ADMINISTRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

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ADMINISTRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

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Submitted

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CERTIFICATE

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This Thesis is an original work for her research which has not been used previously and which has not been submitted to any other University for any purpose.

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DECLARATION

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I Esther Lalfakmawii, hereby declare that the subject matter of this thesis is

the record of work done by me, that the contents of this thesis did not form the basis

of the award of any previous degree to me or to the best of my knowledge, to anybody

else, and that the thesis has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any

other University/Institute.

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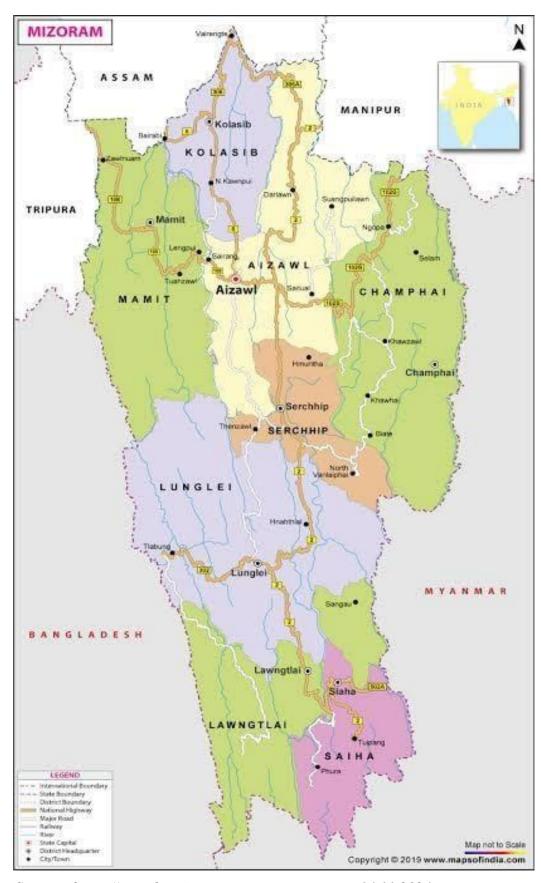
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Source: https://www.burningcompass.com excess on 14.11.2024

ABBREVIATIONS

ADMN - Administration

ACCT - Accounts

DIC - Directorate of Commerce & Industries

NIIT - National Institute of Transforming India

IDR - Industries Development Regulation

MSME - Micro Small and Medium Enterprise

NEIPP - North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy

NLUP - New Land Use Policy

SEDP - Socio-Economic Policy

NEP - New Land Use Policy

NMCP - National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme

DIC - District Industries Centre

SSI - Small Scale Industries

ID - Industrial Development

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

REGD - Registered

ZIDCO - Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited

ZOHANDCO- Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development

Corporation Limited

MIFCO - Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation

ZENICS - Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited

LR&DS - Land Revenue & Settlement Department

LAD - Local Administration Department

PPP - Public Private Policy

KVI - Khadi & Village Industries

FDI - Food Development Investment

MCS - Mizoram Civil Service

MSS - Mizoram Secretariat Service

MAMCO - Mizoram Agricultural Marketing Cooperation Limited

HTH - Handloom Textile Handicraft

C - Commerce

M - Marketing

DCIO - District Commerce & Industries Officer

ADCIO - Assistant District Commerce & Industries Officer

MTS - Multi Tasking Staff

DMO - District Market Officer

KVIB - Khadi & Village Board

PSU - Public Sector Undertaking

BLH - Block Level Handloom

RSBY - Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

ISDS - Integrated Skill Development Scheme

BDA - Bamboo Development Agency

NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NER - North East Region

TFC - Trade Facilitation Centre

FTL - Food Testing Laboratory

MPRMDR - Mizoram Public Management and Development

Programme

MNF - Mizoram National Front

ZPM - Zoram People Movement

PMEGP - Prime Ministers Rojgar Yogana

REGP - Rural Employment Generation Programme

MoFPI - Ministry of Food Processing Industrie

PMFME - PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing

Enterprises Scheme

FPO - Farmer Producer Organisations

SHG - Self Help Group

CIS - Capital Investment Subsidy

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

NMFO - National Mission on Food Processing

TUFS - Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme

UNNATI - Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme

MSMED - Micro Small Medium Enterprise Development

RAMP - Raising & Accelerating MSMEs Performance

MEMiz - MSME Elevate Mizoram

NPA - New Public Administration

NPM - New Public Management

MOVCD-NER - Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North

East Region

NMSA - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

DECLARATION

MIZORAM UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY, 2025

I ESTHER LALFAKMAWII, hereby declare that the subject matter of this

thesis is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this thesis did not form

basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Industrialisation is regarded as the most important element of development initiatives in third-world countries since it is essential to economic progress. The economies had to become more industrialized to escape the bog of unemployment and poverty. Because industrialization is linked to technological advancements and rising labour productivity, higher employment levels and national output are the results. Both the geographical distribution of development advantages and the transfer of agricultural surplus labour to industry have been less benefited by industrialization. The tremendous progress made possible by industrialization has had a profound effect on reducing inequality, unemployment, and poverty.¹

Industrialisation plays a dominant role in the overall development of a region and economic development. The development of industries can increase income, output and employment and can accelerate the rate of growth of a backward area. ²As a means to overcome poverty, industrialization in turn has not failed to create its problems. Like the increasing social and economic inequalities, regional disparities, widespread waste of resources, the periodic balance of payment crisis, dependence on aid and so on. ³Industrialisation is considered as an indicator of economic growth and hence, the underdeveloped countries give priority to industrial development. ⁴

Industrialisation is crucial to the economic growth of an underdeveloped nation. The developed world's economy is mostly industrialised, while the developing world's economy is still heavily based on agriculture. This difference in economic structure accounts for a substantial portion of the per capita income gap between the two groups. It's a known fact that some industrialized nations with

¹ T R Gurubasappa (2010), Role of Small-Scale Industries in Development of Backward Regions, New Delhi: Abhijeet Publications

² Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

³Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl: LengchhanOffset

⁴Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication

abundant natural resources have high per capita incomes. So, industrialisation plays a vital role in upgrading the economic conditions of the region.⁵

Industrial development in the modern age has acquired large dimensions and is being considered the most effective means of economic recovery and prosperity. It is considered to be the most powerful agent of change. Industrial development is one of the basic indicators of economic prosperity and economic development of nations.

⁶Industrial development is one of the good strategies for rural development and the economic growth of the region.

⁷Industrial development plays a crucial role in achieving the objectives of structural diversification, modernization, and self-reliance in our economy. Industrial development is increasing income; output and employment and also accelerates the rate of growth of a backward area.

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Industrial development is contingent upon many prerequisites, the fulfilment of which determines the rate and trajectory of industrial growth to varied degrees. A few economic prerequisites for growth are the infrastructure of development, which includes power, sufficient basic infrastructure for transportation and communications, technical know-how, banking and financial institutions, and so forth. Non-economic elements might consist of everything from the family structure and village organization to growth-oriented government and political stability. It must therefore examine the entire spectrum of socioeconomic overheads associated with economic development.

India is a developing nation with a large population. To increase the people's employment and, consequently, their standard of living, industrial growth is required. The foundation of developed economies worldwide is industrialisation. Industrialisation is regarded as the most important element of development initiatives in third-world countries since it is essential to economic progress. For the economies

⁵M Soundarapandian (2010), *Economic Reforms and Small-Scale Industries*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

⁶Shrama, R.L (1989), Role of Government in Industrial Development, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers

⁷Mohnaty, B (1996), *Industrial development and economic policy*, New Delhi: Common Wealth Publisher

⁸ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

to emerge from the abyss of unemployment and poverty, fast industrialization was required. ¹⁰As industrialisation is related to improvements in technology and rising labour productivity, higher levels of employment and national output are the results. It is also seen to be a way to move labour surpluses from agriculture into the secondary economy. Industrial development has led to tremendous progress that has helped to reduce inequality and address issues of unemployment and poverty. The area's industrial concentration has resulted in an expansion of regional growth. ¹¹

India was experiencing a wide range of political, social, and economic transformations. After independence, the nation suffered from severe conflict and instability. The labour force was growing increasingly inefficient, the economy was in decline, and the trades and industries were falling behind. In such a period, the nation-builders and the framers of a new constitution devised a plan that would save India from destruction while simultaneously bringing about prosperity.¹²

India was setting up the Planning Commission in March 1950 to uplift the economic condition of India and mainly focus on agriculture. The Planning Commission was then replaced by the National Institute of Transforming India (NIITI) Aayog in 2015. ¹³The 1st Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on the Harrod-Domar Model and the Plan was focused on agriculture, price stability, power and transport. The 1st Five Year Plan was a success, so the government concentrated on other areas in the 2nd Five Year Plan. ¹⁴The 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was to put India on the way to Industrialisation. The 2nd Five Year Plan focuses on industry, particularly heavy industry. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 which paved the ground for establishing the public sector and licensing was based on this premise.

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¹⁰ T R Gurubasappa (2010), *Role of Small-Scale Industries in Development of Backward Regions*, New Delhi: Abhijeet Publications

¹¹ M Soundarapandian (2010), *Economic Reforms and Small-Scale Industries*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

¹²https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals accessed on 28.09.2024

¹³ https://unacademy.com/content accessed on 28.09.2024

¹⁴https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

¹⁵The 3rd Five Year Plan (1961-1966) focused on expanding core industries like steel, gasoline, chemicals and electricity. ¹⁶

The 4th Five Year Plan (1969-1974) included industrialisation to strengthen the national economy, and to correct the concentration of wealth and economic power in a few individuals. The Plan aimed to strengthen the efficiency of the national economy through industrialisation. ¹⁷The 5th Five Year Plan (1974-1978) concentrated on the development of basic and heavy industries. It also aimed at employment generation, poverty alleviation and population control. ¹⁸The 6th Five Year Plan (1980-1985) aimed to focus on many industrial and economic growth which includes industrialisation. The Plan included securing a substantial acceleration in the rate of industrial growth. The Plan also give high priority to the speedy development of small, tiny and village industries to enhance employment opportunities in these industries on a large scale. The Plan also give efforts for the development of the handloom industry with emphasis on the North Eastern Region wherein an Institute of Handloom Technology is proposed to be established.¹⁹

In the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-1990), it set on improving the productivity of industries through technology upgrades. The Plan was to modernise the industry through technological upgradation which will bring a strong linkage in infrastructure, science and technology. The 8th Five Year Plan (1992-1997) targeted a massive-scale transition of the Indian economy. The Plan focused on modernizing industries and opening the Indian economy. The Plan's objective was the modernization of the industrial sector. The 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) included a liberal policy for the entry and expansion of industrial units and a rational policy for the exit of economically unviable firms. The Plan emphasises the promotion of the service industry, with suitable programmes for training and upgradation of skills. ²² The 10th

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¹⁵ https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024
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https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mpplanningcommission.gov.in/fiveyearplan/Approach accessed on 28.09.2024

Five Year Plan (2002-2007) focused on creating an industrial policy environment in which private sector companies can become efficient and competitive. The Industrial Policy relates to extending industrial liberalisation which has been implemented on the Central and State level. ²³

The main aim of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012), was to achieve more growth and productivity in which the agriculture, service sector and industry were given priority in this plan. The plan focused on increasing the growth rate of industry and it aimed for double-digit growth in manufacturing. During this period, the new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2016 facilitate the growth of such industries and service sectors. ²⁴The 12th Five-Year Plan of the Government of India was India's last Five-Year Plan. The 12th Five-Year Plan aims to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Plan targets strengthening different industries which include mining, manufacturing and quarrying which resulted in substantial improvement compared to the previous plan. The Plan seeks to achieve the growth rate in the industrial sector.²⁵

Industrial development started soon after independence in 1947. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 defined the broad contours of the policy delineating the role of the State in industrial development both as an entrepreneur and authority. This was followed by the comprehensive enactment of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (referred to as IDR Act) which provides the necessary framework for implementing the Industrial Policy and enables the Union Government to direct investment into desired channels of industrial activity inter alia through the mechanism of licensing keeping with national development objectives and goals.²⁶ The pre-1991 industrial policies created a climate for rapid industrial growth in the country. It has helped to create an infrastructure and basic industries. A diverse industrial structure with self-reliance on a large number of items has been achieved. The New Industrial Policy was announced in 1991 and it emphasized the

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https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files (10th) accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mpplanningcommission.gov.in/fiveyearplan/Approach accessed on 28.09.2024

https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default (12th) accessed on 28.09.2024

²⁶Industrial Policy Resolutions – https://journalsofindia.com/industrial-policy-resolutions accessed on 15th April, 2018

need to promote further industrial development based on consolidating the gains already made correcting the distortion or weaknesses that might have crept in, and attaining international competitiveness.²⁷

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the central government has two departments the Department of Commerce and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The Department of Commerce is entrusted with formulating and implementing the foreign trade policy and responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, state trading, export promotion measures, and the development and regulation of certain export-oriented industries and commodities. The Department of Industrial Policy was established in the year 1995, and in the year 2000 Department of Industrial Development was merged with it. This department is responsible for the formulation and implementation of promotional and developmental measures for the growth of the industrial sector, keeping in view the national priorities and socio-economic objectives.²⁸ The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is a branch of the Government of India to promote Industries in the country. This ministry is the apex body for the formulation and administration of rules, regulations and laws relating to micro, small and medium enterprises in India. The Ministry of Small-Scale Industries (MSMEs) has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital costs than large industries but also help in the industrialization of rural and backward areas. ²⁹

North East India (NEI) gained policy attention only during the post-liberalization period. The Government of India, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) sought to address the developmental concern of the developmental task. The DIPP accordingly announced the "North East Industrial Policy 1997" aimed at stepping up the industrial activity in the Region.

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²⁷Industries Policy (Pre & Post 1991)- https://edurev.in accessed on 16th April, 2018

²⁸Ministry of Commerce and Industry (India) -http://commerce.gov.in/on 23rd March,2018

²⁹ Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises -https://msme.gov.in/ accessed on 26th March, 2018

The North-East part of the country is among the least developed and least industrialised parts of the country. The area produced enough clothing to sustain itself. Looms were found in almost every home where clothing was woven. With its rich soil and enduring water supplies, the region is abundant in natural resources. Both the forest and mineral richness are equally abundant. The region has a higher rate of literacy and a workforce that is both skilled and unskilled but hardworking. The easternmost region of the nation is home to North-East India. It is a genetic treasure trove of microbiological, animal, and plant resources. The area is a unique component of the Indo-Burma Hotspot, one of the two best-defined hotspots for the Indian subcontinent. The area is situated at the bio-geographic intersection of the Asian mainland, the Himalayas, and the Indian subcontinent. The plains and the hills make up the two halves of the area. The plains and the hills progress in quite different ways. The Brahmaputra Valley is the most economically active of the valleys.

Mizoram's socio-economic situation is among the least industrialized and impoverished states. In the state, one of the only jobs is agriculture. The foundation of agriculture is customary shifting cultivation. Due to the part-time nature of the village's handicrafts, blacksmithing, pottery, etc., there was no other noteworthy vocation. ³²Most of the cultivated area was under jhum. The age-old practice of Jhum is being discouraged by the state government and a policy and schemes are implemented to help farmers move away from the traditional slash-and-burn method of cultivation. ³³So, industry plays a vital role in the economic development of the region.

The primary economic activities in Mizoram are related to agriculture and forestry, such as gathering food and building materials. Household manufacturing operations for domestic consumption are included in the category of economic

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³⁰ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

³¹ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

³²Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

³³Mizoram to implement new land use policy - http://www.sify.com/news/ accessed on 23rd April, 2018

activity. Yeast processing, brewing, weaving, carpentry, blacksmithing, cane and bamboo activities, and so forth are examples of manufacturing activities. ³⁴

The economy of the state is mainly agrarian and society depends on nature. Due to the unique topography of the state, there is a scarcity of plain and irrigable areas of land; a hill-type of shifting cultivation called jhumming is practised by most of the cultivators. This type of cultivation follows a system in which the area of cultivation is shifted every year, leading to continuous deforestation and soil erosion.³⁵

Since Mizoram is a backward state, industries are an important factor in the growth of economic development. The different governments have different objectives in mind but mostly, this will include a faster growth of income, alleviation of poverty reduction of income inequalities and so on. Mizoram is a mountainous region and has a hilly terrain. The main drawbacks of setting up large-scale industries in the region are to lack of means of dependable transport and poor accessibility. Due to these obstacles, it has only small-scale industries. ³⁶

The economic development of both industrialized and emerging nations is heavily influenced by the small-scale manufacturing sector. When it comes to employment prospects, fair national income distribution, and balanced regional growth and development of rural and semi-urban areas, cottage and small-scale industries are particularly significant in emerging nations. They guarantee a more equitable distribution of the national revenue, provide large-scale employment right away, and make it easier to mobilize capital and talent resources that could otherwise go underutilized.

Small-scale industries are extremely important, even in developed and industrialized nations like the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, and especially Japan. This industry is seen as a growth engine, particularly

³⁵ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industralisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

³⁴ K R Vijayarani, (2011), "Small Scale Industries in India – Problems & Policy Initiatives", New Delhi: New Century Publications

³⁶Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl: Lengchhan Offset

in a developing nation like India, because of its contributions to GDP, employment, income generation, and export revenue.³⁷

Small-scale industries are those industries whose capital is supplied by the proprietor or through means like a partnership or from financing agencies set up for this purpose etc. Those industries generally use power-driven machines and also employ modern methods of production, engage labour on wage, and produce for an expanded market. Their work pattern is permanent. Such industries can be managed with little resources and in terms of returns provide much better results.³⁸ In Mizoram, only small-scale industries are practised and for the promotion of small-scale industries, the industry department under the government of Mizoram takes several measures in implementing policies, programmes, and schemes.³⁹

The First Industrial Policy of the State was announced by the government in 1989 which was followed by the New Industrial Policy 2000 to enhance the tempo of industrialization in the State. The package of incentives like interest subsidy, power subsidy, land subsidy, etc. was announced to attract prospective entrepreneurs. The main objectives of the policy were the enrichment of industrial growth potential in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, and forest and the establishment of proper linkage amongst the industries based on resources available in these sectors. The government laid due importance on the development of infrastructure, manpower development, development of electronic industry, strengthening of the organization set up and exploration and development of mineral resources.⁴⁰

As Mizoram attained statehood, the Government of Mizoram established the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Industry. The Department of Trade and Commerce was established in the year 1987. It is one of the important departments under the Government of Mizoram. The department has taken the initiative of promoting and regulating trade in the State. Promotion and regulation

³⁷ https://www.researchgate.net/publication accessed on 28.11.2024

³⁸Laskar, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd

³⁹ K R Vijayarani, *Small Scale Industries in India – Problems & Policy Initiatives*, New Delhi: New Century Publications

⁴⁰Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication

of local trade, and promotion of inter-state and broader trade are the chief responsibilities of this department. The main goal of the department is to develop and ensure security for the people by promoting trade and commerce throughout the State. ⁴¹The Department of Industries is one of the oldest Departments in Mizoram. It was created when Mizoram was under Union Territory Administration in 1972 and continued after becoming a full-fledged State in 1987. The mission of the department is to accelerate industrial development in Mizoram by maximising investment, output, growth, and employment, competitiveness through the development of infrastructure, human resources, incentives and an administrative network. The department is vested with such objectives to transform Mizoram into a vibrant entrepreneurial society with inclusive and sustainable growth from the old tradition of the jhuming agriculture economy. ⁴² Later, the Department was amalgamated and named the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. It has two departments: the Department of Commerce and the Department of Industries. They function under the guidance of one director.

The Mizoram Industrial Policy of 1989 was established to promote the region's overall development, provide locals with gainful work, and open up prospects for self-employment in the industry and related areas. The Industrial Policy lists agro and forest-based businesses, handlooms and handicrafts, electronics, sericulture, village and cottage industries, etc. as priority industries. The strategy prioritizes the equitable growth of all industries by providing a range of assistance, such as institutional, organizational, marketing, infrastructure, and personnel training, in addition to initiating initiatives to draw in potential entrepreneurs.⁴³

The Mizoram government announced the new Industrial Policy 2000 to expedite the state's industrial and economic development, taking into account the National Industrial Policy, which placed particular emphasis on the development of industries in the North Eastern Region. The primary goals of Mizoram 2000's New Industrial Policy are to facilitate the industry's rapid and sustained expansion within

⁴¹https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 15th April 2018

⁴²Department of Industries, Government of India -https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/accessed on 18th March,2018

⁴³ Directorate of Commerce and Industries, *The Mizoram Industrial Policy* 2012

the State. It emphasized the need for industries to support the use of locally accessible raw resources. The strategy for identifying thrust sectors and promoting them with financial and non-fiscal incentive packages was implemented by the government.⁴⁴

The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 was put into effect in 2012 with the goals of fostering sustainable growth, particularly in Mizoram's MSME sector, boosting direct and indirect employment opportunities, fostering a favourable investment climate, and encouraging value addition in a variety of regional products to improve farmer incomes. Through the development of infrastructure, human resources, and administrative support networks, the goal is to maximize investment, output, growth, employment, and competitiveness to expedite Mizoram's industrial development.

