the same time, manufacturing cost in Mizoram is surely very high, much higher than the neighbouring states. An industrial unit in Mi-

zoram has to incur extra cost ranging from 10-20 per cent as compared to a similar unit elsewhere in the country. Consequently, the project cost for industrial project goes up by 20-25 per cent. Moreover, critical input which come mostly from outside are not available in adequate quantity and in time.

6. Lack of Trained Personnel, institutional: The industrial development programme suffers from non-availability of trained and experienced personnel and there is no proper institutional set up for development of technical and managerial talents. As a result, supervision has been weak and worker's efficiency being below the expected level leads to higher operational cost.

7. Poor Marketing Conditions: The small industrial units in Mizoram find difficulty in marketing their products. This difficulty is due to the absence of well-organised sales organisation, absence of standardisation of the products, difficulty to wait for better prices, scarcity of capital, etc. The problem of marketing becomes all the more difficult because of the difficult transport position in rural areas. There is inadequate market information and producers may not know the type of things required by the consumers.

All these factors-high prices, high operation cost, non-availability of technical know how, lack of commercial exploitation, lack of fund, market imperfection, etc contributed to the industrial sickness and backwardness of the State of Mizoram.

4.2 THE STATE GOVERNMENT POLICY TO PREVENT THE SICKNESS AND
BACKWARDNESS OF SMALL-SCALE SECTORS IN MIZORAM

In Mizoram, the cottage and small-scale industries have been suffering from certain sickness and difficulties, viz. paucity of finance, non-availability of raw-materials, high cost of production, illiteracy, absence of marketing, etc. Hence, in recent years, the Government of Mizoram have adopted certain measures for the promotion and development of our cottage and small-scale industries.

The important measures taken by the Government of Mizoram can be detailed as follows:

1) Common Facility Centre: Rural Industrial Development Centre has been established at Aizawl in collaboration with HMT Ltd. during Seventh Plan period. This is a multi-disciplinary workshop which will be operating as a Training-cum-Common Facility Centre and help developing skilled worker in addition to rendering service facilities to the local S.S.I Unit.

2) Hire Purchase of Machinery: The main purpose of the policy is to give credit loans to the S.S.I Units and artisans for expanding the existing units and for the establishment of new Units. 285 units have been assisted under the scheme during 1985-89 with an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

3) Fair and Exhibition: Under this policy, the Department has been participating in Industrial Exhibitions and Trade Fairs. In addition, the Department also organised exhibition within the State and Industrial Tours outside the State.

4) Co-operation: This is a promotional scheme for the promotion of industries in the Co-operative sector. 95 Industrial Co-operative Societies

ties have been assisted with managerial assistance and rebate on sales during 1985-89.

5) Research, Design Development: The Government of Mizoram make policy for conducting industrial research and improvement on traditional designs in handloom and handicraft products, testing of rock, tea processing techniques and research on medical plants.

6) Marketing of Finished Products: The Government of Mizoram has commission several S.S.I Units to open Sales Emporium at Aizawl, Saiha and Lunglei inside the State. Outside the State, it will open Emporium at Delhi, Calcutta and Shillong in phases. The first has been opened at Aizawl and Delhi.

7) Provision of Raw-materials and Machinery: The Government will be stocked in Raw-materials Depots at Aizawl Headquarters' godown. If possible branch Depots may be opened at such places as Kolasib, Aizawl, Lunglei, Thenzawl, Saiha, and Champhai. This raw-materials will be sold directly to the small entrepreneurs at a reasonable rate. For procurement of raw-materials, a working capital will be required. Even though working capital loan will be taken from financial institutions. A revolving capital will be necessary to be contributed by the Corporation out of share capital.

8) Financial Assistance: In the first place, S.S.I Units can borrow from the State Governments medium term loans at low rate of interest, under the State Aid to Industries Act. Secondly, the State Financial Corporation (viz. ZIDCO) and the nationalised commercial banks are taking suitable measures to provide long-term finance for the development of cottage and small-scale industries.

9) Industrial Estate: The Government of Mizoram had been established Industrial Estate at Sairang and Kolasib during the Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan, another Industrial Estate has been established at Zuangtui near Aizawl Town which is provided with approach road, internal road and power supply.