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act of 2006 was passed by the Parliament on October 2, 2006. A comprehensive legislative framework for policies and promotional initiatives aimed at Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises has been established by the MSMED Act of 2006. 45Later, the Government of India announced the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) which envisages a package of fiscal incentives and other concessions for the North East Region. The Government of Mizoram is mandated to provide sustainable employment and promote better land utilisation by introducing the New Land Use Programme (NLUP). The NLUP aimed at increasing Agriculture, Horticulture and livestock produce, better utilization of forest resources, and plantation and development of Micro Enterprises at the rural level. As the Government changed the Mizoram National Front launched the Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) which is a flagship program that provides financial assistance to beneficiaries to start projects of the people's choice. Its program was to improve the economic condition of the general public. As by now, the new Government of Mizoram introduced such policies that is the Mizoram Bana Kaih Policy which aims to combine growth strategies across sectors to achieve inclusive

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 $^{^{44}\,}https://www.india.gov.in/mizoram-new-industrial-policy-2012$ accessed on 18.09.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/msme accessed on 18.09.2024

growth, decent work, and economic transformation, Health Policy aims to ensure the right to health as a state duty and to provide comprehensive universal health care through the public health system and Mizoram Sustainable Investment Policy 2024 to attract private investors and investment from within and outside the state.⁴⁶

The Government of India introduced some Plans and Schemes to improve and accelerate the State's economic conditions. Skilled development training was launched to improve the skills and provide training for the well-being of the people. Information and marketing support was also given to the public for effective marketing of their products both inside and outside the state as well as the export market. The government offer all necessary assistance to industrial units and associations so they can participate in the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and other government-run programs. The Government makes efforts to create a conducive environment for the promotion of Investment in the State. The State incentive subsidy schemes under the New Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2000 continued to be carried out to re-engineer the scheme component so that the Industrial units of the state. The grants-in-aid scheme under the Mizoram Industries (Grant-in-Aid to Industrial Units) Rules continued to be evaluated and reviewed to devise a more pragmatic Grant-in-Aid scheme.⁴⁷

The Directorate regulates all aspects of industrial development, including the creation of major and small businesses, industry registration and licensing, industrial loans, raw material allocation, industrial land acquisition, industrial area development, cottage industries, handicrafts programs, mines and minerals, oil and natural gas in cooperation with central agencies, handloom development programs, computerization in government departments, and other related issues.

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries has taken several measures to increase the growth and development of the economy in the region. The state program and schemes and central program and schemes have been taken up and some of the industrial enterprises have been set up in the states. The District

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⁴⁶ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/msme accessed on 18.09.2024

⁴⁷ Directorate of Commerce and Industries. *The Mizoram Industrial Policy* 2012

Industrial Centre (DIC) has been established in most of the districts for industrial development in the region. The department also put out a citizen's charter to develop the industrial sector in the State of Mizoram. The mission is to develop better infrastructures, and better and improved manpower, providing guidance to local industry owners on how to produce a higher quality of products and creating of competitive mind among local entrepreneurs for industrial growth and development.⁴⁸

Significance of the Study

Mizoram is underdeveloped state. The slow rate of industrialization expansion is one of the several causes of its underdevelopment. Most of the region's economic progress depends heavily on industrialization. A backward area's growth rate can be accelerated by the development of industries, which can also raise income, output, and employment. Agriculture and other economic sectors are frequently significantly impacted by further industry. Because of this, industrialization is regarded as a sign of economic expansion, and as such, developing nations prioritize industrialization.

The State of Mizoram's social structure, climate, land distribution, and geographic position all act as barriers to the state's industrial growth. The State lacks the capital, technical know-how, and entrepreneurial spirit that are essential for effective industrialization. The political economy restricts the free mobility of competent workers and potential investors due to ethnic considerations, and the availability of inexpensive raw materials from other regions of the nation is another significant factor contributing to the state's industrial backwardness. The small-scale and cottage industries are most suited to the State since the people use local resources, require less money, and require little technical expertise.

In Mizoram, small-scale industries have been practised enormously like handloom, bamboo making, carpentry, pottery, blacksmithing, etc. No medium and large-scale industries are available in the region. Small-scale industries are the only

⁴⁸ Directorate of Commerce and Industries. *The Mizoram Industrial Policy* 2012

type of industries that have been practised and followed by the people in the region. So, the state government should take several measures in the development of small-scale industries. Also, for the development of the State in socio-economic status, before the State attained statehood, the Department of Industries was established. It is one of the oldest departments in the State. After the State attained Statehood, the Department of Trade and Commerce was established and in 2016, the state government notified both departments to amalgamate under one director and have such impact on the administration of both departments.

The present research discusses several issues in industrial development and administration under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. It provides a concrete and proper idea and information about the factors discussed above. Some of the study highlights only the industries practised in the region and not the development of industries. These studies discuss the development of industries and the industrial units located in the Aizawl and Mamit Districts and also the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The research would be helpful for industrialists, activists of socio-economic status, government officials, policymakers, also non-governmental organisations and the people who are engaging themselves in the upliftment of the socio-economic status of Mizoram.

Theoretical framework

The transition from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one centred on industry and machine production was known as the Industrial Revolution. The technical advancements brought about new ways of living and working, and they radically changed society. In the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution started in Britain and expanded to other countries. The English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852–83) coined the phrase "Industrial Revolution" to refer to the economic growth of Britain between 1760 and 1840. ⁴⁹

The Industrial Revolution was characterized primarily by technological, economic, and cultural elements. Among the technological advancements was the

⁴⁹ https://unacademy.com/content/upsc accessed on 25.11.2024

introduction of new basic materials, primarily iron and steel; the use of new energy sources; the development of new machines; the introduction of a new work organization known as the factory system, which involved a greater division of labour and was crucial for communication and transportation; and the growing application of science to industry. Massive increases in the usage of natural resources and the mass manufacturing of manufactured items were made feasible by these technological advancements.

Karl Marx argued that the Industrial Revolution had polarised the gap between the owners of the means of production and the workers even more. This would change, when the proletariat, developing a class consciousness would rise and overthrow capitalism. Marx argued that industrial society emerged from long processes of class conflict resulting in the overthrow of the feudal mode of production by the capitalist mode of production. A society's mode of production combines its `forces of production' the available material, technical and human means of production and its `social relations of production'. ⁵⁰

Durkheim imagined that industrialisation would lead to decreased social solidarity, which can be defined as a sense of community. He referred to this decrease in social solidarity as Anomie, a French word for chaos. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels Believed industrialisation led to the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class due to the exploitation of labour. They also predicted a revolution where the working class would eventually overthrow the capitalist system. ⁵¹

In UNESCO "industrialization means an absolute and relative growth in the importance of factories, mills, mines, power plants, railways and so on of manufacturing and closely related activities, especially activities involved in the building and operation of a modern economic infrastructure". Industrialization is an ongoing process that is influenced by both the rate of economic development or growth and the social structure that already exists. The advancement of

 $^{50} https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution/The-first-Industrial-Revolution\ accessed\ on\ 28.11.2024$

⁵¹https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution/The-first-Industrial-Revolution accessed on 15.01.2025

industrialization is determined by several factors, including the availability of labour, resources, production processes, governmental attitudes, policies, and programs, as well as the societal structure that supports or opposes industrialization.

Industrial development in India started with the establishment of the first cotton textile mill in Mumbai in 1854. After independence, systematic industrial planning under different five-year plans helped in establishing a large number of heavy and medium industries. The main thrust of the industrial policy was to remove regional imbalances and to introduce diversification of industries. Indigenous capabilities were developed to achieve self-sufficiency. It is due to these efforts that India has been able to develop in the field of industry.⁵²

The human relations management theory is a researched belief that people desire to be part of a supportive team that facilitates development and growth. The theory focuses on worker satisfaction, informal workplace organizations, and a means of influencing employee productivity. Merriam-Webster defines "human relations" as the "study of human problems arising from organizational and interpersonal relations (as an industry)." These are some of the human relations management theory basics:

- 1. Individual attention and recognition align with the human relations theory.
- 2. Many management theorists support the motivational theory, which ties into the human relations theory.
- 3. Studies support the importance of human relations in business.⁵³

The late 20th century saw the emergence of the New Public Administration (NPA) school of thought. It highlights a public administration strategy that is more citizen-centric and collaborative. NPA is predicated on the notion that public administration ought to be value-oriented and that human character is more significant than efficiency. The public administration system includes new public management, which conducts management operations in the public interest. In the late 20th century, the phrase "New Public Management" (NPM) was used to address

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⁵² Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication

⁵³ https://www.business.com/articles/human-relations-management-theory-basics accessed on 28.09.2024

issues with globalization, international conflict, and industry automation. The application of various private sector management strategies to public administration is known as "New Public Management" (NPM). Public service companies can be operated more economically with the help of the new public management approach.

New Public Administration (NPA) is a perspective on public administration that emerged in the late 20th century. It emphasizes a more collaborative and citizencentric approach to public administration. NPA is based on the idea that public administration should be value-oriented and that the impact of administration on human character is more important than efficiency. New public management is a part of the public administration system in which management activities are conducted in the public interest. The term 'new public management' was introduced in the late 20th century to counter the problems related to globalisation, worldwide contention, and automation changes in the industry. The main function of new public management is to control the financial entities and accelerate efficiency in public administration. New public management is the approach to use the different management techniques used in the private sector in public administration. The concept of new public management helps to run public service corporations in an economically efficient manner.

In contrast to New Public Management (NPM), which seeks to increase efficiency, legitimacy, accountability, and credibility by embracing new governance values, New Public Administration (NPA) responded to traditional public administration by being anti-positivist, anti-technical, and anti-hierarchical. Decentralization, democratization, and improving the bureaucratic system's responsiveness to the public are all priorities shared by NPA and NPM. NPA, on the other hand, takes into account the interests of society and attempts to expand the welfare state, whereas NPM tries to decrease the role of the state and introduce market orientation and competition. While the New Public Administration concentrates on social and cultural themes that are rarely of concern to private

enterprises, the New Public Management employs private-sector business and management approaches to focus on efficiency and effectiveness.⁵⁴

New Public Administration (NPA) reacted against traditional public administration by being anti-positivist, anti-technical, and anti-hierarchical, while New Public Management (NPM) aims to establish greater efficiency, legitimacy, accountability, and credibility through adopting new governance values. Both NPA and NPM emphasize democratization, decentralization, and making the bureaucratic setup more responsive to citizens. However, NPA considers societal interests and aims to increase the welfare state, while NPM seeks to introduce market orientation and competition by reducing the state's role. The New Public Management has a focus on efficiency and effectiveness through the application of private-sector business and management techniques while the New Public Administration instead focuses on social and cultural issues that are rarely of concern to private businesses.

In the modern state, public personnel administration is an essential aspect of public administration. According to the well-known British social scientist Herman Finer, those employees are the decisive element in public administration. As can be seen, personnel administration is also known by other titles, including labour welfare management, manpower management, and personnel management. However, the phrase "people administration" has a larger meaning because it covers a wider range of topics, such as government employee classification, hiring, training, promotion, pay, discipline, and retirement benefits. ⁵⁵

Industrialization in Mizoram is still in its infancy. Due to the absence of any significant or medium-sized industry, the entire state has been designated as backward and is classified as a "No Industry State." In Mizoram, small-scale enterprises work best since they need less money, have less technical skills, and require less managerial expertise. By establishing small companies in the state, it will be possible to more effectively utilize the abundant natural resources and local raw materials. The traditional cottage and small-scale enterprises are primarily located in

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⁵⁴ https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents accessed on 26.11.2024 55 https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream accessed on 26.11.2024

semi-urban and rural areas. As a result, they primarily provide jobs for local craftspeople and agricultural labourers, which contributes to the equitable distribution of state revenue. In addition to helping the rural poor and the Mizoram government, these industries also help to maintain traditional crafts and craftsmanship.

The establishment of the Directorate of Industries in 1972 marked the beginning of the state's industrial development. All industrial development programs in Mizoram are carried out by the Department of Industries, whether they are supported by the State or the Central Government. In 2016, The Government of Mizoram amalgamated the then Industries Department and the then Trade & Commerce Department into the Commerce & Industries Department. Before the amalgamation, the Department of Industries dealt with the growth of industries to develop the socio-economic status in the region while the Department of Trade and Commerce dealt with the border trade and trading of productions from inside and outside Mizoram and marketing of agricultural and industrial products. The administration and the working and functions of the department change due to the amalgamation. ⁵⁶

The study deals with the administration and working of the employees; to improve competence, it is necessary to grow the relations of employee satisfaction and morale. The human relations management theory. NPA and NPM as well as the Public Personnel Administration are needed to strengthen employee' and employers' relations and the efficiency of the administration. The theory mentioned above also focuses on social factors like relationships, attitudes, and employee empowerment and emphasises on positive treatment of employees and the effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of the administration and working in the department. Also, to develop industries, the government should play a significant role in the liberalized setup of industrial development. Additionally, industrial area development should be started widely so that entrepreneurs can profitably invest in areas that are still unindustrialized. Here is the Statement of the Problem in the region for the

⁵⁶ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

development of industries and the problems of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in the administration and developing industrial areas.

Review of Literature

Industry plays an important role in developing the country. The development of the socio-economic of the States depends on the development of industries. Here are some of the books, journals, and articles related to this field and review as under:

A Ramanamma and UshaBambawale, (2002), in their book, "Women in Indian Industry" emphasis the important sphere about the employment of women in the industrial sector. It mentioned the U.N Declaration of the women's decade in 1975 and how the various scholars of India researched women's education, the position of women in the family, divorce, etc. It also stated about the status of women in the industrial employment sector. This book describes women in two worlds – work in industry and life at home. It highlights the style of women, especially in the electronic industry.⁵⁷

E.J. Hobsbawm, (1990), in his book, "Industry and Empire" emphasises that the Industrial Revolution marks the most fundamental transformation of human life in the history of the world. This book describes and accounts for Britain's rise as the world's first industrial power, its decline from the temporary dominance of the pioneer, its rather special relationship with the rest of the world, and some of the effects of all these on the life of the people of the country. It also mentioned the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It also stated that Britain became the primary agency of economic interchanges between the advanced and backward nations.⁵⁸

Hemanta Saikia, (2015), in his book, "Small Scale Industries in India", highlights how industrialization has taken place in many parts of the world and is the root of overcoming poverty and unemployment. It talks about the importance and effectiveness of industrialization programmes which accelerate economic development. This book also discusses that even though alternative means of

⁵⁷Ramanamma, A and Bambawala, Usha (2002), Women in Indian Industry, New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

⁵⁸Hobsbawm, E.J (1990), *Industry and Empire*, Great Britain: Penguin Books Ltd

opportunities and production methods are large for small-scale industries the real factors utilization rate is limited and is important to assess the productive structure of such industries.⁵⁹

Indra Kumar and Alok Kumar, (1990), in their book, "Marketing Problems of Forest Industry in India" The author of this book has study about the analytical and critical appraisal of the Problems of Processing and Marketing of Forest Products in U.P. It has included the object of finding out the ways and means of solving the problem experienced by the marketers. This book is based on a comprehensive case study of Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation. It reviews the former (contractor system) and the existing (Forest Corporation) system of processing and marketing of forest produce with particular emphasis on timber (marketing of other produce has been touched upon). This book evaluates the complete system of processing and marketing of the forest produce under the U.P Forest Corporation and gives suggestions for its improvement.⁶⁰

Inderpal Kaur (2000), in his book, "Impact of Liberalisation on Indian Industry" concentrates on the impact of liberalisation on the Indian Engineering Industry, with special reference to its growth, structure and export potential. It focuses on the growth and structure of Indian Industry. It mentions the process of industrialisation over the last decades. It also mentions the extensive changes of industrial policy in Indian Industry which has emerged as one of the most important basic industries. It also stated some of the suggestions and the policy implications in the industrial economy of India. This book also mentions some of the productivity, production function, technical change and factor substitution in the Indian Engineering Industry.⁶¹

Jaynal U. Ahmed, (2007), in his book, "Industrialisation in North Eastern Region" discusses the different issues relating to industrialization during the reform regime that became significant in the industrially backward north-eastern region. The book attempts to diagnose different aspects and issues of industrial development of

⁵⁹ Hemanta Saikia (2015), "Small Scale Industries in India", New Delhi: Green Booker Publication

⁶⁰Kumar, Indra and Kumar, Alok (1990), *Marketing Problems of Forest Industry in India*, New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers

⁶¹Kaur, Inderpal (1997), *Impact of Liberalisation on Indian Industry*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications

the north-eastern region. It is a collection of research papers, contributed by eminent scholars from different institutions and universities. The book examines the relevance of various industries in fostering the economic development of the region.⁶²

John Weiss, (2010), in his book, "The economics of Industrial Development", aims to explain this process from the perspective of developing countries. It also includes the current trends in industrial development drawing on available statistics and explores different perspectives on the role the manufacturing industry can play. The book also covers the aspects of trade policy, Government policy towards the encouragement of industry and recent developments in China and India and their implications for other countries. This book also discusses simple concepts of economic theory but avoids a technical mathematical approach which should be accessible to a wide audience.⁶³

Jesus Felipe, (2016), in his book, "Development of Modern Industrial Policy in Practice" defines and describes modern industrial policy. It analyses new forms of modern industrial policy which work effectively and can overcome the problems of the past. The book is replete with concrete examples and new concept developments, showing how modern industrial policy can initiate, upgrade and transform economic activity for the benefit of all. This book also provides an up-to-date analysis of modern industrial policy. It also defines how modern industrial policy refers to the set of actions and strategies used to favour the more dynamic sectors of the economy. This book also discusses and reviews the key questions that policy makers ask about industrial policy such as who selects sectors, what is the rationale for sector selection, what are the main tools to promote sectors, what is the role of human capital and what are the mechanism evaluations and examine the experience of many countries. 64

Jaspal Singh, Shilpi Kapoor, et al, (2021) in their book, "Industrial Development in India – Mapping the contribution, growth and regional disparity",

⁶²Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication ⁶³John Weiss (2010) "*The economics of Industrial Development*", New Delhi: Routledge Publishing

⁶⁴ Jesus Felipe (2016), "Development of Modern Industrial Policy in Practice" UK: Edward Elgar Publishing

discuss the industrial state and importance across selected countries. They highlight the policies and performance of the industrial sector from different eras. They also talk about the plan expenditures pattern in the industrial sector during planning in India and also pinpoint the issues and problems of industries. The book discusses the changing contribution in employment and gross value addition performance in the economy and also the growth performance of the industrial sector over time. It also analyses the spatial performance of industrial growth and convergence and divergence after liberalization and highlights the contribution and growth of the industrial sector across the states. In their book, they also provide the regional disparity in industrial development in India. ⁶⁵

Kanwajit Kaur, (2007), in his book, "Industrial Development: Performance and Role of State Promotional and Financial Enterprises" aims to find the pattern of industrial development. The book has examined the role of state promotional enterprises (PSIDC, UPSIDC, PICUP and PSIEC) in giving a boost to the industrialisation process and also the role of state financial corporations in financing and promotion of industry. It also discusses the importance of industrialisation in the country and also mentions the national economic policy like the removal of poverty, balanced regional development and national defence. It also discusses the problems of industrial development and mentions the suggestions and growth on industrial development. 66

K R Vijayarani, (2011), in his book, "Small Scale Industries in India – Problems & Policy Initiatives", explores policies and issues of India's small-scale industries. It mainly discusses Small-scale industries which are considered a harbinger of economic progress and the presence of small enterprises. It also highlights that a labour-abundant and capital-scarce country like India needs small-scale industries which have come to occupy a significant position in the planned industrialization of the economy. It also talks about the announcement of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, in which India's small-scale industries have

⁶⁵ Jaspal Singh, Shilpi Kapoor and Nirmal Singh (2021), "Industrial Development in India – Mapping the contribution, growth and regional disparity" New Delhi: Satyam Law International

⁶⁶Kaur, Kanwaljit (2007), *Industrial Development Performance and Role of State Promotional and Financial Enterprises*, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House

occupied a prominent place in the overall strategy of industrial development. The book also provides the successive Five-Year Plans which have allocated increasing resources for the development of small industries. The book also views and follows the abundance of labour, scarcity of capital, and rural nature of the economy and the preference for small industries. This book also includes the awakening of globalization and highlights some policies that are needed to meet the challenges to sustain the growth of small industries. ⁶⁷

Kalyan Lal Meena, (2014), in her book, "Fertilizer Industry in India: Share of Labour and Productivity Trends" deals with the share of labour and productivity trends in the fertilizer industry of India. This book has also been investigating the impact of liberalisation policies on the productivity of the industry. It also mentions some of the important features of the Indian fertilizer industry. It also highlights the Indian economy which has entered into a new era of industrialisation and globalization where a high level of productivity and efficiency is necessary to compete in the international market. ⁶⁸

M. Soundarapandian, (2002), in his book, "Small Scale Industries-Volume II", has two sets of volumes which are presented at a national seminar. It provides a deep insight into the problems and management of small-scale industries in India and tries to find out ways and means for their promotion. It takes a close look at the management of small-scale industries based on agriculture, minerals, textile, forest, polymer and chemicals. This book emphasizes training for the executives in the SSIs and the development of managerial skills for the rural entrepreneur. ⁶⁹

M.L Narasaiah, (2004), in his book, "Employment Generation in Industrial Sector" mentions the differences between the modern small-scale industry from large-scale industry which is mainly in the size of the plant operation. It also stated that the small-scale industry can exist to serve the needs of the related large-scale industry. It emphasizes the employment potential of small-scale modern industries

⁶⁷K R Vijayarani, (2011), "Small Scale Industries in India – Problems & Policy Initiatives", New Delhi: New Century Publications

⁶⁸Meena, Kalyan Lal (2014), Fertilizer Industry in India: Share of Labour and Productivity Trends, New Delhi: Ruby Press & Co.

⁶⁹ M. Soundarapandian (2002), "Small Scale Industries-Volume II", New Delhi: Concept Publishing

and the growth of small-scale industries. It highlights the principal feature of small-scale modern industry and employment generation through small-scale industries. It also stated that small enterprises are labour-intensive and thus create more employment per unit of capital employees.⁷⁰

Mario Cimoli, Giovanni Dosi, et al (2011) in their book, "Industrial Policy and Development: The Political Economy of Capabilities Accumulation (Initiative for Policy Dialogue)", discuss development policy advocated by international financial institutions that were influenced by Washington Consensus thinking. This book concentrated and based largely on liberalization, privatization and price flexibility, downplayed, the role of government in steering the process of technological learning and economic growth. It also focuses on many developing countries that adopted the view of industrial policy which resulted in inefficiency and poor economic growth. This book also provides an in-depth exploration of which industrial policies have been successful, the trade-offs associated with the microeconomic approached to growth and development and the opportunities and constraints associated with the current organization of international economic growth.⁷¹

M R Kulkarni, (2020), in his book, "*Industrial Development*", discusses an invaluable introduction to the study of industrial development in India. It also examines the problems and progress and the unfolding of the prospects in the emerging free market economy. It also provides some of the updated accounts of development in the related fields.⁷²

N.V. PoovendhiranVeerappan and D.Sathishkumar,(2016), in their article, "Impact of Industrial Policy on Small Scale Industries (SSI): An Exploration Study on Indian SSI" mention that small-scale industries have played a major role in the economic development of India. It also mentions the industrial production in India and states that Tamil Nadu is one of the well-developed states. It highlights the

⁷⁰Narasaiah, M.Laxmi and Krishna, C.H Thandava (2004), Crisis of Handloom Industry, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House

⁷¹ Mario Cimoli, Giovanni Dosi, and Joseph E. Stiglits (2011) in their book, "*Industrial Policy and Development: The Political Economy of Capabilities Accumulation (Initiative for Policy Dialogue)* UK: OPU UK Publishing ⁷² M R Kulkarni (2020), "*Industrial Development*" New Delhi: National Book Trust

Industrial Policy announced by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Department. It analyses the problems and benefits of Industrial Policy in Small Scale Industries. The paper also identifies the level of awareness of the current Industrial Policy for Small Scale Industries. ⁷³

O.P Shankerwal, (2018), in his book, "Small, Medium and Large-Scale Industries", deals with 61 Profitable industries furnishing detailed information on the Product vis. Product introduction, Properties, uses & applications B.I.S. Specifications formulations, manufacturing process, flow diagrams, market potential and future scope, raw materials details, list of plant & machinery etc. Besides, the book delineates the development of Small-Scale Industries dealing with different aspects as well as items for variegated industries and important institutions for the assistance of entrepreneurs which bases immense significance on enlightening them on various desired facts.⁷⁴

Purnima Sharma, (2022), in her book, "Development of Small and Medium Scale Industries in India", analyses the multi-faceted issued and elements of the Modern Small Scale Industrial Sector. It also discusses the MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) which are the backbone of India's economy. It highlights the working and functions of MSMEs how they create large-scale jobs, provide more equitable distribution of national revenue and how it makes easier to mobilise resources both in capital and labour. It also includes the importance of promoting, modernising and reorganising the businesses which cannot be overstated. This book also discusses how the Indian government offers a variety of fiscal and monetary incentives for MSMEs and how those businesses lack current technology, competent staff and an effective marketing network. ⁷⁵

Ratnakar Gedam (1993), in his book, "Indian Planning and Industrial Development", discusses the process of industrialisation in the nation. This book deals with the overview of the Indian economy as well as important industries like

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⁷³Impact of Industrial Policy on Small Scale Industries (SSI): An Exploration Study on Indian SSI's - http://www.technicaljournalsonline.com/ accessed on 23rd April, 2018

O.P Shankerwal (2018), "Small, Medium and Large-Scale Industries", New Delhi: Hans Consultancy Bureau
 Purnima Sharma, (2022), "Development of Small and Medium Scale Industries in India", Uttar Pradesh: Blue Rose Publishers

steel, aluminium, automobile, etc. It also mentions the salient features of the export possibility of SAARC countries. The book also discusses the utilization of human resources, natural resources and the international flow of technologies, capital and trade.⁷⁶

Rangarajan. C, Rakesh Khurana, et al, (2000), in their book, "Strategy for Industrial Development in the 80" discuss the annual growth rate of industrial production and the causes of its decline and the policy toward large businesses in which the trends in the concentration of economic power in India and other countries and the impact of the MRTP Act have been specifically examined. The book also suggests some useful guidelines for many relevant policy aspects of the heterogeneous small-scale industry. It also discusses the export development policies and plans: macro and micro perspectives. It examines the effectiveness of the export development policies at both the national and unit levels, especially referring to the perceptions of selected export organisations. The book also mentions the role of the fiscal system in effect in meeting the demands of the industrial development in the 80's.⁷⁷

R.L Sharma, (2002), in his book, "Role of Government in Industrial Development" covers the entire gamut of regulatory, planning, entrepreneurial and promotional roles of the government. It also analyzes the planning, monitoring and implementation of the programmes by different agencies. The book focuses on the interrelationship between the government, and the business and industry. It discusses the different facets of the development of large-scale industries both in private and public sectors and the central as well as state sector public undertakings and economic infrastructures. It also mentions the development of small-scale industries in the state. In this book, a significant place has been assigned to the analysis of institutional framework and support renders to the promotion of industries and industrial development of the state.⁷⁸

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⁷⁶Gedam, Ratnakar (1993), *Indian Planning and Industrial Development*, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House

⁷⁷Rangarajan,C, Khurana,Rakesh, et.al (2000), *Strategy forIndustrial Development in the 80's*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co

⁷⁸Shrama, R.L (1989), *Role of Government in Industrial Development*, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers

Ram Krishna Mandal and A. Ibotombi Singh, (2011), in their book, "*Industry Trade and Economic Development*" includes twenty-eight articles and is presented in the National Seminar organized by the Department of Economics, Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. The book shows the differences among North East India regarding their natural resource endowments, levels of industrialization and infrastructural facilities. The book attempts to provide a clear cut on various perspectives and issues affecting the development of rural as well as urban industrialization.⁷⁹

S.S Khanka (1994), in his book, "Industrial Development of Backward Areas: A study of Kumaun Region", mainly based on the industries irrespective of scales working in the region of Kumaundivision. The book not only elaborates the major aspects of industrial development and enumerates its various odds and problems, but also outlines the distinct prospects of industrial development in the division. It points out the evidence and justification for the implications of the ongoing promotional policy of industrial development and recommends workable suggestions for the future industrial development of the Kumaun region.⁸⁰

Surendra Kumar Gupta and Raju Kumar Gupta, (2024), in their book, "Industrial Development in Uttar Pradesh: A Booster for Indian Economy", contains the necessity of industrial development in Uttar Pradesh and also have a comprehensive analysis of the industrial development in Uttar Pradesh. It also shows an analysis of regional disparity and the performance of the industrial sector in Uttar Pradesh. They also discuss the significance of small-scale industries and their growth within the region. It also focuses on the potential and possibility which can bring the growth of industrial development in the state. It also shows the development of the MSME sector and its potential challenges. The book discusses and analyses the labour migration and industrial development of the Indian economy.⁸¹

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⁷⁹ Mandal Krishna Ram, Singh A. Ibotombi (2011), *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication

⁸⁰Khanka, S.S (1994), *Industrial Development of Backward Areas: A study of Kumaun Region*, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House

⁸¹Surendra Kumar Gupta, Raju Kumar Gupta (2024), "Industrial Development in Uttar Pradesh: A booster for Indian Economy" New Delhi: VSRD Academic Publishing

V.R. Rajan, (2000), in his book, "Globalising Indian Industries" emphasises most of the Indian Industries which are in different stages of globalisation. It reviews the strategies and changes in the process of globalisation. This book is divided into seven chapters and globalisation strategies are dealt with from the conceptual stage to strategy implementation levels. It is based on detailed investigations done on different segments of the Indian industry at the corporate level and summed up to a conceptual level for charity in understanding. This book also mentions the global strategy of developing nations. It also highlights the influence of various economic factors on the industrial scene.⁸²

Vasant Desai, (2011), in his book, "Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship", provides a wealth of information on small-scale industries, entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in furthering an entrepreneurial culture. It consists of 33 chapters and is divided into two self-contained units comprising objectives, inputs and analyses. It also discusses the tools and techniques of small-scale industries and analyse varied facets of small industry and entrepreneurship which acts as a motivator to all concerned. The book also provides a comprehensive study of small-scale industries and entrepreneurship and also includes enriched with practical tips and considerations on how to recognize and seize business opportunities and plan one's successful ventures. ⁸³

Viplaw Pandey, (2021), in his book, "Small Scale Industries (During Post Globalization Period)", aims to understand the challenges faced by the SMEs especially SMEs of the state of Jharkhand during the post-globalisation period and the measures taken to address those challenges. It also concentrates on economic prosperity at a growing rate which every country strives to enhance its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) all the time. It also discusses the economy GDP which is the result of the contribution made by different sectors which can be broadly classified as primary Sector (nature-based producers), Secondary Sector (Manufacturing) & tertiary Sector (Services). This book also highlights a developing

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⁸² Rajan, V.R (1998), Globalising Indian Industries, New Delhi: Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

⁸³Vasant Desai (2011) in his book, "Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship", New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House

economy like India which all of the sectors have importance but the secondary sector is somewhat special because it provides a base for the development of the remaining two sectors i.e. primary & tertiary. It includes the importance of the secondary sector which consists of both large-scale industries and small-scale industries of which the small-scale sector commands a high significance not only in its contribution to GDP but also for its stellar performance in exports and in generating employment. ⁸⁴

Aparna Banerjee and Sudakshina Gupta, (2017), in their article, "Industrial Development of Port Towns in India" highlight the importance of ports in earlier times. It discusses the situations and changes of ports and port towns in international trade after the post-independence period. It mentions that several other factors in the area such as higher education, banks, business, socio-economic conditions, job opportunities, recreational facilities, etc. have influenced the growth and development of the port towns. The paper also attempts a comparative study between port towns of the western and eastern coasts of India.⁸⁵

C.N Chobe, Kala Bilas S, et al, (2015), in their article, "Post Reform Industrial Development in India with Special Reference to Maharashtra", discuss industrialisation and industrial development in India. It examines that industrialisation is a means to achieve a review of industrial development in India. The article attempts to review the industrial development in India with special reference to Maharashtra, in terms of industrial development in India. These articles found that there has been an inter-state imbalance in industrial development in India. It suggested that more efforts should be made for industrial growth in the country. ⁸⁶

D.D Mal and P. Deka, (2002), in their article, "Industrial Development in N.E India: A Review of Development of Small-Scale Sector" mention the conditions of industries in N.E India. It discusses the industrial development and infrastructural facilities such as an industrial shed, industrial area, transport, marketing facility, finance etc. It reviews the working of various industrial estates and schemes

⁸⁴Viplaw Pandey, (2021), "Small Scale Industries (During Post Globalization Period)", New Delhi: BFC Publications

⁸⁵ http://www.publishingindia.com/jrid/64/industrial-development-of-port-towns-in-india/575/4069/ accessed on 23rd April, 2018

⁸⁶Chobe C.N, Kala Bilas S, et.al, (2015), "Post Reform Industrial Development in India with Special Reference to Maharashtra", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol.I, No.5, pp 265-267

implemented in N.E states. It mentions the objectives of the scheme to support small-scale industries in marketing their products to various government agencies that purchase goods. It analyses and observes the progress of industrialization in N.E India. It also mentions some of the strategies of development and programmes for N.E region.⁸⁷

D.K Mandal, (2011), in his article, "A geographical analysis of Industrial Backwardness in North-East India" shows the geographical area, bio-diversity, climate and border of North East- India. It shows some figures of an example of Manipur's Biodiversity status. It writes about the economic growth in North East India like the medicinal plants, orchids, wood-based industries, non-wood forest products, eco-tourism, horticultural Bio-resources, Microbial Bio-resources, aquatic genetic resources, and so on. 88

Das Santosh Kumar, (2021), in his article, "Industrial Structure, Financial Liberalization & Industrial Finance in India: An assessment," The paper studies the emerging relationship between industrial and financial structures and the implications on industrial finance. It highlights the dynamic interaction between the two sectors and analysing whether financial liberalisation has succeeded in removing the financial constraints on the industrial sector. The paper also highlights the financial liberation and the growing asymmetries between the financial and industrial sectors. It also studies that the financial structure that emerged in the post-reform period has failed to create a market-based approach to the needs of the industry.

Komol Singha, (2011), in his article, "Rubber Industry in the Hill Villages of North East India: An Observation" highlights the geographical area of N.E India. The population and the environmental conditions have been written in this article. In this article, it writes about the importance of rubber cultivation and the genesis of rubber in Tripura. It shows the figures for the area and production of rubber in North East India and gives a brief highlight on the total area of Rubber Plantation in N.E. It

⁸⁷Mal,D.D, Deka,P (2002), "Industrial Development in N.E India: A review of development of Small ScaleSector", *Industrial Development in N.E India*, Guwahati: Omsons Publication

⁸⁸ Mandal D.K (2011)," A geographical Analysis of Induatrial Backwardness in North-East India," *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications

also writes about the government initiatives of rubber and mentions rubber plantation development schemes in the North Eastern Region.⁸⁹⁹⁰

L.Sanatomba Meetei, (2011), in his article, "Industrial Growth and Structure in the North Eastern Region: 1993 to 2005" highlights the backwardness of industries in N.E.R. It writes about the trend and pattern of Growth of Industries in the NER and shows some figures of the percentage share of Industry in the NSDP (Net Set Domestic Product) in the NER. It also mentions the structure and the growth rate of Industries in the NER. It writes about the impact of industry on NSDP in NER.⁹¹

Namita Das, (2011), in his article, "Small Scale Industries: Its Status and Growth Trends in Assam" highlights the status and industrial growth of SSI in the country. It includes the present status of SSIs of Assam vs India. It also analyzes the growth trend in terms of the number of units and employment. It shows some problems faced by the SSIs in Assam and the potential of SSIs based on its resources, traditional skill manpower and demand base. ⁹²

NarendaVerma, (2017), in his article, "Role of Small Scale Industries(SSIs) in Rural Development of India" deals with the analysis of the factors responsible for the success of Small Scale Industries in playing a significant role in the rural development of India. It also discusses the paths through which this development is being put forward by Small Scale Industries of India. It mentions the role played by the micro, medium and small enterprises in providing large employment opportunities in rural and backward areas. It lays some suggestions to correlate Small Scale Industries with other requisite developmental plans to accelerate the rural growth of the country.

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⁸⁹ Jesus Felipe, (2016), "Development of Modern Industrial Policy in Practice," UK: Elgar Publishing

⁹⁰ Singha Komol (2011), "Rubber Industry in the Hill Villages of North East India: An Observation," *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications

⁹¹ Meetei Sanatomba L (2011), "Industrial Growth and Structure in the North Eastern Region:1993 to 2005," *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications

⁹² Das Namita (2011), "Small Scale Industries: Its Status and Growth Trends in Assam." *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi; Mittal Publications

Naib Singh, (2016), in his article, "Make in India and sustainable Industrial Development", states that the Indian economy is currently attaining development at a very rapid rate. It presents India has the position as one of the fastest developing nations with higher Gross Domestic Products. This article helps the industrialists to think of ways by which indigenous products will not only fulfil the domestic demand but also give a boost to exports

Pulapre Balakrishnan, (2000), in his article, "The Short-run Behaviour of Prices and Quantities in Indian Industry" establishes the determinants of aggregate price and output behaviour in the manufacturing sector of the Indian economy. It analyzes the short-run behaviour of the growth and structural change in Indian industry. The article also highlights the data on industrial price and output behaviour in the Indian economy within a minimum of prior restrictions. It discusses the theoretical issues concerning pricing rules in the industry and some stylized facts of industry price behaviour in India. It also evaluates and discusses several influential accounts of output determination in Indian industry. The article analyses the macroeconomic implications of the price and output determination mechanisms that characterize the Indian manufacturing sector. 94

Padhi Satya Prasad, (2020), in his article, "Small Firms Dynamism & the Organizational Forms: Nature of 'Young-Kaldor Industrialization," The paper focuses on how small firms play an important role and define the dynamic organization. It highlights that small firms developed the status of the country and also contributed to innovations and advanced growth in countries. The paper argues about the Keynesian growth perspective which should dominate the investments and growth and promote the dynamism of small firms. It focuses on the proper industrialization that grows the dynamism of small firms that sustain learning and innovations.

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⁹³ Naib Singh, (2016), "Make in India and sustainable Industrial Development" *Journal of Advance Research in Business Management and Account*, Vol.5, No.8.pp-65-69

⁹⁴Balakrishnan, Pulapre (2000), "The Short-run Behaviour of Prices and Quantities in Indian Industry", Indian Industry Policies and Performances, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Raphael Kaplinsky, (2000), in his article "India's Industrial Development: An Interpretative Study", article has been discussing about the significant shift in Indian industrial strategy, from a heavily regulated and inward-oriented structure toward significant liberalization in both domestic and trade policy. It also highlights the Indian industry that has sustained its historically impressive growth performance. It provides the two waves of liberalization of the year 1980s and after 1991 which have been associated with significant structural change. This paper reviews the changing strategic perspectives and the economic performance of the industrial sector in the post-Independence period. It concludes that most studies which have been undertaken on Indian industrialization have been macroeconomic and that there has been a poor tradition of microeconomic research into the determinants of industrial competitiveness.⁹⁵

Ravindra Kumar Sharma, (2014), in his article "Industrial Development of India in Pre and Poat Reform Period", states how the industrial sectors play a vital role in the development of the Indian economy and how it solves the problems of general poverty, unemployment, backwardness, low production, low productivity and low standard of living etc. It highlights the Indian Government reform policy of 1980 – 1991 and shows how the reforms aim at enhancing efficiency and international competitiveness in Indian industry. The paper attempts to present the industrial development of India in the pre-reform and post-reform periods and investigate the impact of globalisation on the industrial sector in India. ⁹⁶

Surajit Mazumdar, (2016), in his article, "The Interaction between Growth and Distribution: The Low Wage Trap of Indian Manufacturing" concerns the distribution and poor performance of the manufacturing sector since the onset of liberalization in 1991. This paper argues that the two elements of the growth trajectory are related – income distribution trends have expressed themselves through a market stagnation in wages which underlies both the 'successes' as well as the failures of India's manufacturing performance in the last two decades. The paper

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⁹⁵ Raphael Kaplinsky, (2000), "India's industrial development: An Interpretative study" *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, Vol.I, No25, pp 681-694

⁹⁶ Ravindra Kumar Sharma, (2014), "Industrial Development of India in Pre and Poat Reform Period", *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, Vol.19, No. 18, pp 01-07

concludes that India's low-wage road to industrial development has also been fraught with contradictions that may now be coming to a head, as a result of which it is caught in a trap.

Shailender Singh and Gajendra Singh (2024), in their article, "Impact of Growth and Development of Industrial Sector on the Economic Development of India", the overall growth and performance of the industrial sector in depth based on different parameters such as annual growth rates of industrial production, net capital stock in industry, industrial investment, highlights of some industries (automobiles, textiles, steel, cement, tourism, electronics computer technology), to determine its impact on the overall economic development of India. The paper emphasizes the critical role of the industrial sector, particularly SMEs, in driving economic growth in India, supported by a robust policy framework and a detailed analysis of various industrial parameters. It aims to highlight the sector's impact on the broader economic development of the country.⁹⁷

Tirthankar Roy, (2004), in his article, "The Textile Industry" focuses on the textile industry of India in the more recent period. It has discussed the policy reforms that came as a decisive structural break for the textile industry. It also mentions the government regulation that played an overwhelming role in shaping the industry. The article is divided into four sections the sections discuss the issues and problems; a descriptive background on the regulatory framework and its impact; the main themes of the pre-reforms period; the third estimates changes in consumption and production after the mid-1980s and also mentions the impact of the reforms in industrial structure. ⁹⁸

Research Gap

In the review of the literature, it did not mention about the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the organization and working of the employees and training of the employees including officials and also about the

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⁹⁷ Shailender Singh, Gajendra Singh (2024) "Impact of Growth and Development of Industrial Sector on the Economic Development of India" *Management Dynamics Journal*, Vol.7, No. 25, pp – 87-90

⁹⁸Roy, Tirthankar (2004), 'The Textile Industry,' The Structure of Indian Industry, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

functioning of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. However, there seems to be a larger number of research studies on the administration of different departments and Directorates of Commerce and Industries across the states, but no specific study on the administration, organization and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries of Mizoram has been found. Also, few research studies on industrial development have been found and industries-related studies are rare to find for further studies. Documents and files of the department functions have not been well maintained by the department, so the department also needs to take responsibility for keeping and maintaining the files and documents. Thus, it is felt necessary to conduct further research on industrial development and industries of Mizoram as well as the administration of Directorates of Commerce and Industries. The study was conducted to shed light on how Industries have contributed to the development and growth of the economy in Mizoram.