10) Administrative Improvement: One of the most important plans for the development of Cottage and Small-scale Industries is the improvement and strengthening of the various administrative/Corporation / Board or Units. Regarding this view, the Government of Mizoram has strengthened and improved every industrial corporation and Units as far as possible. It constructs another buildings for the administrative set up. Many trained personnel has also been appointed in different Corporation and Board.

4.3 INCENTIVES OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

EXISTING SCHEMES The Government of Mizoram has offered various incentives for the development of cottage and small-scale industrial units as mentioned below:-

1) Interest Subsidy: This scheme is meant for subsidising the amount of interest given by the loanees for the establishment of Industrial Units to the financial institutions. The rules for the same was approved by the Government and it is expected to operate the scheme provided during the financial year. It is proposed to subsidise as many as 100 Units and a provision of Rs.1.10 lakhs was provided for the scheme.

2) Power Subsidy: Although a provision of Rs.0.60 lakhs was provided to assist as many as 30 Units since Industrial Units paid a very high tarry of power. Application of this scheme is held up for want of Government approval of the Rules.

3) Transport Subsidy: The cost of transportation of raw-materials as well as finished products in Mizoram is very high with the comparision to other states. As such it is proposed to subsidise the cost of transportation. The scheme is under the examination of the Government.

4) Grant-in-Aid/Subsidy: This scheme is intended to individual artisans, registered Societies and Institution for the development of Village level industries. It is mostly given in kind.

5) Industrial Loan: Most of the entrepreneurs are of low income group and could not get required machineries from their own sources

and they are badly in need of finance by way of loan. Hence the scheme is operated with low interest at the rate of 3.50 per cent per annum.

6) Fire Purchase: Entrepreneurs of Mizoram are mostly technically untrained persons. They are also financially poor. This scheme cases the ill of small loan scheme by removing the 'Mortgage System'. Under the normal loan scheme, a loanee has to mortgage his immoveable property as security. Put the hire purchase scheme do not insist upon such mortgage as the machinery itself so delivered by the department is mortgaged against the loan item. Thus, Fire Purchase scheme is a special scheme for the landless entrepreneurs.

7) Artisan's Training: Apart from providing facilities/scheme the Department has also conducted and arraged artisans training for different trades. 50 numbers of person have been given artisan course in Shoe Making and 5 numbers of person have been given training for leather goods. On top of this the Department has trained 65 numbers of artisan weavers and 75 numbers of artisans-trained in cane and bamboo utilisation.

NEW INCENTIVES

1) Re-imburement of the cost of Project: Re-imburement of the cost of preparation of Project Report prepared by agencies approved by the State Government will be made after effective steps are taken by the entrepreneurs as follows:-

- (i) 90 % in case of tiny units subject to a ceiling of Rs.5000 per unit.

(ii) 75 % in case of small-scale and ancilliary units subject to a ceiling limit of Rs.25,000 per unit.

2) Land Subsidy: Land subsidy may be categorised into two forms:-

- (i) The developed land in the Industrial Growth Centres will be allotted to the eligible units in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the implementing authority and 25 per cent of the cost of the land will be subsidised by the State Government for small-scale units and the remaining amount will be recovered in 15 equal annual installments.
- (ii) In regards to underdeveloped land allotted to an entrepreneur within the declared industrial area, the cost of the land will be covered in 15 equal annual installments from tiny, small, ancilliary, medium and large industries. As for small and tiny units the State Government will reimburse 25 % of the actual amount spent by them in development of such allotted land.

3) Factory Rent Subsidy to Small-scale Industries Units:

Built up Factory sheds in the Industrial Estate will be allotted to entrepreneur of the small-scale and tiny sectors on monthly rent basis and the State Government will re-imburse 50 % of the duly assessed rent for the period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.

4) Subsidy on drawal of Power Lines: 50 % of the cost incurred on drawal of electric power line from the main line to the factory sheds will be subsidised upto Rs.50,000 for each ind.unit.