Constitutional Provisions for Industry

- 1. The subject 'Industries' has been enumerated as Entry 24 in Concurrent List II. However, it is expressly subject to Entries 7 and 52 of Concurrent List I. For 'industry', which is a legislative head enumerated in List II, the States can be denied competence only to the extent Parliament by law makes the requisite declaration under entry 7 and or entry 52 of Concurrent List I.
- 2. Entry 7 of Concurrent List I refers to 'Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for defence or the prosecution of war'. Once such a declaration is made by Parliament, it would be entitled to legislate in respect of that industry to the exclusion of the competence of State legislatures.
- 3. Again, Parliament may, by law, declare Union control of any industry to be expedient in the public interest vide Entry 52 of Concurrent List I. This Entry does not as such, confer on Parliament unfettered legislative competence. But once the requisite declaration is made by Parliament, it acquires such competence concerning that industry.
- 4. However, under Entry 7 and/or Entry 52 of Concurrent List I, a declaration in the abstract is not sufficient. Parliament must by law incorporate the declaration, specify the industry and indicate the nature and extent of the union's control over it.

If this is done, to the extent covered by the declaration and the concomitant legislation, the legislative competence of the states. Concerning that industry is abstracted out of the States' legislative field. ⁹⁹

Legal Provisions for Industry and Industrial Development

The following are the Acts passed by the Indian Parliament for Industry and Industrial Development in the country.

- 1. Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951.
- 2. Delayed Payment Act, 1998.
- 3. The Factories Act, 1948.
- 4. The Industrial Establishment Act, 1974.
- 5. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- 6. The Payment of Wages Act, 1948.
- 7. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.
- 8. Employees Stock Option Act, 2013.
- 9. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
- 10. The Trade Union Act, 1926
- 11. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.
- 12. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 ISMW Act
- 13. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- 14. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951
- 15. Employment Protection Act, 1998
- 16. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947¹⁰⁰

Statement of the Problem

Mizoram is one of the smallest states in India and is an underdeveloped state. In Mizoram, the p is annually deployed to agriculture. The agriculture is based on traditional shifting cultivation. The state government highly depends on the central government for its working and functioning of the state. It needs to be uplifted in

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⁹⁹ https://interstatecouncil.gov.in accessed on 28.09.2024

¹⁰⁰ https://dcmsme.gov.in/publications/policies accessed on 28.09.2024

socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, technology, machinery, education, skills, information, etc. To develop the state of Mizoram, the Directorate of Commerce and

Industries has been established which is functioning under the Department of Industries and the Department of Trade and Commerce. The departments have taken several steps for the promotion of industrial development in Mizoram. The departments are vested with major objectives such as the creation of a cordial environment of ensuring the utmost value addition of locally available resources, mobilization of micro, small and medium enterprises to achieve employment generation and utilization of local human resources, creation and improvement of industrial infrastructure to attract investment both domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), an increase in human capital by enhancement of skill and employability. The departments also try to develop and ensure security for the people by promoting trade and commerce throughout the State. 102

The state of Mizoram and its geographical location, land distribution, climate, social set-up, etc. stand as a combination of obstacles towards industrial development. Capital and technical know-how, which are the backbone of successful industrialization, are not available in the state. Due to ethnic reasons, the political economy does not permit the free movement of potential investors, skilled labour force and cheap raw materials from another part of the country, which yet causes its industrial backwardness. ¹⁰³In Mizoram, the importance given by the government for the development and growth of industries is not satisfactory. Even though many programmes and schemes are implemented the share of the state budget is very low and not sufficient for the development and promotion of industries in the state. There is also an inadequate power supply in the area and there exist other problems such as a lack of entrepreneurial skills, low productivity rate, higher cost of transportation and raw materials and marketing problems. ¹⁰⁴Uncertainties in the procurement and shortage of essential raw materials and construction materials supplies have also

¹⁰¹Department of Industries, Government of Mizoram - https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/accessed on 18th March, 2018

¹⁰²Citizen's Charter – https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 15th April 2018

¹⁰³Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication

Problems faced by the Units - http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in accessed on 16th April 2018

been one of the main drawbacks on the way of industrial growth. ¹⁰⁵Hence, due to all these obstacles, the development and promotion of industries show a low progression in increasing the growth rate of socio-economic conditions in the region and is far behind other states. Therefore, there is an imperative need for the efficient working and functioning of the industries. It is also required to evaluate the reasons why the industries have not been able to render services as expected. Though the department has been established for about 30 years, there is not much progress in the development of the department. Hence, it is required to find out the problems faced in the administration of the directorate and also to trace out the reasons why the policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the state and central government are not effective in the state of Mizoram.

Scope of the Study

The study is focused on the administration and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. The study also discusses in detail the concept of industrial development and also highlights the problems and issues faced by the industries. The present study finds out that the plans, policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the department also be included in this study along with the industrial development in Mizoram. The study also highlights the status of industries in the focus areas. It also focuses on the industries promoted by the government located in Zuangtui, Luangmual, and Lengte; the study selected the above-mentioned areas because the industrial units are located in Aizawl District and Mamit District. The study is useful for the industrialists, the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram.

Objectives

The objectives of the present study are:

 To study the organizational structure and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram;

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¹⁰⁵Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl: Lengchhan Offset

- 2) To analyse the plans, policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram;
- 3) To study the industries established in the industrial areas plot allotted by the state government and
- 4) To find out the problems and challenges faced by the state in industrial development as well as the Directorate and to suggest remedial measures.

Research Questions

- 1. How is the state government responsible for the development of industries in Mizoram?
- 2. How is the Directorate of Commerce and Industries administered and functions the department?
- 3. What are the problems and challenges faced in the plans, policies, programmes and schemes in the development of industries in Mizoram?
- 4. Why did the state face many problems in the goals of industrial development and give possible measures for improving the working of industries in Mizoram?

Methodology

The present study is descriptive in design and a mixed-method approach is adopted for the study. The quantitative data are collected by survey method using a semi-structured interview schedule and the qualitative data are collected through unstructured interviews to find out the performance, problems and challenges of the workers from the selected industrial units.

Sampling

The present study is focused on the working and functions of industries promoted by the State Government of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. Administratively, twelve industrial areas are declared by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, out of which two industrial areas namely Aizawl District and Mamit District are selected purposively for the study. The present study covers only the areas of Zuangtui, Luangmual and Lengte based on the available documents

of the department, which are the plots given to focus as industrial units and have the most developed industrial units among the declared industrial areas. There are 175 industrial units in Zuangtui, 58 industrial units in Luangmual and 29 industrial units in Lengte respectively. In all these industrial units, some activities are carried out such as handlooms, wood crafts, furniture works, carpentry workshops, steel fabrications and handicrafts as mentioned in the documents of the Department. (Directorate of Commerce & Industries, 2024)

A disproportionate stratified sampling technique is used to select the samples for the present study. 20 industrial units in Zuangtui, 20 in Luangmual and 15 in Lengte are selected respectively, covering the total sample size of 55 industrial units. Out of 55 industrial units, the data are collected from the beneficiaries of three locations. Among these industrial units, it was found that 5 beneficiaries from the Industrial Estate Zuangtui, 9 beneficiaries from the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual and 3 beneficiaries from the Industrial Park, Lengte. Thus, a total of 17 beneficiaries are taken for the study.

The unit of the study is the individual worker of the selected industrial units of the three locations. There are 65 workers in the selected locations of 17 beneficiaries for the study. As per the record of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Government of Mizoram, 2024, there are 186 employees. Among the employees, 56 employees are selected purposively based on three sections establishment (24), accounts (15), and infrastructure sections (17) to collect the primary data with the help of a semi-structured interview schedule. Therefore, the present study consists of a total of 138 samples.

Sources and tools of data collection

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary sources of data are collected from the reports and documents of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram, Journals, Pamphlets Books, Handbooks and internet sources also used for the study. The collected data is analysed by using a software computer package and is presented as simple averages and percentages in the form of two-way and cross-tabulations.

Chapterization

The chapters are divided into six chapters:

The first chapter is an introductory chapter that discusses the historical background of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the significance of the study and highlights the theoretical framework. The chapter also includes the constitutional provisions and the legal provisions of the industrial and industry development of the region. The introductory chapter also consists of a review of the literature, the scope of the study, a statement of the problem, the objective of the study, the research question, the methodology adopted for the study and the chapterisation.

The second chapter is named industrial development a conceptual study. It includes the phases of industrial development. The chapter emphasises the industrial scenario of Mizoram, the classification of industries, and the role of industrial development in economic growth and also includes the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012. It highlights the industrial estate and status of the declared industrial units and includes the Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act, 2008.

The third chapter is 'Organisational Structure and Working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries'. The chapter attempts to study the organisations, workings and functions of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter also includes the Border Trade, Regulated Markets and Market Yards, Village Market, Inter-State Trade, Price Regulations, Agriculture Market, and the Administration.

The fourth chapter deals with the Plans, Policies, Programmes and Schemes of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter discusses the Mizoram Industrial Policy 1989, The Industrial Policy 2000 and the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 of the State. It includes the programmes and schemes undertaken by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and also highlights the critics and analysis.

The fifth chapter indicates the Analysis and Interpretation of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and the focus on industrial areas. It also includes the profile status of the focus industrial areas and the comparative study of the focus industrial areas.

The sixth chapter also last chapters are the 'Summary, Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusions. It covers the major findings of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the socio-economic status of the employees, the beneficiaries and the industry workers. It also provides the problems faced by the employees in the administration of the department and the problems by the beneficiaries and industry workers in the industrial areas. The chapter includes suggestions and several effective measures to be taken up by the department for industrial development in the region.

CHAPTER - II

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

This chapter discuss on the role of industrialization and the classification of the industries. The chapter also emphasizes in detail the importance and industrial development in the region. The chapter shows various phases of industrial development and the role of industrial development in economic growth and also types of industries. The chapter also explicitly emphasizes the industrial development scenario and shows the changes in the socio-economic conditions in the region. It also highlights the Mizoram Industrial Policy of 2012 and various industrial thrust areas under the policy.

Industrialization

The terms "industrialization" and "industrial development" can be used interchangeably to describe a process that speeds up a region's economic growth. Worldwide, industrialization is seen as a significant byproduct of a region's economic growth. The fact that industrial development and economic development are now interchangeable serves as a testament to the significance of industrialization. The goal of rapid industrialization is to increase growth rates and boost people's standards of living. In India, industrialization is a prerequisite for economic growth. According to Sutcliffe, industrialization is a process that always results from or is a byproduct of economic growth and the implementation of policies. This is thought to be a way to advance the economy.

Industrialization is a fundamental tool for overall economic growth. A significant factor in the economic growth of less developed nations is industrialization. Industrialization serves as a tool for building the ability to take in excess labour and satisfy the need for market diversification at later phases of economic growth. Reducing unemployment, raising incomes, maximizing resource use, fostering both domestic and international trade, and building infrastructure for additional industrialization are all benefits of industrialization. Every nation consciously works to quicken the industrialization process to reach the objectives of

maximum employment and chances for a comfortable life. The advantages of industrialization extend beyond the economic sphere of individuals' lives; they also entail an upward shift in the social structure as a whole, providing better housing and more chances for modern knowledge acquisition. Public health as well as additional conveniences for contemporary living.¹

Industrialization is one of the developmental goals and important policies to affect the economy and social changes in developing the growth of the economy. It is one of the keys to increasing rapid economic growth. Industry gives higher levels than agriculture in terms of division of labour, the existence of greater capital intensity, continuity of production, less dependence on natural factors and a greater possibility of internal-external economies in the manufacturing sector. It creates the productivity of employment opportunities and attracts more labour with the increase of industrial sectors.²

The rate of industrialization precedes the pace of a nation's economic development. Industrialization is therefore seen as inevitable in developing economies. The process of industrialization involves continuously creating and realizing, to a greater or lesser extent, the economic benefits of industrial growth, primarily in the form of growing returns. According to UNESCO, industrialization is defined as "an absolute and relative growth in the importance of manufacturing and closely related activities, especially those involved in the construction and operation of a modern economic infrastructure," such as factories, mills, mines, power plants, railways, and so forth.³

Industrialization goes through four phases. The processing of core products, such as grinding grains and tanning leather, is the industry's main priority. The industry enters the second stage when it begins to produce semi-finished goods like bread, biscuits, leather bags, etc., and the third stage is when it uses machinery and equipment to help with both immediate consumer demands and the subsequent

¹C N Chobe, Kale Bilas S, Sanket N Chobe (2025), 'Post Reform Industrial Development in India with Special Reference to Maharashtra', Indian Journal of Applied Research, December, Vol.5, pp 265-268

² Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

³ Mandal Krishna Ram, Singh A. Ibotombi (2011), *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

production process. In the initial phase of production, the nation will export the majority of its products, while in the subsequent stage, the industry will be able to meet domestic demand. Only the second level of industrialization has been attained by most developing nations. The country is considered industrially mature when it reaches the third stage of industrialization. At this point, the nation can satisfactorily supply both its own needs and necessities while also exporting goods to other nations to suit their needs.⁴

Role of Industrialization

Industrialization is to create the development of society to avoid farming and give them opportunities to establish small-scale industries. It promotes entrepreneurship at the local level by enhancing the skills and knowledge of the people in rural areas. Industrialization focuses on promoting industries for the development of the states and exploring business opportunities for local people. Industrialisation is the process of manufacturing consumer goods and capital goods and of building infrastructure to provide goods and services to both individuals and businesses. As such Industrialisation plays a major role in the economic development of underdeveloped countries like India with vast manpower and varied resources. Let us discuss, in detail, the role of industrialization in the Indian economy.⁵

1. Raising Income

The first important role is that industrial development provides a secure basis for the rapid growth of income. The empirical evidence suggests a close correspondence between the high level of income and industrial development. In industrially developed countries, for example, the GNP per capita income is very high at around Rs. 2800 lakhs. Whereas for the industrially backward countries, it is very low at around Rs. 400 lakhs only.⁶

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⁴ Meetei Sanatomba L (2011)," Industrial Growth and Structure in the North Eastern Region :1993 to 2005," *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications

⁵ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

⁶ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

2. Changing the Structure of the Economy

To develop the economy underdeveloped countries need structural change through industrialization. History shows that in the process of becoming a developed economy the share of the industrial sector should rise and that of the agricultural sector decline. This is only possible through deliberate industrialization. As a result, the benefits of industrialization will 'trickle down to the other sectors of the economy in the form of the development of agricultural and service sectors leading to a rise in employment, output and income.⁷

3. Meeting High-Income Demands

Beyond certain limits, the demands of the people are usually for industrial products alone. After having met the food needs, the income of the people is spent mostly on manufactured goods. This means the income elasticity of demand for manufactured goods is high and that of agricultural products is low. To meet these demands and increase the economy's output underdeveloped countries need industrialization.⁸

4. Overcoming Deterioration in the Terms of Trade

Underdeveloped countries like India need industrialization to free themselves from the adverse effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary products and deterioration in their terms of trade. Such countries mainly export primary products and import manufactured goods. The prices of primary products have been falling or are stable whereas the prices of manufactured products have been rising. This led to deterioration in the terms of trade of the LDCs. For economic development, such countries must shake off their dependence on primary products. They should adopt import-substituting and export-oriented industrialization.

⁷ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05 2021

⁸ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05,2021

http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

5. Absorbing Surplus Labour (Employment Generation)

Industrially backward states are characterized by surplus labour and a rapidly growing population. To absorb all the surplus labour, it is essential to industrialise the state rapidly. It is the establishment of industries alone that can generate employment opportunities at an accelerated rate.¹⁰

6. Bringing Technological Progress

Research and Development are associated with the process of industrialization. The development of industries producing capital goods i.e., machines, equipment etc., enables a country to produce a variety of goods in large quantities and at low costs, making for technological progress and change in the people's outlook. This results in bringing about an industrial civilisation or environment for rapid progress which is necessary for any healthy economy. ¹¹

7. Strengthening the Economy

The country's industrialisation can provide the necessary elements for strengthening the economy. In this regard, the following points may be noted.

- (a) Industrialisation makes possible the production of goods like railways, dams, etc. which cannot be imported. These economic infrastructures are essential for the future growth of the economy.
- (b) It is through the establishment of industries that one can impart elasticity to the system and overcome the historically given position of a primary producing country. Thus, with industrialization, we can change the comparative advantage" of the country to suit its resources and potentialities of manpower.
- (c) Through industrialization the requirements for the development of agriculture can be met. For example, improved farm implements, chemical fertilizers, storage and

¹⁰ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th.

¹¹ http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

transport facilities, etc., appropriate to our conditions can be adequately provided only by our industries.¹²

- (d) Industrial development imparts an economic dynamic element in the form of rapid growth and a diversified economic structure which make it a progressive economy.
- (e) Providing for Security: Industrialisation is needed to provide for the country's security. This consideration becomes all the more critical when some international crisis develops. In such a situation, the dependence on foreign sources for defence materials is a risky affair. It is only through industrial development in a big way that the national objective of self-reliance in defence materials can be achieved.¹³

Industry/Industries

The definition of Industry is different from the well-developed industrial sector. Literally 'industry' can be defined from two perspectives that is market and technological criteria. In market criterion, the industry is defined based on the product being produced. In technological criterion, an industry is defined according to processes of production. ¹⁴

Industry plays an important role as it helps the growth of agriculture, transport and communications. It also develops capital goods and helps in reducing unemployment and poverty. It expands its trade and commerce and thus enables the state to produce goods in large quantities at a lower cost. It also helps the states in their dependence on their goods and eliminates other states for the supply of essential goods.¹⁵

¹²http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

¹³http://trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india.html accessed on 19th. 05.2021

¹⁴Ravindra Kumar Sharma, (2014), "Industrial Development of India in Pre and Poat Reform Period", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol.19, No.1, pp 01-07

¹⁵M R Kulkarni (2020), "Industrial Development" New Delhi: National Book Trust

Classification of Industries

Industries can be classified into different types. Classification of industries based on five criteria has been given below: 16

Table 1 Classification of Industries

Sl No.	Criteria	Types of Industries	Main characteristics
1.	Sources of raw material	i) Agro based industries ii) Mineral based industries	Agriculture products used as raw materials Minerals are used as raw materials
2.	Ownership	i) Public Sectorii) Private Sectoriii) Joint Sectoriv) Cooperative Sector	Owned and managed by Government Owned and managed by an individual or a group as a company Owned jointly by public and private sectors Owned by a cooperative society of raw material producers
3.	Function or Role	i) Basic Industryii) Consumer Goods Industry	Finished products of basic industry are used as raw material for another industries Finished products

 $^{^{\}rm 16}$ https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream accessed on 06.10.2024

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			of this industry are directly used by individuals
4.	Size of Industry	i) Large scale Industryii) Small Scale Industries	Huge investment, heavy machinery, large number of workers, large factory, 24 hour's operation.
		iii) Rural and cottage industries	Small investment, small factory, few factories' workers Owned by family members, small machines at home
5.	Weight of raw materials and finished products	i) Heavy industriesii) Light industries	Both raw materials finished products are and heavy and bulky, high transport cost Both raw material and finished products are light in weight, low transport cost

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream as on 06.10.2024 accessed on 06.10.2024

Chart 1 Phases of Industrial Development

Industrialisation During the British Era Industrial Development during 1950's-1965 Industrial Development during 1965-1980 Industrial Development during 1980's till 1991 Industrial Development Post 1991 Reforms

 $\textbf{Source:} https://www.civilsdaily.com/industrial-development-in-india as on } 06.10.2024$

1. Industrialisation During the British Era

Indian Industry had a global presence before the advent of Britishers in India. Before the advent of the British in India, India accounted for a quarter of the World's Industrial output. The exports from India consisted of manufacturer's goods like cotton, silk, artistic ware, silk and woollen cloth.

The impact of British Policies and the Industrial Revolution led to the decay of the Indian handicraft industry. Post-Industrial revolution in Britain, machine-made goods started flooding into the Indian markets. The decline of traditional handicrafts was not followed by the rise of modern Industrialisation in India due to the British policy of encouraging the imports of British-made goods and exports of raw materials from India.¹⁷

2. Industrial Development during 1950's-1965

There was the majority of consumer goods industries, and producer goods/capital goods industries resulting in lopsided industrial development. The ratio of consumer goods industries to producer goods/capital goods industry was not great during the early 1950s. The Industrial sector was extremely underdeveloped with very weak infrastructure. The lack of government support for the industrial sector was considered an important cause of underdevelopment. During this period, the structure and concentration of ownership of the industries were in few hands also the technical and managerial skills were in short supply. As a result, the national leadership reached a consensus that economic sovereignty and economic independence lay in the rapid industrialisation including the development of Industrial Infrastructure.¹⁸

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¹⁷ https://www.civilsdaily.com/industrial-development-in-india accessed on 06.10.2024

https://www.civilsdaily.com/industrial-development-in-india accessed on 06.10.2024

3. Industrial Development during 1965-1980

The previous period mostly focused on the development of the Capital Goods sector. As a result, the consumer goods sector was left neglected This period was marked by a slower growth of GDP, accompanied by a deceleration in the growth of industry, a slower pace of structural shift from agriculture to non-agriculture and a very small increase in the share of industry. The period of 1965-80 is also marked as the period of structural retrogression, where the growth rate of the capital goods sector and basic industries also fell.¹⁹

4. Industrial Development during the 1980s till 1991

The period of the 1980s can be considered as the period of the Industrial Recovery. The period saw a revival in the industrial growth rates. The period was also marked by a significant recovery in the manufacturing and capital goods sector. The most important observation from the revival of the industrial sector was that the revival is closely associated with the increase in the productivity of Indian Industries. This period saw a sharp acceleration in growth rate, mainly contributed by services. Structural changes were also swift, with a large decline in the share of agriculture, but very little increase in the share of industry services picking up the major share of the shift.²⁰

5. Industrial Development Post 1991 Reforms

During the 1990s, while the relative contributions of basic and capital goods sectors declined, there was a rise in those of intermediate and consumer goods sectors. The relatively low contributions of the basic and capital goods sectors to overall industrial output in the 1990s reflect, among others, the import of trade liberalisation that enabled the corporate sector to make financial gains through 'other income', as also the lack of competitiveness requiring industrial restructuring and modernisation of technologies in several industries. It is concerning the last factor that decisions need to be taken by the industries themselves, given the policy

²⁰ https://www.civilsdaily.com/industrial-development-in-india accessed on 06.10.2024

 $^{^{19}\} https://www.civilsdaily.com/industrial-development-in-india accessed on 06.10.2024$

environment that is imbued with the spirit of incentivising foreign trade, financial and real sectors to play their due roles in economic growth.²¹

The year 1991 ushered in a new era of economic liberalisation. India took a major liberalisation decision to improve the performance of the industrial sector.

- 1. Abolishment of the Industrial Licensing.
- 2. Simplification of the procedures and regulatory requirements to start a business.
- 3. Reduction in the sector exclusively reserved for the public sector.
- 4. Disinvestment of the selected Public-sector undertakings.
- 5. Foreign investors were allowed to invest in the Indian firms.
- 6. Liberalisation of the trade and exchange rate policies.
- 7. Rationalisation and a massive reduction in the structure of Customs Duties.
- 8. Reduction in the excise duties.

Reduction in the Income and Corporate taxes to promote Business²²

Role of Industrial Development in Economic Growth

- Modernisation of Industry: Industrial development is necessary for the
 modernisation of agriculture. The cost of production in agriculture is high and
 productivity is low. To increase productivity, industrial products like
 chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc, are needed. Without industrial
 development, these goods cannot be produced. So, industrial development is
 necessary for the modernisation of agriculture.
- 2. **Increase in Income:** Industrial development contributes significantly to increasing the production of goods and services in the state. The people in the

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²¹ https://nios.ac.in/media/documents accessed on 07.10.2024

²² https://nios.ac.in/media/documents accessed on 07.10.2024

area have income which helps them grow economically and socially. It helps and results in the growth of economic income. The contributions to the state have been increasing continuously.

- 3. Employment Generation: Increase in industrial development established new enterprises. Thus, it creates and generates employment in the state directly and indirectly. Most of the population cannot be engaged in government work, so it creates job opportunities for most of the population in the region.
- 4. **Alleviation of Poverty:** Poverty can be eradicated by developing industries in the region. The slow growth of the industrial sector is responsible for widespread poverty. With the fast growth of the industrial sector, surplus labour from villages can be used in industry. Thus, it helps alleviate poverty in the region.
- 5. **Higher Standard of Living**: Industrial development provides a better source of income. It provides the needs of the people and meets the basic requirements in their day-to-day life. Thus, the standard of living also rises due to the development of industries in the region.
- 6. **Self-Sufficient:** Due to low industrial development, the state has to depend on other neighbouring states to meet the demand. Industrial development makes the state self-sufficient in the production of goods and services in the region.
- 7. **Development in human capital:** Industrial development creates an environment for proper human capital development which is because it develops in establishing the infrastructure of the region, the establishment of training institutions, management, schools, and so on.

Industrial Development

Industrial development refers to the process driven by economic growth and international competition, focusing on advancing technology-intensive industries through government support, research subsidies, and collaboration among industry, government, universities, and research institutes to enhance a nation's innovation

system. Industrial development is the process of expanding and modernizing the industrial sector of an economy, transitioning from primarily agricultural or servicebased activities to more industrialized and manufacturing-focused operations. This process is critical for driving economic growth, creating jobs, and improving overall living standards. Industrial development is very important and is a good strategy for the growth and development of the country. It is the fundamental activity in the economic development of the state.²³

In the modern world, industrial growth and progress have received a lot of attention. When a nation or region has equal and synchronous development in all its primary and secondary sectors, it can be considered developed. It is claimed that rather than being competing, the link between industrial advancement and agricultural expansion is complementary.²⁴

Industrialization is an ongoing process that is influenced by both the rate of economic growth or development and the social structure that already exists. The pace of industrialization is determined by several factors, including the availability of labour, resources, production processes, government attitudes, policies, and programs, as well as the societal structures that support or oppose industrialization.

Although industrialization and development are sound policies and critical milestones in the advancement of the State, their implementation may lead to several issues. Industrialization, in its turn, has not failed to produce its issues in trying to eradicate poverty. It is the widespread wastage of resources, the recurring balance of payments crises, the rise in social and economic inequality, and so forth.²⁵

Rapid industrial growth itself is a potent dynamic factor which contributes to the process of accelerated economic growth. Further, the industry tends to exercise a profound influence on the other sections of the economy including agriculture. That

²³ M R Kulkarni (2020), "Industrial Development" New Delhi: National Book Trust

²⁴ Jaspal Singh, Shilpi Kapoor and Nirmal Singh (2021), "Industrial Development in India – Mapping the

contribution, growth and regional disparity" New Delhi: Satyam Law International ²⁵ Purnima Sharma, (2022), "Development of Small and Medium Scale Industries in India", Uttar Pradesh: Blue Rose Publishers

is why industrialisation is generally considered synonymous with economic progress and hence developing countries give the highest priority to industrial development.²⁶

In Mizoram, industrial development is still in its infancy. Industrial activities are limited to cottage and small-scale enterprises due to the state's total lack of big and medium-scale industries. The entire state is classified as a "no industry state" and has been informed that it is backward. The traditional household industries of Mizoram have included weaving, cane and bamboo work, wood carvings, pottery, blacksmithing, and handicrafts. Still, the majority of these are made for domestic use at this time.²⁷

There are fewer interactions between the locals and the rest of the country because Mizoram is located in a remote and mountainous region of North Eastern India with a hilly topography. This is due to the lack of transportation and communication infrastructure in the area. Mizoram's industrial development has been severely impeded by numerous barriers. Individuals lack access to technology, are ineffective managers, and are often poor in terms of money. The Government of Mizoram's Industries Department bears primary responsibility for the industry's development. It becomes crucial to recognize the role of government and the accomplishments made possible by the state's financial and administrative entities. Industrial development is necessary to emphasize the importance of financial agencies functioning within the state as well as their institutional backing²⁸

Beginning in 1939, the then-Lushai District Superintendent led a modest effort to introduce a commercial orientation into the weaving sector, which led to government intervention in the growth of the Cottage. The Superintendent raised money from government loans as well as his savings. The organization was given "Reid House" in Aizawl by Sir Robert Reid, the then-Governor of Assam, and some Mizos were dispatched to Calcutta to receive instruction in synthetic dyeing.

²⁷Laskar, Baharul Islam (2010), Industrialization in Mizoram Problems and Prospects, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd

²⁶ Mandal Krishna Ram, Singh A. Ibotombi (2011), *Industry Trade and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

²⁸Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl:Lengchhan Offset, pp 224-236

One Government Weaving Training Center was created at Lunglei ten years later, in 1949. In Aizawl, the district's first Community Development Block was established in 1953, and the Industrial Extension Officer, the first official officer in charge of industries, was stationed there. Thus, training facilities such as the (1) Soap Making Cum Production Center (1959), (2) Dyeing Cum Production Center (1959), (3) Wood Work Cum Production Center (1961), (4) Cane Works Cum Production Center (1961) (all in Lunglei), and (5) Handloom Weaving Training Center (1960) at Tlabung were established at the initiative of the Industrial Extension Officer.²⁹

The goal of the project office that was established in Aizawl in 1963 was to introduce cooperative agro-industry bias into the rural economy. A survey and planning team, as well as a technical officer, were stationed at the office. By 1970, the industry office was led by the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries, and the Project Office had once more grown. The Union Territory and the fully-fledged Directorate of Industries were established in 1972.³⁰

Mizoram was declared a "No Industry State" because it inherited a very weak industrial foundation and had no major or medium-sized businesses. In the state's natural settings, one could find small-scale businesses such as handlooms, bamboo works, tailoring, ice plants, bakeries, knitting, shoe manufacturing, and candle making. Some of the programs include longer moratoriums, longer periods of recovery, supply of machinery on a hire-purchase basis, mandatory procurement of goods manufactured by SSI units for official uses, export promotion, central transport subsidies, supply of scarce raw materials through sales depots, and concessional financial assistance in the form of fixed capital or working capital at lower rates of interest.³¹

Several development initiatives are being adopted by the Indian government for the small-scale and cottage industries. State governments also have specific developing initiatives for the industry in their jurisdictions at the same time. As a

²⁹ Ibid., pp 224-236

³⁰Ibid., pp 224-236

³¹Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl:Lengchhan Offset, pp 240-255

result, the Central Government and the home state frequently provide concessional financing, subsidies, consultations, etc. to the small-scale and cottage industries concurrently.³²

The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012

The Industrial Policy of Mizoram, 1989 was declared for an all-round development and gainful employment to the local people and to create self-employment opportunities in the industry and allied sectors. Priority industries in the Industrial Policy include agro and forest-based industries, handloom and handicrafts, sericulture, electronics, village and cottage industries, etc. The policy lays stress on the development of all sectors by extending various types of support including institutional, organisational, marketing, infrastructural, and manpower training apart from initiation to attract prospective entrepreneurs. ³³

The Mizoram government announced the new Industrial Policy 2000 to expedite the state's industrial and economic development, taking into account the National Industrial Policy, which placed particular emphasis on the development of industries in the North Eastern Region. The primary goals of Mizoram 2000's New Industrial Policy are to facilitate the industry's rapid and sustained expansion within the State. It emphasized the need for industries to support the use of locally accessible raw resources. The strategy for identifying thrust sectors and promoting them with financial and non-fiscal incentive packages was implemented by the government. To protect the interests of Mizoram's tribal population, a comprehensive policy of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Investment from outside the State has been adopted in a Joint Venture (JV) manner. ³⁴

The New Industrial Policy 2000 was introduced which led to the development of industries that were achieved during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan. In 2006, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development was enacted by the Parliament. The MSMED Act 2006 changed the earlier concept of industries. Later, in 2007 the

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³² Ibid., pp 240-255

³³ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

³⁴ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

Government of India announced the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) which proposed several tax exemptions and other benefits for the North Eastern Region. 35

The Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2012 has given such vision, mission, objectives and strategies to strengthen the industries and to develop the socioeconomy of the State. The policy also gave out the strengthening of infrastructure and provided some basic facilities to some given industrial areas in the region. In this policy, the government highlights the mandate of the New Land Use Programme (NLUP) to give sustainable development and better use of land. But as of now, the government is introducing a Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) in the state to build basic infrastructures, explore and effectively utilize natural resources and bring sustainable development to the State. The Government of Mizoram has reframed the new Industrial Policy 2020 but not yet been published to date. ³⁶

Here are some of the Industrial Thrust Areas which was mentioned in the Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2012.

Industrial Thrust area

Given the hilly terrain of the State with its underdeveloped infrastructure and the Entrepreneurship level of the people, there is limited scope for the development of large enterprises. MSMEs with a tremendous scope of employment will be encouraged.

Thrust will be given for those industries based on the value addition of locally available resources. Special incentives will be formulated for the speedy development of industrial units engaged in any of the following thrust sector Enterprises.³⁷

- Forest-based Industries
- Food Processing Industries

³⁵ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries 37 The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

- Handloom Industries
- Handicraft Industries
- Plantain fibre and hill brooms
- Tea, rubber, Coffee and plantation-based Industries
- Textile-related industries.
- Animal feed and poultry feed Industries.
- Entertainment/ Music Industries
- Packaging industries
- Any other Industry is to be notified by the Government in this regard from time to time.

Forest-based Industries

The vast bamboo and other forest resources of Mizoram will be optimally harvested for setting up of Industry for manufacturing various high-value bamboo and other forest-based products. The process of value addition for maximum utility of Forest resources will be encouraged while restricting the outflow of forest resources without value addition. Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to utilize the waste materials of bamboo in the paper/pulp industry and also as feedstock (pulverized bracket) in biomass gasifiers for power generation. ³⁸

Food Processing Industries

Primary production of various food items, whether agricultural-based, horticultural or livestock-based will be linked with processing Industries. Contract farming or management participation routes will be encouraged to ensure proper supply chain management. As far as practicable on economic consideration, primary processing activities, such as cleaning, grading, waxing and cold storage will be

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³⁸ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

encouraged in the vicinity of the growing areas. From the primary processing unit, food items will flow to the local market and the second processing unit. A secondary processing unit will be encouraged at the strategic location of the State. Considering the high cost of transportation, giving priority and favourable treatment to processing with high-value content is a crucial element of food processing policy. In addition, private participation in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode or otherwise will be encouraged in food processing Industries. Providing or setting up a Food Testing Laboratory and Certification of products will also be a new focused area basically to facilitate gaining a foothold in international markets. The Govt. will ensure land is in the right place for setting up of primary processing unit. Proper linkage of this sector with agro-horticulture and livestock sectors will be ensured and separate guidelines and road maps for food processing Industries will be notified taking into account the initiative of the Govt. under agro-horticulture and livestock sectors.

Handloom Industries

The handloom sector will continue to receive serious attention from the Govt. Utmost importance will be given to improving the quality of products by introducing improved design, packaging, and branding. Acquisition of modern technology will be encouraged and insisted on to gain a competitive advantage in marketing the products. The presence of innate designing skills of womenfolk in rural areas will be utilized to enrich the industry. Branding of the product will be encouraged for sustainable merchandising of the product. The Govt. will ensure that Weavers in the State enjoy maximum benefit from the schemes of the Central Govt.³⁹

Handicraft Industries

The traditional skills of Mizo people will be upgraded and diversified for market competitiveness of handicraft products. A market promotion scheme will be

³⁹ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

systematically designed and utilized under which the products of various craftsmen could be marketed under the same brand name may be considered.⁴⁰

Plantain fibre and hill brooms

The Govt. will encourage the value addition of hill-brooms. The flow of raw and unprocessed broom outside the state will be discouraged by giving attention towards value addition to help local industry. Proper branding will be encouraged to secure an advantage in marketing the products outside the state. Cultivation of broom grass will be properly linked with the processing Industries so that the farmers will reap maximum benefits. The existence of large quantities of plantain gives ample scope towards the development of fibre materials for different applications.⁴¹

Tea, Rubber, Palm and Coffee Industry

The climate and soil condition of Mizoram is favourable for tea plantations. Commercial and scientific tea plantations linked with the tea processing Industry will receive the attention of the Govt. The Govt. will formulate a separate roadmap and scheme for the development of this sector and ensure that the planters of Mizoram enjoy maximum benefit out of the incentive schemes of the Tea Board of India. The fiscal incentive to supplement the Tea Board Scheme and the linkage of this sector with other schemes of the government will also be considered. The rubber, Coffee and Palm-based Industries will also receive due attention from the Govt. 42

Textile-related industries

Bulk production of readymade garments will be encouraged as this sector has good potential for market outside the state and export. The introduction of modern machines and design improvement will be considered by the Govt. Procurement of raw materials and accessories will be arranged through marketing efforts and eventually by way of the development of local industries.⁴³

⁴⁰ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

⁴¹ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

⁴² The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

⁴³ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

Animal Feed and poultry feed Industries

The Government is giving thrust towards having sufficient meat and meat products for which farming has been encouraged. This in turn requires a sufficient supply of animal feeds and poultry feeds. The government will encourage the production of a sufficient quantity of animal and poultry feeds.

- Ensuring the faster and more timely flow of credit.⁴⁴
- Providing and ensuring access to information for availing of the benefit of various promotional schemes of the Govt. of India.
- Provide incentives for the adoption of low-cost environment-friendly technologies.
- Simplifying regulations and procedures and ensuring speedy clearance by single window clearance Mechanism.⁴⁵

Industrial Development Agencies

The Indian government is implementing some development initiatives for the cottage and small-scale industries. The State Governments in their different regions also have specific developing initiatives for the industry at the same time. Small-scale industries therefore frequently benefit from concessional financing, subsidies, consultancies, etc., from both the home state and the central government at the same time.

The state administration has been implementing several promotional initiatives following the overall central guidelines. Currently, the government (with some restrictions) offers a variety of incentives, subsidies, programs, and schemes for the development and promotion of SSI in the state under the terms of the Mizoram Industrial Subsidies and Incentives Rules 1991, such as –

⁴⁵The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce & Industries

⁴⁴ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries

- 1. **Subsidy on the Cost of Project Profile:** An Industrial unit in the state is made eligible to claim a subsidy on the amount spent for the preparation of the project report.
- 2. **Land Subsidy:** The industrial units in the state are eligible to claim subsidy for the amount leased/charged/fee on the development of undeveloped land allocated land within the industrial estate/growth centre or any industrial area established by the state government in the rates.
- 3. **Subsidy on Factory Rent:** Subsidy can be claimed by tiny and SSI units for the rent of Industrial accommodation occupied by the units in an industrial estate/growth centre/ area for a maximum of 5 years up to 50 per cent of the assessed rent for the maximum ceiling.
- 4. **Subsidy on Man Power Development:** The Industrial units which have started production are entitled to depute their employees for training outside the state with due approval of the Industries Director. Such units can avail 50 per cent of actual expenditure for such training subject to a ceiling.
- 5. **Interest Subsidy:** An industrial unit, whose loan recovery is timely and regular, is made eligible to avail of subsidy on the term loan/working capital loan for 5 years from the date of commissioning of the unit limited to 4 per cent from excess interest of 8.5 per cent.
- 6. **Power Subsidy:** Power Subsidy for the power consumed in the industrial unit can be claimed for the first five years subject to (i) 60 per cent in case of tiny, small scale and ancillary units, (ii) 50 per cent in case of medium scale units, and (iii) 30 per cent in case of large units.
- 7. **Subsidy on Power Line:** Subsidy on the total expenditure for drawing power from the power line to the Industrial Unit with due approval from the authorized Department/Agency, can be claimed at the rate of 50 per cent.
- 8. **Subsidy on Power Generation Sets:** An Industrial Unit can claim 50 per cent of expenditure on the generating set and its installation for industrial use.
- 9. **State Transport Subsidy on Plant and Machineries:** Transport subsidy on actual expenditure for carrying plant and machinery for newly established units as

well as for expansion for existing units can be claimed subject to 50 per cent of the actual cost of transportation either by railways or road transport.⁴⁶

Industrial Development Scenario

Mizoram was one of the backward districts and the industrial sectors remained neglected and unorganized even after the attainment of Union Territory in 1979. It was only in September 1979 that a more or less proper and systematic development started with the mere functions of registration of Small Scale and Cottage Industries by the DIC, Aizawl. In Table 1 it was found in the state there are no large and medium industries, the state practices only small-scale industries and traditional industries like handloom, carpentry, tailoring, ice-pat, knitting, candle making, bamboo works etc. In both the table 1 and 2 show the industrial scenario of the state in the state on the eve of statehood. The number of small-scale industries in the state was small only 1190 units in the year 1988-89. The number of small-scale industries has grown enormously during the decade.⁴⁷

Table 2 Industrial Scenario of Mizoram on the eve of Statehood. (1985-1991)

Large	Medium	Small	Ind. Tr.	Industrial
			Institute	Estate
Nil	Nil	259	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	609	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	917	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	1190	1	Nil
Nil	Nil	1555	1	1
Nil	Nil	1762	1	1
	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil	Nil Nil 259 Nil Nil 609 Nil Nil 917 Nil Nil 1190 Nil Nil 1555	Nil Nil 259 Nil Nil Nil 609 Nil Nil Nil 917 Nil Nil Nil 1190 1 Nil Nil 1555 1

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl as on 13.02.2024

⁴⁶Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl:Lengchhan Offset

⁴⁷ Laskar, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialization in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd

Table 2 shows the industrial development of Mizoram on the eve of statehood that is during 1985-1991, it shows that during this period large and medium industries were not introduced or practiced but a great number of small-scale industries were practiced during these periods. Before Mizoram attained statehood, small-scale industries like carpentry, handloom, tailoring, blacksmithing, etc. were practiced in the region. Small-scale Industries are not new for society and when Mizoram attained statehood and industrial development pace in the region, small-scale industries grew numerously as seen in the table.⁴⁸

Table 3 District Wise Growth of SSI Units & Employment - I (1979-90)

Year	Aiza	wl District	Chhim	tuipui District
	No.of Units	Employment (in number)	No. of Units Regd.	Employment (in number)
	Regd.			
1979	15	107	-	-
1980	93	574	46	213
1981	99	490	19	65
1982	118	753	10	41
1983	94	480	2	3
1984	64	313	17	81
1985	154	879	22	96
1986	308	1569	25	94
1987	329	1756	44	184
1988	150	840	42	164
1989	336	1871	39	156
1990*	25	164	7	25
Total	1785	9796	273	1122

Source: Industry Directory, 1990 as on 13.02.2024

Table 3 (1979-1990) show the data of small-scale and cottage industries time series. District-wise small-scale and cottage industries registered are shown in the

⁴⁸ Laskar, Baharul Islam (2010), Industrialization in Mizoram Problems and Prospects, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd,pp 168-189

table below. As shown in the figure, small-scale and cottage industries have been set up only in three districts, i.e., Aizawl and Chhimtuipui District. The table displays the number of units registered and the number of employees is different compared to Chhimtuipui District. As shown in the table, in the year 1979 few numbers of industries were registered with 107 employees only in Aizawl District. From the year 1979 to 1990, the number of units registered and the number of employees had a huge difference.