C H A P T E R - 5

PRIVATE SECTOR

5.1 : DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE

5.2 : MARDIN HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS TRAINING-CUM-
PRODUCTION CENTRE

5.1 DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE

Most of the cottage and small-scale industries in Mizo-ram are owned by private entrepreneurs. They have an important role to play in the country's economic development. They are particularly suited for the utilisation of local employment opportunities, as they are labour-intensive system. Besides, they ensure a more equitable distribution of income and wealth in the effective mobilisation of human and physical capital. Even though private ownership and management of the small and cottage industrial units have inherent advantages because of the profit motive and personal initiative, the small sector has traditionally suffered from such disabilities as lack of machinery, raw-materials, credit facilities, etc. The Govt. of Mizoram has come in a big way to help the small-scale and cottage industrial sectors directly in the form of technical advice, purchase of machinery on a concessional hire-purchase basis, priority in the allocation of raw-material, provision of credit, etc. Indirect measures to help the small sector consist of reservation of certain items for exclusive production in this sector, freedom from licensing procedures, preference to small entrepreneurs, etc. There is tremendous scope for the expansion of the small-scale and cottage industries in Mizoram. The really important fact that needs to be emphasized is that the small and cottage units would continue to remain and prosper in the private sector.

The Industrial Policy of Mizoram State, 1939 have laid down distinct roles for the private and public sectors and the farmer is expected to work within the framework specified for it. Let alone, the private sector will attempt to maximise productivity and employment on the basis of the profit-motive and personal initiative but it will not bother about the national, social and economic goals and it is for this reason that the Government will be involved. The Govt. of Mizoram, as far as practicable small-scale and cottage industries will be encouraged in the private sector generally for local entrepreneurs.

At present, 2300 permanently registered small-scale & cottage industrial Units are existing in Mizoram. These include Furniture industries, Knitting & Tailoring, Bakery, Automobile repairing and servicing, Tyre retreading, Steel fabrication, T.V. manufacturing and repairing, Tract & Bus body building, Wood seasoning, Mosaic tiles, Polythene film and bags manufacturing, GLS lamp manufacturing, etc.

Handloom and handicraft is the traditional industries in Mizoram and is spread all over the State. This sector has been identified as a priority sector and is being modernised with improved product design and technical know-how. At present the level of production of handloom cloth in the state is 1,37,550 metres amounting Rs. 123,80,500 in term of value. Bamboo crafts of Mizoram is having some attractive feature and can be explored for export marketing. Readymade

garments made out of specially designed handloom cloth depicting the typical regional design can also be explored for perfect and clear marketing.

5.2 MARDIN HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION
CENTRE

Of late the whole region of N.E. States has become a hot-bed of insurgency. Dr Manmohan Singh, former Finance Minister of India has rightly diagnosed the cause of this problem when he said, "Inso far as discontent has roots in social and economic deprivation, we can and we must evolve — IMMAGINATIVE APPROACHES to deal with it". Mrs B.Zodinpui, a social worker by profession and training, has conceived a noble idea of improving the social and economic life of the Mizo society not by appropriating the liberal assistance ~~de-~~ led out by the Government but by channelising the talent indigenous skill of Mizo women who are naturally endowed with a talent for weaving and handicrafts into commercial use.

Mrs B.Zodinpui was the first Mizo women to be encadeed into the State Service. She held various responsibilities - under the Government of Assam and Mizoram including Development Officer, Block Development Officer, Sub-Divisional Planning Officer, under Secretary and Deputy Director of Social Welfare Department. Whole serving in the Government she had formed a number of Voluntary social Organisations for Women. After she retired from Government service on voluntary pension in 1981, she lost no time in realising her dream to improve the socio-economic life of Mizo society. In 1982 she started Mardin Handloom and Handicrafts Training-cum-Production Centre at Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl with only one weaver ,

one Mizo traditional loom with the object of :

- a) directing the Mizo's indigenous talent for weaving into marketable channels. Thus, transforming the locally available raw-material and man-power resources into Currency,
- b) developing the traditional art on utility lines and improving the indigenous designs in such shape and fashion as will give opportunity for self-expression of the latent skill of Mizo women, suitably adapted to meet market demands within and outside the country,
- c) generating employment for rural women and handicapped persons,

With these objectives in view she has revived dying art of Mizo traditional method of weaving especially Rug-weaving, she searched out the old beside rug used by foreign missionaries. Since no one could easily learn the method, she took great pain to locate the weaver of the rug from whom she re-discovered the method which was adopted sixty years ago.