Table 4 District Wise Growth of SSI Units&Employment - II (1979-90)

Year	Lung	glei District	N	Aizoram
	No.of	Employment	Total No. of Unit	Total Employment (in
	Units	(in number)	Regd.	number)
	Regd.			
1979	-	-	15	107
1980	-	-	139	787
1981	-	-	118	555
1982	-	-	128	794
1983	-	-	96	483
1984	-	-	81	394
1985	29	185	205	1160
1986	10	79	343	1742
1987	-	-	373	1940
1988	10	50	202	1054
1989	98	342	473	2369
1990*	-	-	32	189
Total	147	656	2205	11574

Source: Industry Directory, 1990 as on 13.02.2024

Table 4 (1979-1990) show the data of small-scale and cottage industries time series. As shown in the figure, small-scale and cottage industries are also set up in Lunglei District and overall number of units registered and number of employees in Mizoram. The table displays the number of units registered and the number of employees increasing in Lunglei District. As shown in the table, from 1979 till 1984 there is no number of registered units of industry in the region. Also, 1987 and 1990 have no number of units registered. So, Lunglei District has the lowest total number of units registered and number of employees compared to the other districts. At the same time, the number of units registered has increased and decreased each year same goes for the number of persons employed as seen from the three districts.

Table 5 No. of Small-Scale Industries Units, Employment and Investment (2009-19)

Sl.	Year/	No. of	SSI Units	No. of	No. of	Amount of
No	District	registered	l under Dte.	persons	persons	Investment
		Of Con	mmerce &	employed	employed	(Rs. In
		Industrie	S	during a	cumulative	Lakh)
		During	Cumulative	year		
		a Year				
1.	2009-10	491	6,571	3,969	45,479	1.096.03
2.	2010-11	165	6,736	1,059	46,538	437.30
3.	2011-12	140	6,876	1,035	47,573	600.59
4.	2012-13	118	6,994	876	48,449	1,013.80
5.	2013-14	219	7,213	1,541	49,990	4,416.73
6.	2014-15	285	7,498	1,420	51,410	1,074.08
7.	2015-16	166	7,664	864	52,274	569.59
8.	2016-17	204	7,868	1,700	53,974	2,633.73
9.	2017-18	371	8,239	2,639	56,613	5,106.00
10.	2018-19	294	8,533	2,542	59,155	5,289.00

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries Handbook as on 13.02.2024

As shown in Table 5, clearly shows that though in the beginning, the number of units registered was remarkable as well as the number of persons employed each

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⁴⁹ Ibid.,pp 168-189

year, the rates of the units and employees kept on fluctuating each year. A high growth rate in the same year does not count to increase in the next year. It can be seen that the growth in the units registered affects the number of growths in the employments. When the units registered decreased automatically the number of persons employed kept on declining. This shows there is no entry of bigger industries or industrial establishments in the sector.⁵⁰

Table 6 District Wise Small Scale Industrial Units, Employment and Investment (2018-2019)

1.	Mamit	2	145	2	916	4.00
2.	Kolasib	15	323	96	3,588	476.00
3.	Aizawl	166	5,964	1,147	43,313	2,695.00
4.	Champhai	57	522	818	2,527	818.00
5.	Serchhip	3	311	12	2,089	21.00
6.	Lunglei	21	904	162	4,262	626.00
7.	Lawngtlai	0	92	0	359	0.00
8.	Siaha	30	272	305	2,101	649.00
	TOTAL	294	8,533	2,542	59,155	5,289.00

Source: Directorate of Commerce & Industries Handbook as on 13.02.2024

Table 6, shows the district-wise number of small-scale industry units and the figure of the persons employed and investment during the year of 2018 – 2019. Aizawl district has the highest number of SSI units registered along with the persons employed and investments amongst all the other districts. As seen in the table, Lawngtlai district has the lowest number rate in each unit and employment registered shows that there is no improvement in the working and development of small-scale industries. The main reason behind the high growth of industrial units is that most people in general became aware of the importance of industries as well the employment schemes. Like any other backward state, Mizoram is also facing many

⁵⁰ Ibid.,pp 168-189

obstacles both in rural and urban areas also in educated unemployment. These unemployed people having no stable occupation keep on shifting to secondary occupations either as laborers or employed. As a result, the total number of units registered and the number of persons employed has increased physically and simultaneously.⁵¹

Table 7 No. Of MSME/SSI Units & Persons Employed by Type of Industry (2019-2020)

SN	Type of Industry	No. of Units	No. of Persons employed
1	2	3	4
1	Food Production	845	56.59
2	Tobacco Production	6	36
3	Wool,silk,synthetic,Fibre Textile	206	1358
4	Hosiery & Garments	2016	12972
5	Wood Product	1213	6715
6	Paper Product & Printing	506	3826
7	Leather Products	36	238
8	Rubber & Plastic Products	140	1003
9	Chemicals & Chemical Products	204	1251
10	Non-Metallic Mineral Product	0	0
11	Metal Product	1450	9747
12	Machinery & Parts Except Electrical	13	155
13	Electric Machinery & Apparatus	22	145
14	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	257	2440
15	Water Works & Supply	36	259

⁵¹ Ibid.,pp 168-189

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16	Construction	8	148
17	Activities Allied to Construction	409	4843
18	Restaurants & Hotels	36	298
19	Education Scientific & Research Services	40	277
20	Medical & Health Services	34	274
21	Personal Services	17	307
22	Repair Services	737	4647
23	Services not classified elsewhere	91	439
24	Others	451	3472
	Total	8773	60509

Source: Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2020, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Aizawl as on 13.02.2024

Table 7 reveals that industrial development is mostly dominated by small-scale industry units. As seen from the table, there are different types of trades operated under small-scale industrial units which have been classified into 24 groups and total units of 8773 from the year 2019-2020. Most types of industries include food products like bakery, confectionery, pickle making, chow making, chips, ice cream etc., wood products and furniture, knitting and tailoring, handlooms and handicrafts, steel fabrication, printing, flour mill, oxygen gas, mineral water, and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Hosiery and garments like tailoring, wool, fabrics, knitting, handlooms handicrafts etc. have a large number of industrial registered units and dominate the entire number of persons employed in the year 2019-2020 with 21.4 per cent. Metal products like fabrications of aluminium and steel works have increased in these years dominating with the record of 1450 number of industrial units and 16.1 per cent numbers of employers. It shows that the number of wood workshops and selling of wood products has increased during these years. Food production like bakery,

confectionery, pickle making, frozen foods, chow making, chips, ice cream etc. also accounts for 845 numbers of the total Small Scale Industrial Units in the entire state in 2019-2020. The contribution of non-metallic mineral products, leather products, machinery and parts, electrical machinery and apparatus, and construction activities are the lowest units among the registered units due to the absence of large and medium industries. Medical and health services show only 34 numbers of the total industrial units, which can be seen that there is a low number of medical facilities and failure in the healthcare system. Most of these units cater to local needs. It shows that there is still a need to upgrade the trades in each unit to get larger units or persons employed in each trade. ⁵²

Table 8 Small Scale Industries during 2020-2021

Sl.	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021
No			
1.	Industrial Unit Registered		
	a) No. of Registered Unit during the year MSME/SSI	No	86
	b) Cumulative No. of Registered Unit MSME/SSI	No	6050
2.	Investment MSME/SSI	Rs. In Crore	5.49

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

Since Mizoram is situated in a terrain valley, it has not been practised for large and medium industries due to many obstacles till now. Under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) small-scale industries have taken place intending to provide technical, managerial and economic support to the entrepreneurs of the State.

52 Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2020, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Aizawl accessed on 23.10.2023

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So, as shown in above table 7, under MSME/SSI number of registered units during the year 2020-2021 is 86 units and the cumulative number of registered units under MSME/SSI is 6050 units. The investment of MSME/SSI is Rs. 5.49 crore which is during the year 2020-2021.⁵³

Table 9 No. of Registered Units by type during the year 2020-2021

Sl. No	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021
1.	Food Production	No.	9
2.	Tobacco Production	No.	-
3.	Wool,Silk Synthetic,Fibre Textile	No.	23
4.	Hosiery & Garment	No.	15
5.	Wood Product	No.	10
6.	Paper Product & Printing	No.	-
7.	Leather Products	No.	1
8.	Rubber & Plastic Products	No.	-
9.	Chemical & Chemical Products	No.	1
10.	Non-Metallic Mineral Product	No.	-
11.	Metal Product	No.	10
12.	Machinery & Parts except Electrical	No.	-
13.	Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	No.	-
14.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	No.	-
	Industries		
15.	Water Works & Supply	No.	-
16.	Construction	No.	-
17.	Activities Allied to Construction	No.	5
18.	Restaurants & Hotels	No.	-
19.	Education, Scientific & Research	No.	-
	Services		

 $^{^{53}}$ Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database accessed on 08.10.2024

20.	Medical&Health Services	No.	-
21.	Personal Services	No.	10
22.	Repair Services	No.	2
23.	Services not classified elsewhere	No.	-
24.	Others	No.	-

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

Table 9 shows several small-scale industries registered units by different types of industry which are different from the previous table shown. In this table, the registered units are taken during the year 2020-2021 and do not sum up as cumulative so it shows a huge difference from table number 5. In Table 8, wool, silk, synthetic and fibre textiles have the largest number of industrial registered units while leather and chemical products have the lowest number of industrial registered units. Some trades such as tobacco production, paper product and printing, rubber and plastic products, non-metallic mineral products, machinery and parts except electrical, electrical machinery and apparatus, waterworks and supply, construction, education scientific and research services, medical and health services, restaurants and hotels and services not classified have remained zero as it does not have register under industrial units. Some of these trades remain zero mostly due to the absence of large and medium industries in the region. ⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database accessed on 08.10.2024

Table 10 Cumulative/Progressive No. of Registered Unit by Type (2020-2021)

Sl.	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021
No			
1.	Food Production	No.	564
2.	Tobacco Production	No.	5
3.	Wool,Silk Synthetic,Fibre Textile	No.	216
4.	Hosiery & Garment	No.	1414
5.	Wood Product	No.	663
6.	Paper Product & Printing	No.	393
7.	Leather Products	No.	34
8.	Rubber & Plastic Products	No.	112
9.	Chemical & Chemical Products	No.	151
10.	Non-Metallic Mineral Product	No.	-
11.	Metal Product	No.	1046
12.	Machinery & Parts except	No.	13
	Electrical		
13.	Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	No.	19
14.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	No.	245
	Industries		
15.	Water Works & Supply	No.	18
16.	Construction	No.	6
17.	Activities allied to Construction	No.	232
18.	Restaurants & Hotels	No.	26
19.	Education, Scientific & Research	No.	24
	Services		
20.	Medical&Health Services	No.	26
21.	Personal Services	No.	25
22.	Repair Services	No.	513
23.	Services not classified elsewhere	No.	54
24.	Others	No.	251

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

Table 10 shows the cumulative and progressive number of registered units by different types of trades under the small-scale industries. This table shows a huge difference from the previous table as all the number of units registered by different

types of trades under the small-scale industries are counted. A huge difference number of units is shown compared to the previous table. Here, wool, silk, and synthetic fibre textile have the largest number of registered units while tobacco production has the lowest number of registered units. Among all the 24 trades, non-metallic mineral products have no registered units and metal products have the second highest registered units. Medical and health services show only 26 units of the total industrial units, which shows that there is a low number of medical facilities and education, scientific and research services also have only 24 units of total industrial units, which shows that there is a need of upgrading education system and uplift the scientific and research services. ⁵⁵

Table 11 No. of Persons Employed by Industries Type (Specify)

Sl. No	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021
1.	Food Production	No.	55
2.	Tobacco Production	No.	-
3.	Wool,Silk Synthetic,Fibre Textile	No.	139
4.	Hosiery & Garment	No.	77
5.	Wood Product	No.	65
6.	Paper Product & Printing	No.	-
7.	Leather Products	No.	5
8.	Rubber & Plastic Products	No.	-
9.	Chemical & Chemical Products	No.	3
10.	Non-Metallic Mineral Product	No.	-
11.	Metal Product	No.	37
12.	Machinery & Parts except Electrical	No.	-
13.	Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	No.	-
14.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	No.	-
	Industries		
15.	Water Works & Supply	No.	-
16.	Construction	No.	-

⁵⁵ Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database accessed on 08.10.2024

17.	Activities allied to Construction	No.	60
18.	Restaurants & Hotels	No.	-
19.	Education, Scientific & Research	No.	-
	Services		
20.	Medical&Health Services	No.	-
21.	Personal Services	No.	56
22.	Repair Services	No.	6
23.	Services not classified elsewhere	No.	-
24.	Others	No.	-

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

As shown in the previous table 7, the number of employed by industries is different from the above table 11. Table 11 shows the specified number of persons employed by industries in which chemical and chemical products have the lowest employed while wool, silk, and synthetic fibre textile have the largest number of persons employed. Out of 24 trades, all the persons employed by industries are 503 persons during the year 2020-2021. Out of all trades tobacco production, paper product and printing, rubber and plastic products, non-metallic mineral products, electrical machinery and apparatus, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, waterworks and supply, construction, restaurants and hotels, education, scientific and research services, medical and health services and services not classified does not have any persons employed while only 10 trades have person employed by industries.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database accessed on 08.10.2024

Table 12 Cumulative/Progressive No. of Persons Employed by Industries Type (2020-2021)

Sl.	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021	
No				
1.	Food Production	No.	3957	
2.	Tobacco Production	No.	34	
3.	Wool,Silk Synthetic,Fibre Textile	No.	1421	
4.	Hosiery & Garment	No.	9446	
5.	Wood Product	No.	4046	
6.	Paper Product & Printing	No.	3245	
7.	Leather Products	No.	234	
8.	Rubber & Plastic Products	No.	864	
9.	Chemical & Chemical Products	No.	957	
10.	Non-Metallic Mineral Product	No.	-	
11.	Metal Product	No.	7633	
12.	Machinery & Parts except	No.	155	
	Electrical			
13.	Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	No.	131	
14.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	No.	2192	
	Industries			
15.	Water Works & Supply	No.	129	
16.	Construction	No.	124	
17.	Activities allied to Construction	No.	2998	
18.	Restaurants & Hotels	No.	216	
19.	Education, Scientific & Research	No.	205	
	Services			
20.	Medical&Health Services	No.	191	
21.	Personal Services	No.	107	
22.	Repair Services	No.	3467	
23.	Services not classified elsewhere.	No.	312	
24.	Others	No.	1752	

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

As seen in the previous Table 11, the number of persons employed is not the same as the above Table 12. The above table 12 shows the cumulative number of

persons employed by industries in which of all the trades hosiery and garments have the largest number of persons employed and tobacco production has the lowest number of persons employed. The number of persons employed in the years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 have a huge difference as shown in the table. In the year 2019-2020, hosiery and garments have 12972 persons employed while in the year 2020-2021, there were 9446 persons employed which is lower than the previous year. Out of all trades, non-metallic mineral products have no persons employed and out of 24 trades there are 43816 persons employed by the industries.⁵⁷

Industrial Estate

In India, in the year 1955, the first industrial estate was established in Rajkot, Gujarat. In 1955, the Industrial Estates Programme was started to encourage and support the creation, expansion and modernisation of small-scale industries through the provision of factory accommodation, common service facilities and assistance and servicing throughout all the stages of their establishment and operation and also to develop the subcontracting relationship between the small- and large-scale industries and specialised manufacturing activities (Patnaik and Acharya, 2006). India has the following objectives in establishing Industrial Estates: (Murthy 2003)

- 1) To encourage the growth of SSI.
- 2) To shift SSIs from congested areas to other better areas with the intention of productivity rise.
- 3) To consider decentralised development in small towns and big villages
- 4) To encourage the growth of ancillary industries in towns, and surrounding major industries (both public and private sectors).
- 5) To foster the development of the industry as well as entrepreneurship by providing economies and incentives.

⁵⁷ Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database accessed on 08.10.2024

In Mizoram, the Industrial Estate was owned by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The development of the Industrial Estate and the industrial units was in the hands of the Departments. The Directorate of Commerce and Industries have several status-declared industrial areas in different districts such as in Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit, Lunglei and Lawngtlai districts. It is shown in the following tables:

Table 13 Industrial Estate/Park (2020-2021)

Sl.	Parameters & Indicators	Unit	2020-2021	
No	Tarameters & mulcators	Cint	2020-2021	
1.	No. of Industrial Estate/ Park/ Growth Centre	No.	3	
2.	No. of Units for which Plots are allotted	No.	227	
3.	No. of Units Existing & Functioning	No.	120	
4.	Total Area of all Estates/Parks/Growth Centre	Acres	400.4	

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics – Statistical Database as on 13.02.2024

The above table 13 shows the number of Industrial estates/parks, the number of units for which plots are allotted, the number of units existing and functioning and the total area of all estates/parks/growth centres under the industries. As shown in the above table, there are 3 numbers of industrial estates/parks/growth centres within the Aizawl district and 227 plots are allotted within these areas. Out of 227 plots allotted number of units existing and functioning is 120. Of all the 3 industrial estates/parks/growth centres the total area of all estates/parks/growth centres is 400.4 acres.

Status of Declared Industrial Areas

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries have several industrial estates or growth centres in different districts. The following table shows the status of declared industrial areas by the industries:

Table 14 Status declared Industrial Area under the industries

Sl. No	Name of the Park/Industrial Area	Total Area (in Acre)	Sector/Theme (If any)	Location	Facilities (List All)
1.	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, Aizawl	104.03	Handloom,oxygen plant,plastic water,tank and pepe, flour mill,steel fabrication,mineral water,carpentry,etc.	Aizawl District	Road,power supply,water
2.	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	253.36	Pavement block,oxygen,barbed wire,plastic water tank and pipe,biogas,mineral water,saw mill,garments,etc	Aizawl District	Road,power supply, water
3.	Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte	459.57	Saw mill,organic spicies,dyna roof,steel,etc.	Mamit District	Road,power supply, water
4.	Bamboo Technology Park, Sairang	43.01	Bamboo Sector	Aizawl District	Road,power supply, water
5.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre(IIDC), Pukpui, Lunglei	25.34	Furniture, saw mill, steel structure, handloom	Lunglei District	Road,power supply, water
6.	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre(IIDC), Zote, Champhai	24.50	Saws Mill, handloom, food processing	Champhai District	Road,power supply, water

7.	Industrial Estate, Hmunhmeltha, Champhai	65.25	Undeveloped	Champhai District	Not Developed
8.	Industrial Estate, Bairabi	16.37	Ginger Processing/Marketing	Kolasib District	Road,power supply, water
9.	Industrial Area, Pangbalkawn	11.86	Saw Mill	Kolasib District	Road,power supply, water
10.	Industrial Estate, Meidum	6.23	Saw Mill	Kolasib District	Not Developed
11.	Industrial Estate, Kolasib	12.93	Food Processing, wood based industries	Kolasib District	Road,power supply, water
12.	Industrial Estate, Lawngtlai	7.09	Carpentry, handloom, food processing,etc	Lawngtlai District	Road,power supply, water

Source: Loose Document from the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as on 13.02.2024

The above table 14 shows that the industries have several industrial estates or parks in different districts. Out of 12 Industrial Parks or Estates, there are 3 industrial estates, an industrial growth centre and a bamboo technology park within Aizawl District. Of all the Industrial areas declared there are 1 industrial estate which is not yet developed and facilities not developed located in Kolasib District. The Industrial Estate located in Zuangtui and the Industrial Growth Centre located in Luangmual have numerous numbers of sectors and themes which are handloom. Oxygen plant, plastic water tank and pipe, flour mill, steel fabrication, mineral water, garments etc. All the industrial areas are linked with roads and have power supply and water facilities. The selection procedure was conducted by the Industrial Area Management Committee through interviews of the applicants to select reliable entrepreneurs to run the industrial unit.⁵⁸

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⁵⁸ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 08.10.2024

District Industries Centre

The District Industries Centre (DIC) was created at Aizawl in 1979 and DICs at Lunglei and Chhimtuipui Districts were created in 1980 and 1985 respectively. As of now, there are five DICs in the districts of Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib, Saiha and Champhai. The DIC is treated as a single window interacting agency at the district level which provides service and support to small entrepreneurs under a single roof at both pre and post-investments. District Industries Centers (DICs) give full assistance to the entrepreneurs who are going to start the business on their own and in their regional places. DICs provide various schemes for promoting the growth of rural and cottage industries and also different (micro, small and macro) industrial enterprises. ⁵⁹

Role of District Industries Centres (DICs), Aizawl

District Industries Centres are the nodal agencies at the field level for the allround development of the concerned district. The main purpose of establishing DICs
is to introduce a single window system whereby all the assistance required by the
entrepreneurs would be available from DICs under the same roof. Thus, DICs are
entrusted with responsibilities ranging from guiding new and existing entrepreneurs
issuing provisional and permanent registration, providing vocational training in
various trades as well as scarce raw materials and marketing assistance to
disbursement of loans, grants in aid and subsides as well as self-employment to the
educated unemployed youth in the form of loans, etc.

Accordingly, all the DICs in Mizoram are precisely functioning in the manner mentioned above. In the process of performing various duties, the DICs work hand in hand with the other concerned promotional agencies like Br. SISI and make concerted efforts for the development of the industrial front of their respective districts. Therefore, the DIC Aizawl, as a nodal agency as liaison with the Central/

⁵⁹ L. Balaj, S Reddy Sowmya, Role of District Industries Centres in Entrepreneurship development, *International Journal of Science Technology and Management*, Vol.I, No.6, May 2017

State Government, financial institutions, corporations etc., towards industrial development, has taken up the overall supervision of works within its jurisdiction.⁶⁰

The Main works undertaken by District Industries Centre; Aizawl can be summarized as under:

- 1. **Establishment Section:** This section deals with matters of administration, service matters, distribution of works of officers and staff, disciplinary action, etc. It functions under the close supervision of the General Manager, who is also the head of Office.
- 2. **Account Section:** This section deals with the preparation of pay bills, travelling expenses, medical reimbursement etc. The financial sanction is accorded by the General Manager according to the delegation of financial power, which is Schedule II under the Government of Mizoram. Preparation of nominal roll for budget and expenditure and receipt are also undertaken by the section.
- 3. **General Section:** This section deals with several matters. There are several projects/schemes processed by DIC like EDP, Planning, MPSP, RM Depot, Bamboo Development, RIDC, etc. Works are distributed to the Ministerial Staff who put up the concern files to the General Manager for decision through the Superintendent and Functional Manager.⁶¹

Institutions set by the Government under the Department of Industries

The state government has set up some specialized institutions under the Department of Industry which are as follows:

1. ZIDCO

Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited (ZIDCO) was set up in 1978 to aid, counsel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interests of entrepreneurs in the State. The corporation provides term loans under the refinance scheme of the

⁶⁰Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl:Lengchhan Offset

⁶¹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 08.10.2024

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board (MKVI) was established in 1982 to provide financial assistance to the traditional khadi, village and cottage industries and to create self-employment for the people.⁶²

2. ZOHANCO

Mizoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (ZOHANCO) was set up in 1988. The main aim of ZOHANCO is to develop the age-old handlooms and handicrafts sector in the State. It is to promote, develop and protect the interest of the concerned handloom and handicrafts units apart from extending assistance in the procurement and sale of quality raw materials at reasonable rates.⁶³

3. MIFCO

Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation (MIFCO) was established in 1989 with the objectives of developing promote and improving the processing and preservation of food, milk, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc. The corporation is looking after the food preservation factory at Vairengte, ginger oil and oleoresin plat at Sairang, maize milling plant at Khawzawl and food processing plant at Sairang. Other coming-up projects under its supervision and control include fruit juice concentrate at Chhingchhip, mushroom, cultivation, processing, pork and poultry processing plants. Etc. 64

4. ZENICS

The Zoram Electronics Development Corporation Limited (ZENICS) was incorporated in March 1991 to develop electronics and allied industries in the State. The Corporation has undertaken various pilot projects since its inception including cable TV network, assembling of TV sets and inverters, computer education,

⁶⁴ Ibid,.pp 245-267

⁶² B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

⁶³ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, pp 245-267

Consumer Electronics Training Centre (CETC), Epic Project etc. At present, the Corporation is running a SWAN (Statewide area network) Project, a Smart card for Driving licenses and Registration of vehicles. Documents Management System.⁶⁵

The Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act, 2008

The Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act, 2008 was published for general information on 23rd April 2008. It is enacted by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly to provide for the proper management, regulation and control of industrial areas and for that purpose to make provision for the declaration of industrial areas, allotment of industrial plots or sheds and to deal with matters connected therewith. The act is defined under the following⁶⁶:

Establishment and Constitution of the Industrial Area Advisory Committee and its functions:

- 1. For the purpose of advising it on matters concerning the declaration of industrial area, its management, regulation and control, the Government may, by notification, establish a committee to be called the Industrial Area Advisory Committee.
- 2. The said Advisory Committee shall consist of a chairman and such other members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Government from amongst persons who are in its opinion capable of representing the interest of:
 - a) The nodal department for the establishment of such Industrial areas.
 - b) Stakeholder Departments.
 - c) Industrial Association or Associations, owners of Industrial units established inside Industrial areas.
 - d) Such other class of persons, as in the opinion of the Government, ought to be represented in the said Advisory Committee.
- 3. The term of office of the said Advisory Committee, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling casual

66 Lallawmzuali Chhakchhuak (2022), Problem and Prospects of Zuangtui Industria Estate in Mizoram, Thesis of Ph.D, Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl

⁶⁵ Laskar, Baharul Islam (2010), Industrialization in Mizoram Problems and Prospects, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd

vacancies among members of the Advisory Committee, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Government.

- 4. The Government may consult the Advisory Committee regarding:
 - a) The making of any rules, subject to the provisions of Section II.
 - b) Any matter connected to carrying out the objective of this Act in respect of which the Government may consider, if necessary, to obtain the advice of the Advisory Committee.

Establishment and Constitution of Industrial Area Management Committee and their functions:

- 1. The Government may, by notification, establish for any particular area or groups of areas, a Committee of persons to be called the Industrial Area Management Committee which shall consist of a chairman and other members, who, in the opinion of the Government, ought to be included to discharge such functions as may be prescribed.
- 2. The member and terms of office of, and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among members of such Management Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.
- 3. The Management Committee shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Government and in regards to:
 - a) Selection and recommendation of industrial units for allotment of industrial plots or industrial sheds constructed in the Industrial area.
 - b) formation of guidelines for proper management of Industrial areas.
 - c) Recommendation of allotment fee and lease rent to be collected from Industrial Units for occupying Industrial Shed or plot inside particular Industrial area.
 - d) any other functions as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

Declaration of Industrial Areas:

1. The Government may, by notification, declare a certain area of land inside the State as an Industrial area.

2. The Government may, while making such declaration, consult the Industrial Area Advisory Committee as constituted under Section 3 of this Act.

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Government, it is necessary and expedient so to constitute a separate committee for selection and declaration of Industrial area such committee may be constituted.

- 3. With regards to Industrial areas already existing before the commencement of this Act, the Government may issue a fresh notification declaring such areas as industrial areas under this Act.
- 4. The Government while notifying the Industrial area may appoint an appropriate authority who will look after the management of such a particular Industrial area.
- 5. If in the interest of the public, it is necessary and expedient so to withdraw the declaration of such industrial area, the government may, by giving prior notice, withdraw the declaration of such industrial area.

Provided that if, there exists, inside a particular industrial area, any industrial unit set up in conformity of this Act or Rules made under this Act, the Government shall consider the resettlement of such industrial units before withdrawal of such industrial area.

Allotment of Plot in Industrial Areas

- 1. Subject to the availability of plots in the Industrial area, and fulfilment of the terms and conditions laid down by the Government by this Act, the Appropriate Authority may allot industrial plots to Industrial units on the recommendation of the Management Committee of that particular Industrial Area.
- 2. Industrial Units seeking allotment of plots inside such Industrial Areas shall submit applications to the Appropriate Authority by using the form as may be prescribed.
- 3. The Appropriate Authority, after due scrutiny of such applications for allotment of plot, shall refer it to the Management Committee for recommendations or otherwise.

Provided that the Appropriate Authority may conduct spot verification or cause such verification conducted while scrutinizing such application.

- 4. In accordance with the relevant Industrial Policy announcement and the priority of trade announced therein, the Appropriate Authority, on the recommendation of Management Committee may formulate such criteria and priority trade for allotment of plots inside the Industrial Areas.
- 5. Industrial sheds constructed by the department or its agency inside Industrial Areas may be allotted to Industrial Units in the same manner and procedure as that of Industrial Plots.
- 6. All the provisional allotment of Industrial plots made by the Director of Industries or any other authority before the commencement of this Act shall be subject to review by such Management Committee and on whose recommendation; the Appropriate Authority shall regularise or cancel such provisional allotment.

Cancellation of Allotment of Industrial plots or sheds:

- 1. Without prejudice to any other provision of this Act, if, from documentary or other evidence in its possession, the Appropriate Authority is satisfied that:
 - a) the industrial plot or shed allotted to the Industrial unit is not utilized for the purpose for which it is allotted; or
 - b) the allotted Industrial unit violates the terms and conditions of allotment, or
 - c) the allotted Industrial unit fails to remit such lease fee prescribed by the Government; or
 - d) the activity of such an allotted Industrial unit contravenes the purpose of such allotment.

It may cancel such allotment with the recommendation of the Management Committee.

2. In any case, if the Management Committee cannot meet in time and if, in the opinion of the Appropriate Authority, it is so expedient to cancel such allotment made in favour of any industrial unit, it may cancel such allotment before seeking the recommendation of the Management Committee.

Provided that, if any allotment of an Industrial plot or shed is cancelled as per sub-section (2) above, the approval of the Management Committee shall be obtained in the first meeting of the Management Committee after such cancellation.

3. The Government may, at any time, prescribe or formulate the procedure to be followed while cancelling the allotment of plots to Industrial Units.

Payment of allotment fee and lease rent

- 1. Any Industrial Unit, having an allotted Industrial plot or shed inside any Industrial area, shall pay an allotment fee and lease rent as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Authority of that Industrial area.
- 2. The amount of allotment fee and lease rent and the procedure of payment for a particular Industrial area shall be prescribed by the Government from time to time.
- 3. Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) and (2) above, the Government may be notified to exempt or relax payment of such lease fee or lease rent to certain class of Industrial Unit stating the reason for doing so.

Restrictions of Unauthorized Occupation

- 1. No person shall take up any activities inside any Industrial area unless he is so authorised by the Appropriate Authority.
- 2. The Appropriate Authority or any person acting in his behalf shall have the right to evict such person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made under this Act.

Provided that the Appropriate Authority or any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

3. While exercising such powers, the Appropriate Authority shall have the powers of a Civil Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).⁶⁷

The Mizoram Industrial Area (Management & Control) Act, 2008) The provision of this Act is in addition to and not, save as otherwise, expressly provided

⁶⁷ The Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act,2008, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt, of Mizoram

of this Act, in derogation of any other Act for the time being in force, relating to control and management of the industrial area. The Mizoram Industrial Estate Rules, 2002 is repealed from the date of commencement of this Act. Any action under those Rules before the commencement of this Act and such actions which are not inconsistent with this Act is deemed to have been taken under this Act. The contributions of manufacturing units of the state are not ideal.⁶⁸

Overview

This chapter deals with the conceptual study of Industrial Development. The first section highlights that industrialization and Industrial development have always been recognized as a major tool for the economic development of a region. The chapter also emphasizes how industrial development plays a very crucial role in the development of the region and how it helps in raising income, changing the structure of the economy, meeting high-income demands, overcoming deterioration in the terms of trade, absorbing surplus labour (Employment Generation), bringing technological progress and strengthening the economy.

The phases of industrial development are shown in this chapter which are industrialization during the British Era, Industrial Development during 1950's to 1965, Industrial Development during 1965-1980, Industrial Development during 1980's till 1991 and Industrial Development Post 1991 Reforms. The chapter also discusses how industrial development drives the economic and social development in the region and how it developed the backwardness of the society and uplifted the socio-economic conditions. The chapter also includes the Industrial Policy of Mizoram and the first declaration of the Industrial Policy of Mizoram in the year 1989. The chapter also shows the industrial thrust area under the Mizoram Industrial Policy of 2012 and includes the Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulationa and Control) Act, 2008⁶⁹

⁶⁸The Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act,2008, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt, of Mizoram

⁶⁹ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), *Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

CHAPTER - III

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

The third chapter shows the organisational structure and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. This chapter states that before the Directorate of Commerce and Industries Department were separated and named as Industries Department and Trade & Commerce Department and was later amalgamated in the year 2016. The chapter shows that the industry wings have been working on various sections and services for the development of the industry of the State. This chapter also highlights the Border Trade, Regulated Markets and Market Yards, Village Market, Inter-State Trade, Price Regulations, Agriculture Market, and the Administration.

Origin and historical background of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries

The Industries Department is one of the oldest under the Government of Mizoram. It was created as the Industries Department when Mizoram was under the Union Territory Administration in 1972. However, the Government of Mizoram amalgamated the then Industries Department and the then Trade & Commerce Department into the Commerce & Industries Department on 27.06.2016.⁷⁰

The Department of Trade and Commerce later amalgamated with the Industries Department. It was created in 1987 to improve the state's economic condition by promoting trade and commercial activities. Realising the agricultural sectors are the financial backbone of the state, adequate provisions were made to improve and promote agricultural marketing through the regulation of agricultural markets and by sufficiently safeguarding the interest of marginal farmers against all forms of unhealthy competition and exploitation. As envisaged in the Memorandum of Settlement signed in the Peace Accord of 1986, the function of the development of Border Trade with the friendly neighbouring countries with whom Mizoram share a

⁷⁰ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries accessed on 15.10.2024

722 km long international border was allocated to this Department (Commerce Wing). The Department took over the administration and management of markets from the Land Revenue & Settlement Department (LR & S Department) and Local Administration Department (LAD) with effect from August 2000.⁷¹

Though it has been amalgamated by the government the department has separated into two wings the industry wing and the Commerce wing. There are some differences in the departments' working, functioning and organisational structure. The departments share the same director and have different staff members in some sections. 72

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Strategies (Industry Wing)

Here are the Vision, Mission, Objectives and Strategies under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries (Industry Wing):

Vision

The prosperity of the State through the promotion, regulation and development of trade and commerce; to achieve long-term and sustainable industrial development, especially under the MSME Sector; to motivate local entrepreneurs; to enhance the quality of produce for better income; better utilization of natural resources and other available resources; create more employment opportunities for local people, both direct and indirect.⁷³

Mission

To develop the industrial sector in the State of Mizoram through better infrastructures; better and improved manpower; guiding local industry owners on how to produce higher quality produce; and creation of competitive minds among local entrepreneurs for industrial growth and development.⁷⁴

⁷³ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 16.10.2024

⁷¹ https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in/page/commerce-industries-commerce-wing-profile accessed on

⁷² The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries accessed on 15.10.2024

⁷⁴ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 16.10.2024

Objectives

The following are the key objectives of this policy:

- a) To create infrastructure facilities, and provide incentives and marketing as well as technical support to industries.
- b) To create employment opportunities, particularly to the vulnerable section of society and people in rural areas, ensuring inclusive development.
- c) To provide skill development and training for educated youth to develop entrepreneurial skills and make them self-employed.
- d) To attract investment in the state.
- e) To reduce procedural formalities to speed up industrialization.
- f) To reduce sectoral and regional imbalance in the industrial development in the State by promoting industries under all sectors.
- g) To create proper linkage of processing industries with the farm produce of agriculture, horticulture, forest and livestock.⁷⁵

Strategies

The following strategies and approaches will be adopted to achieve the desired objectives:

- a) Identification of thrust areas.
- b) Creating and upgrading industrial areas and infrastructure facilities with the participation of the public sector and private sector in PPP mode.
- c) Supplementing and fine-tuning to suit local requirements of cluster development schemes available under the Government of India.
- d) Providing subsidy incentives to MSMEs in the State.
- e) Providing Special Capital Subsidy assistance to MSMEs in thrust sectors for first-generation entrepreneurs by supplementing schemes under NEIIPP and other government schemes.
- f) Promote entrepreneur development and sector-specific skill development training programmes to match the emerging skills needs of the industries.

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⁷⁵ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 16.10.2024

- g) Re-engineering of Public Sector Undertakings.
- h) Evolving rehabilitation package for sick industries
- Development of a market support system and market-level integration of products under a common branding system.
- j) Adoption of an administrative support system to reduce procedural delay.
- k) Adoption of a broad framework for FDI and investment from outside the state while safeguarding the interest of bona fide people of the State.
- Taking up evaluation of the working of various schemes and also continuously reviewing procedures to ensure simplification and procedural reengineering.
- m) Ensuring faster and timely flow of credit.
- Providing and ensuring access to information for availing of the benefit of various promotional schemes of the Govt. of India.
- o) Provide incentives for the adoption of low-cost environment-friendly technologies.
- p) Simplifying regulations and procedures and ensuring speedy clearance by a single window clearance mechanism.⁷⁶

Organisation structure of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries

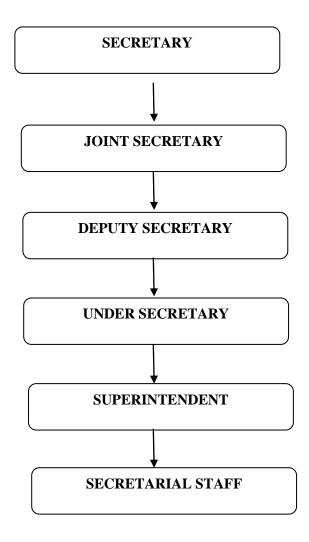
The Secretary heads the Department to the Government of Mizoram and supervises and controls the functioning of all the 3(three) Wings of the Department viz. Industrial Development Wing, Commerce Wing and Handloom, and Textiles and Handicrafts Wing through the officer's subordinate. Directors supervise boards such as KVI, ZOHANDCO, ZIDCO, MIFPA and MAMCO. The Organizational structure of the Department is as follows⁷⁷

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⁷⁶ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 16.10.2024

⁷⁷ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

Chart 2 Organisational Structure of the Secretariat



Source: Interviewed from Under Secretary, Secretariat of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram on 17.10.2024

The Secretary oversees the Secretariat's administration, with guidance and support from the Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, and other secretarial staff. At the Secretariat level, there is one secretary, one joint secretary, one deputy secretary, one under-secretary, and two superintendents. The Deputy Secretary is either MCS (Mizoram Civil Service) or MSS (Mizoram Secretariat Service), and the Superintendent post was filled by two Superintendents.⁷⁸

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⁷⁸ Interviewed from Under Secretary, Secretariat of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram on 17.10.2024

Table 15 Secretarial Staff of Commerce and Industries

SL.	Name of Post	Staff	Filled	Vacant
No		Strength		
1.	Assistant	6	5	1
2.	UDC	2	1	1
3.	LDC	2	2	-
4.	Peon	2	2	-

Source: Interviewed from Under Secretary, Secretariat of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram on 17.10.2024

Table 15 shows the Secretarial Staff strength of Commerce and Industries, there are 10 filled staff and 2 vacant posts out of 12. In this Secretarial Staff, Group D is mostly vacated by peons and is filled and taken by the central government. ⁷⁹

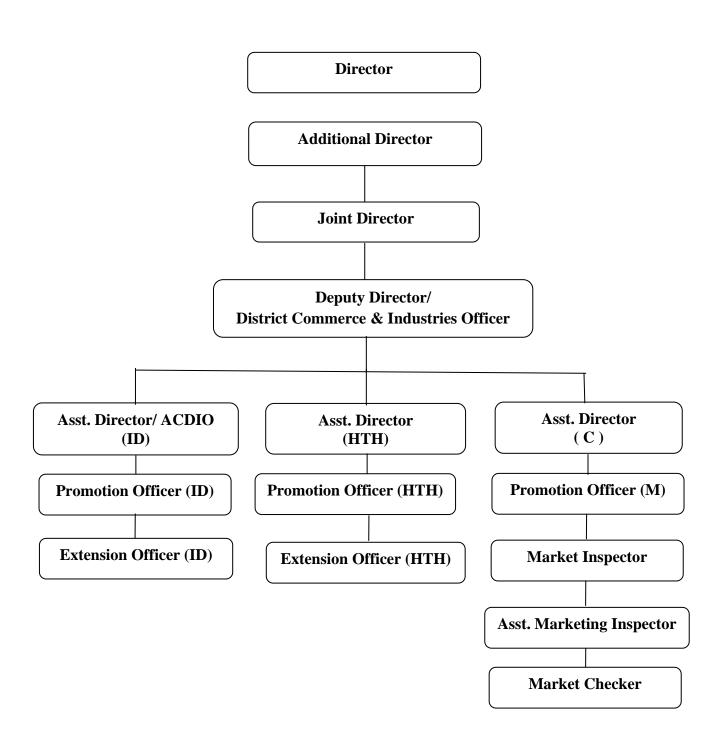
Organisation Chart of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries has two wings Commerce Wing and Industry Wing. Under the Industry Wing, there are three wings Handloom, Textiles and Handicraft. The organisation chart of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries table is shown under the following:

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⁷⁹Interviewed from Under Secretary, Secretariat of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram on 17.10.2024

Chart 3 Organisation chart of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries



Source: Interviewed from Assistant, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as on 19.10.2024

The above chart shows only the gazetted grade of the organisation chart of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The Directorate of Commerce and Industries have one Director which is an IAS cadre. The department has two Additional Director, one is for the Industries Wing and the other is for the Commerce Wing. The Directorate have four Joint Directors in different wings Industry Wing, Handloom Textile and Handicrafts Wing and Commerce Wing. The Deputy Director is also placed in other districts and named District Commerce and Industries Officer. The Directorate have an Assistant Director in three wings Industry Wing, Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts and Commerce Wings. The Assistant Director is also named as the Assistant District Commerce and Industries Officer when posted in the district. There are also three Promotion Officers in the Industry Wing, Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts and Marketing. Also, there are three Extension Officers in the Industry Wing, Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts and Marketing Inspector. Under the Marketing Inspector is the Assistant Marketing Inspector and Market Checker⁸⁰