She has made creative innovations adopting traditional method of weaving and design for various utility items such as Rug, Wall Hanging, Sofa cover, Shawl and other novelty items. Her products have won recognition of Government and other agencies within and outside the Country which are enumerated below :-

- a) Won first prize in the State level industrial exhibition, 1984.

- b) Won first prize in the industrial exhibition organised by Pachhunga University College, 1984.
- c) Won first prize in Mizoram industrial fair, 1989.
- d) Received National Award for excellence in Shawl weaving in 1989.

To improve her work she has participated in various fairs and exhibitions as shown below:-

- a) International Convention of women entrepreneurs organised by NAYE New Delhi, 1983.
- b) International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 1984.
- c) Surajkhund Mela, 1993.
- d) Intending to participate in the International Trade Fair, New Delhi in November, 1996.

To meet the growing demand for her products, she has her centre and diversified her activities as well. She has also started Tailoring Unit and Silk weaving Unit. For this she sent her weavers to Gauhati for training in silk weaving and dying, paying all the expenses. Silk Stoles, and other items produced at her centre are in great demand. Hers is a pioneer venture in Silk weaving in Mizoram. The Centre which was started only one weaver and one loom has now 14 nos. of fly shuttle looms and 5 nos. of loom looms (Fifteen families are now working at the Centre). It may be noted that compared to loom loom, fly shuttle loom can weave much faster and can produce about 10-15 metres of plain cloth per day.

Hence, the introduction of fly shuttle looms while retaining the loin looms.

As pointed **out** above, Tailoring unit has been introduced for the purpose of making garments, cushions, sofa set cover etc. out of the handloom products.

Mardin handloom centre has been approved by the Government of Mizoram for TRYSEM training. More than 50 rural youths and handicapped persons have undergone training in the centre. Many of them have been retained at the Centre as regular employees. It is encouraging to note that one deaf and dumb boy has been successfully trained by Mrs B. Zodinpuii. He is now employed by her to weave Mufflers, Table Mats, etc. Endowed with a creative mind which is anchored on a strong will to help others, Mrs B. Zodinpuii has made no less contribution in the development of handlooms and handicrafts.

C O N C L U S I O N

As we have just finished our journey in the study of the development of cottage and small-scale industries in Mizoram, we know very well that Mizoram is really backward as compared to other states in India. But if look Mizoram only it mostly developed inspite of very young.

The scope for further development of industrial unit in Mizoram is mostly wide. 'Bairabi' has been identified as the most prospective growth centre for both tiny or small and major industry in Mizoram. The place located on the bank of the river Tlawng is well connected by railway and roads. The place is on the foothills and can be developed easily for locating industry. The river Tlawng connects the river Barak through Katakhal river and therefore, water transportation may also be possible. A 132KV, 1x6.3 MVA power sub-station is being established at Bairabi which can cater to the needs of industry in that location.

On the basis of some survey, it has been found that this place will be most suitable for locating any bamboo based industry like pulp and paper plant or medium density fibre board unit. If such a plant is set up at Bairabi, the revenue reserve forests of Tlawng, Teirei and Tut can supply required quantity of bamboo as basic raw material to sustain production for such a project. A preliminary project feasibility study for a medium density fibre

board unit has been already carried out and it has been found that for a Plant of 50,000 MT annual installed capacity about 60,000 MT of Bamboo will be required annually to be used as raw material. The bamboos from the reverine reserve forest of Teirei, Tut and Tlawng can be brought to the Plant site by rafting through river Tlawng. Such a Project will involve an investment of Rs.50-60 Crores. In fact, a bigger project may also be ventured. Other bamboo based industry like pulp and paper mill, bamboo ~~chipping~~ plant etc. can also come up at this location.

Other than this, soil in many areas in the State is rich with calcium deposit in the form of shell lime stone whether, citrus fruit like , orange, pineapple etc. grow easily and that the scope is wide open for the development of horticulture and establishment of fruit processing industry. In fact, banana and orange growing in Mizoram are among the best in the country.

Tropical climate and hilly terrain of Mizoram are found favourable for tea plantation and growth of tea processing industry. This area has so far remained untapped, though plantation of tea is gradually picking up at the level of villagers for hand processing purposes. Industries?

The climatic condition and innerent skill of Mizoram women fold for delicate work is an added advantage for the manufacturing of high technology electronic products which have low volume and high value such as in medical electronics.

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