The following table shows the staff strengths of the above table:

Table 16 Staff Strength of the above table 17, Govt. of Mizoram

SL No.	Name of Post	Level	No. of Sanc. Post	No. of Post Filled	No. of Post Vacant
1.	Director	13	1	1	0
2.	Addl. Director	13	2	2	0
3.	Jt. Director	12	4	4	0
4.	Deputy Director/DCIO	11	12	10	2
5.	Asst. Director/ADCIO	10	11	5	6
6.	Asst. Director (HTH)	10	2	2	2
7.	Asst. Director (C)	10	2	2	2

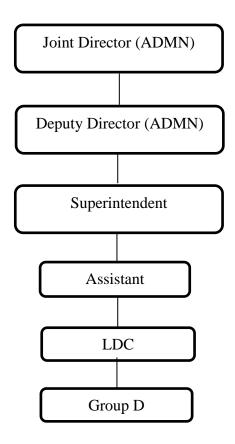
⁸⁰ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

8.	Promotion Officer (ID)	8	20	4	16
9.	Promotion Officer (HTH)	8	10	4	6
10.	Promotion Officer (M)	8	9	3	6
11.	Extension Officer (ID)	6	28	10	18
12.	Extension Officer (HTH)	6	18	0	18
13.	Marketing Inspector (C)	6	10	3	7
14.	Assistant Marketing Inspector	4	14	7	7
15.	Market Checker	2	40	16	24

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

As shown in above table 16, there are 179 sanctioned posts created under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries out of which 110 posts are filled and 69 posts are lying vacant. The Director, Additional Director and Joint Director posts are filled while the Deputy Director also District Commerce and Industries Officer have 12 posts, 10 vacant and 2 are filled. The Assistant Director has 3 posts which are all filled and the Assistant District Commerce and Industries Officer has 8 posts which are also all filled. The Assistant Director in Handloom, Textiles and Handicrafts is filled with two posts and the Assistant Director in Commerce is also filled with two posts. The Promotion Officer in Industries, Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts and Commerce have 39 total sanctioned posts, out of which 39 sanctioned posts have 28 vacant posts and 11 filled posts. There are 46 sanctioned posts in Extension Officers i.e., Industries and Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts, 36 vacant posts and 10 filled posts in which none are filled in Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts posts. In the Commerce Wing, the Marketing Inspector has 10 sanctioned posts, 7 vacant posts and 3 filled posts. Also as shown in the above table, in the Commerce Wing the Assistant Marketing Inspector has 14 sanctioned posts, 24 vacant posts and 16 filled posts. Apart from this, there are also several contractual or temporary employees engaged under the Government of Mizoram posted in districts and several blocks.⁸¹

Chart 4 Organisational Chart under Joint Director (ADMN)



Source: Interviewed from Assistant, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 19.10.2024

The chart shows the organisational chart of the Joint Director (ADMN) under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries Department. The Joint Director (ADMN) post is held and joined by the Mizoram Civil Service, while the Mizoram Secretariat Service joins the Deputy Director post. The Superintendent post is given and joined by the Mizoram Secretariat Service, and the Assistant post is

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⁸¹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

given and joined by the Mizoram Ministerial Service and from the DP&AR Department. 82

Table 17 Staff Strength of the Joint Director (ADMN)

SL	Name of Post	Level	No. of	Vacant	Filled
No			Sanction Post		
1.	Joint Director (ADMN)	12	1	0	1
2.	Deputy Director	11	1	0	1
3,	Superintendent	10	2	0	2
4.	Assistant	7	20	10	10
5.	LDC	4	30	17	13
6.	Group D	1	95	28	67

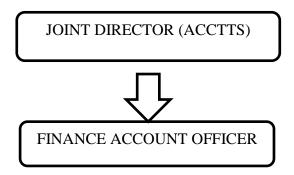
Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as on 20.10.2024

Table 17 shows the staff strength of the Joint Director (Administration), the Joint Director (Administration) has 1 sanctioned post which is filled. The Deputy Director has 1 sanctioned post which is also filled. There are 2 sanctioned posts under the Superintendent which are also filled and have no vacant posts. The Assistant post has 20 sanctioned posts out of which 10 are vacant posts and 10 are filled. The LDC post has 30 sanctioned posts out of which 17 are vacant posts and 13 are filled. Under the Group D posts, there are 95 sanctioned posts out of which 28 are vacant posts and 67 are filled posts. 83

83 Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

⁸² Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Chart 5 Organisational Chart of Joint Directors (ACCTTS)



Source: Interviewed from Assistant, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 19.10.2024

The chart shows the organisational chart of the Joint Director (Accounts). The Joint Director (Accounts) post is joined by the Mizoram Finance and Account Service, also the Finance Account Officer post is joined by the Mizoram Finance Account Officer. ⁸⁴

Table 18 Post Strength of Joint Director (ACCTTS)

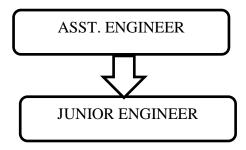
SL	Name of Post	Level	No. of Sanction	Vacant	Filled
No			Post		
1.	Joint Director	12	1	0	1
	(Accounts)				
2.	FAO	10	1	1	0

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

 $^{^{84}}$ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Table 18 shows the post-strength of the Joint Director (Accounts) and the Finance Account Officer. As shown in the above table, one sanctioned post is currently filled, and the Finance Account Officer post has one sanctioned post that is vacant. There is no filled post under the Finance Account Officer and no vacant post in the Joint Director (Accounts).

Chart 6 Organisational Chart of Engineer under the Department



Source: Interviewed from Assistant, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 19.10.2024

The chart shows the organisation chart of Engineer under the Department. The Assistant Engineer post is a direct post of the Commerce and Industries Department while the Junior Engineer post has three direct posts from Commerce and Industries and 3 posts is joined and reserved for the Public Work Department. 85

Table 19 Staff Strength of Engineer under the Department

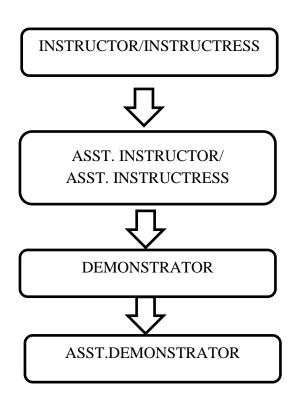
SL	Name of Post	Level	No. of Sanction	Vacant	Filled
No			Post		
1.	Asst. Engineer	10	1	0	1
2.	Junior Engineer	7	6	3	3

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

⁸⁵ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Table 19 shows the strength of the department's engineering staff. The Assistant Engineer has 1 sanctioned post that is filled and has no vacant post. The Junior Engineer has 6 sanctioned posts, 3 of which are direct posts of Commerce and Industries and 3 from the Public Works Department. Currently, there are 3 filled posts and 3 vacant posts in the Engineer section. ⁸⁶

Chart 7 Organisational Chart of Instructors section under the Department



Source: Interviewed from Assistant, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 19.10.2024

The chart shows the organisational chart of the instructor section under the Department. The Instructor/Instructor position is the highest post in this section. As shown in the above table, the Assistant Demonstrator is in the lowest position but it can climb up to the highest post through promotion. ⁸⁷

⁸⁶ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

⁸⁷ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Table 20 Staff Strength of Instructor under the Department

SL No	Name of Post	Level	No. of Sanction Post	Vacant	Filled
1.	Instructor/Instructress	6	9	6	3
2.	Asst. Instructor/Instructress	5	14	7	7
3.	Demonstrator	4	28	14	14
4.	Asst. Demonstrator	1 A	36	23	13

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

Table 20 shows the staff strength of the Instructors under the Department, the Instructor has 9 sanctioned posts out of which 6 are vacant and 3 are filled. Under the Assistant Instructor post, there are 14 sanctioned posts out of which 7 are vacant and 7 are filled. The Demonstrator has 28 sanctioned posts out of which 14 are vacant and 14 are filled. The Assistant Demonstrator post has 36 sanctioned posts out of which 23 are vacant posts and 13 are filled.⁸⁸

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 $^{^{88}}$ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Table 21 Level 7 to 1 Staff Strength under the Department

SL No	Name of Post	Level	No. of Sanction Post	Vacant	Filled
1.	Stenographer – II	7	2	1	1
2.	Stenographer – III	6	7	6	1
3.	Data Entry Operator	5	1	0	1
4.	Electrician	4	1	1	0
5.	Despatch Rider	2	2	1	1
6.	Driver	2	20	5	15
7.	Handyman	1	1	0	0

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries,

Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

Table 21 shows the staff strength of the Department, as shown in the above table the Stenographer – II Grade has 2 sanctioned posts out of which one is vacant and 1 is filled. The Stenographer – III Grade has 7 sanctioned posts, in this post there are 6 vacant posts and 1 is filled. Under the Data Entry Operator, there is 1 sanctioned post that is filled. The Electrician post has 1 sanctioned post which is vacant. There are 2 sanctioned posts under the Dispatch Rider, one is filled and one is vacant. The Driver post has 20 out of which 5 are vacant and 15 are filled. The Handyman post has 1 sanctioned post which is vacant.

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⁸⁹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Table 22 Overall Staff Strength in Grade

SL	Grade	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
No		Post		
1.	Grade A	26	17	9
2.	Grade B	140	61	79
3.	Grade C	123	62	61
4.	Grade D	71	39	32

Source: https://finance.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments as on 24.10.2024

The above table 22 shows the overall staff strength of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Grade. As shown in the table, Grade A has the lowest number of posts among all the Grade in all the posts, there are 26 sanctioned posts, 17 filled posts and 9 vacant posts. The Grade B posts have the greatest number of posts among the sanctioned posts and vacant posts which is 140 posts in sanctioned posts and 79 vacant posts. In Grade C post, there are 123 posts and 61 vacant posts. Grade C posts have the greatest number of posts which is 62 posts. In Grade D, there are 71 sanctioned posts, 39 filled posts and 32 vacant posts.

Mode of Recruitment and Promotion

Here is the mode of recruitment and promotion under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries:

Table 23 Mode of Recruitment of the Directorate of Commerce & Industries

SL No	Name of Post	Mode of Recruitment and Promotion
1.	Director	Cadre Post of the IAS.
2.	a) Assistant Director (ID) b) Asst. District Commerce & Industries Officer	100% by promotion from the Promotion Officer (Industrial Development).
3.	Promotion Officer (ID)	80% by Extension Officer (ID) promotion and 20% by direct recruitment.
4.	Extension Officer (ID)	100% by direct recruitment.
5.	Electrician	100% direct recruitment.
6.	Assistant Director (Handloom, Textile & Handicraft)	100% by promotion from the Promotion Officer (HTH).
7.	Promotion Officer (HTH)	80% by promotion from Extension Officer (HTH) and 20% by direct recruitment.
8.	Extension Officer (HTH)	100% by direct recruitment.
9.	Assistant Director (Commerce)	100% by promotion from Promotion Officer (Marketing).
10.	Promotion Officer (Marketing)	50% by promotion from Marketing Inspector and 50% by direct recruitment.
11.	Marketing Inspector	50% by promotion from Assistant Marketing Inspector, 50% by direct recruitment.
12.	Assistant Marketing Inspector	50% by promotion from Market Checker, 50% by direct recruitment.
13.	Market Checker	10% by promotion from Group D, 90% by direct recruitment.
14.	Instructor/Instructress	100% by promotion from Assistant Instructor/Instructress.
15.	Assistant Instructor/Assistant Instructress	80% by promotion from Demonstrator; 20% by direct recruitment.
16.	Demonstrator	50% by promotion from Assistant Demonstrator; 50% by direct recruitment.
17.	Assistant Demonstrator	100% by direct recruitment.

Source: Computed from Loose Documents, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 20.10.2024

The above table 23 shows the mode of recruitment of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The Director is the cadre post of the IAS and the Additional Director, Joint Director and Deputy Director are promoted from Extension Officer posts. Not from the table shown, the other posts which are above level 6 posts are conducted by the Mizoram Public Service Commission while the Department conducts the level 5 and lower posts. ⁹⁰

Training of the Department

The Administrative Training Institute usually undertakes employee training. As notified by the Department Director, the department is conducting training at each level as per week required by the Department authority. Before COVID-19 took place, the Department used to hold training in skill development but as the trainer was in pension and since a new trainer has not been posted, training in skill development did not continue and stopped for a while. The Department is planning to continue such training in skill development and industry training under MSMEs. 91

Role and Responsibilities of Different Posts

The roles and responsibilities differ depending on their post under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The following are the roles and responsibilities of different rank and posts:

1. Secretary

The Secretary is the administrative head of the Ministry or Department. The Secretary is the principal adviser of the Minister on all matters of policy and administration within his Ministry / Department, and his responsibility is complete and undivided. 92

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⁹⁰ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

⁹¹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

⁹² https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

2. Additional Secretary

The Additional Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of his functions and supervises the work of such Bureaux / Divisions as may be assigned to him by the Secretary. 93

3. Joint Secretary

The Joint Secretary is entrusted with the maximum measure of independent functioning and responsibility in respect of all business falling within his Bureau subject to the general responsibility of the Secretary for the administration of the Bureau as a whole. ⁹⁴

4. Under Secretary

An Under Secretary is in charge of the Branch consisting of one or more sections / Desk and respects there to exercise control both regarding the dispatch of business and maintenance of discipline. Work comes to him from the sections under his charge. As a Branch Officer, he disposes of as many cases as possible at his level but he takes the orders of Deputy Secretary or higher officers on important cases. ⁹⁵

5. Director

The director is an officer who acts on behalf of the Secretary. He holds charge of a Secretariat Division and is responsible for the disposal of Government business dealt with within the Division under his charge. He should ordinarily be able to dispose of the majority of cases coming up to him on his own. He should use his discretion in taking orders from the Joint 2 Secretary/Secretary on more important cases, either orally or by submission of papers. ⁹⁶

6. Additional Directors

An Additional director is in charge of the Branch in a Ministry consisting of two or more Sections and in respect there to exercises control both regarding the dispatch of business and maintenance of discipline. Work comes to him from the sections under his charge. As a Branch Officer, he disposes of as many cases as

94 https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

⁹³ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

⁹⁶ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

possible at his level but he takes the orders of the Deputy Secretary or higher officers on important cases. ⁹⁷

7. Joint Directors and Equivalent Officers

(a) General Duties – (i) Distribution of work among the staff as evenly as possible; (ii) Training, helping and advising the staff; (iii) Management and coordination of the work; (iv) Maintenance of order and discipline in the section; (v) Maintenance of a list of residential addresses of the Staff.⁹⁸

8. Assistant Officer/Senior Secretariat Assistant

The Assistant Officer works under the orders and supervision of the Section Officer and is responsible for the work entrusted to him. Where the line of action on a case is clear or the Branch Officer or higher officers have given clear instructions, he should put up a draft without much noting. In other cases, he will put up a note keeping in view the following points: (i) to see whether all facts open to check have been correctly stated; (ii) to point out any mistakes or incorrect statements of the facts; (iii) to draw attention, where necessary, to precedents or Rules and Regulations on the subject; (iv) to put up the Guard file, if necessary, and supply other relevant facts and figures; (v) to bring out the question under consideration and suggest a course of action wherever possible. ⁹⁹

9. Stenographer

The Stenographer keep the officer free from the routine nature of work by mailing correspondence, filing papers, making appointments, arranging meetings and collecting information to give the officer more time to devote him/herself to the work in which he/she has specialised. The Personal Assistant will maintain the confidentiality and secrecy of confidential and secret papers entrusted to him/her. He/she exercises his/her skill in human relations and is cordial with the persons who come in contact with his/her boss. Some of the more specific functions are enumerated below: - (i) Taking dictation in shorthand and its transcription in the best

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⁹⁷ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

⁹⁸ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

⁹⁹ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

manner possible; (ii) Fixing up on appointments and if necessary cancelling them; (iii) Screening the telephone calls and the visitors tactfully; (iv) Keeping an accurate list of engagements, meetings etc. and reminding the officer sufficiently in advance to keep them up; (v) Maintaining, in proper order, the papers required to be retained by the Officer; (vi) Keeping a note of the movement of files, seen by his officer and other officers, if necessary; (vii) Destroying by burning the stenographic record of the confidential and secret letters after they have been typed and issued; (viii) Carrying out the corrections to the officer's reference books and making fair copies of draft demi-official letters to be signed by the officer; (ix) Generally assisting him in such a manner as he may direct and at the same time, he must avoid the temptation of abrogating to himself the authority of his boss. 100

9. Clerk Division

Office clerks are ordinarily entrusted with work of a routine nature, for example – registration of Dak, maintenance of Section Diary, File Register, File Movement Register, Indexing and Recording, typing, comparing, dispatch, preparation of arrears and other statements, supervision of correction of reference books and submission of routine and simple drafts etc. 101

10. Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS)/Equivalent staff

The following are the duties of the MTS (i) Physical Maintenance of records of the Section. (ii) General cleanliness & upkeep of the Sectional Unit. (iii) Carrying of files & other papers within the building. (iv) Photocopying, sending of FAX etc. (v) Other non-clerical work in the Sectional Unit. (vi) Assisting in routine office work like a diary, dispatch etc., including on computer, delivering of dak (outside the building) etc. 102

¹⁰⁰ https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024 https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry accessed on 24.10.2024

Table 24 Responsible of Officers in Different Services (Industry Wing)

SL No	Services	Responsible Person (Designation)	
1.	Skill Development and entrepreneurship building	Joint Director (HTH)	
2.	Promotion and Investment Market	Joint Director (ID) & Joint Director (HTH)	
3.	Development of Bamboo	General Manager, Bamboo Development Agency	
4.	Support to Mizoram KVI Board	Chief Executive Officer, KVIB	
5.	Development of food processing industries	Joint Director (Food)	
6.	Administration of public sector enterprises	Joint Director (PSU)	
7.	Implementation of SEDP	Joint Director (ID)	
8.	Development of Industrial Infrastructures	Joint Director (Infrastructure)	
9.	Allotment and maintenance of land in Industrial Estates	Joint Director (Infrastructure)	
10.	Ease of Doing Business (EOBD)	Joint Director (ID)	
11.	Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	Joint Director (MSME)	
12.	Development of Textiles, Handloom & Handicrafts	Joint Director (HTH)	

Source: Citizen's Charter Documents of Directorate of Commerce & Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 24.10.2024

Table 24 shows the services of different sections under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries (Industry Wing). Each section has responsibilities that the Joint Director undertakes. Each Joint Director is responsible for the work and functioning of the services. ¹⁰³

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Table 25 Responsible of Officers in Different Services (Commerce Wing)

SL No	Services	Responsible Officers
1.	Issue of permits for the movement of agricultural produce through the inter-state border.	 Promotion Officer (Marketing Directorate) Marketing Inspector i/c Checkgates, Kolasib District Promotion Officer (Marketing Lunglei) Promotion Officer (Marketing Champhai)
2.	Allotment of seats and stalls at various markets.	 Additional Director (C) C&I Department for Aizawl District. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Champhai. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Lunglei) Marketing Inspector i/c DMO, Kolasib.
3.	Auctioning of Market Fee Collection	 Assistant Director, C&I for Aizawl, Saitual and Serchhip Districts. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Champhai and Khawzawl Districts. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Lunglei and Hnahthial District.
4.	Selection of contractors for disposal of garbage	 Additional Director, C&I for Aizawl, Kolasib and Serchhip Districts. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Champhai. Promotion Officer (Marketing at DMO, Lunglei.

Source: Citizen's Charter Documents of Directorate of Commerce & Industries, Govt. of Mizoram as of 24.10.2024

Table 25 shows the services of the Commerce Wing under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. In each service, there are responsibilities which have to be undertaken by different Officers. Each officers take responsibility for the work and functioning of the services. ¹⁰⁴

Working of the Department (Industry Wing)

The departments have been working on different sections and services for the development of Industry in the State. It organised training, promoted marketing, developed bamboo-based industries, supported local businesses, developed handloom and handicrafts industries and many other small-scale industries. Some of the service standards are shown below:

Table 26 Working of Industries in Different Services

Sl. No	Services	Success Indicator	Service Description
1.	Skill development and entrepreneurship building	Training of local artisans	To train weavers, tailors and crafts persons for skill development
2.	Promotion of investment and market	Attraction of investment from outside the State and participation in various levels of exhibition to promote market for MSME Sectors.	To attend IITF and various levels of exhibitions in and outside the State.
3.	Development of bamboo	Establishment of bamboo units, skill -development and market promotion.	Setting up of new bamboo units, Training of local artisans and entrepreneurs
4.	Support to Mizoram KVI Board	Support KVIB	Provide administrative costs to KVIB
5.	Development of food processing industries	Establishment of new food processing unit and expansion of existing units.	Development of food processing industries by providing plot of land, incentives, motivation, technical support, handholding support.
6.	Administration of public sector enterprises	Support PSUs, KVIB and BDA	Provide administrative support to PSUs, KVIB and BD

¹⁰⁴ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

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7.	Implementation of SEDP	To cover selected families.	Coverage as per Model Scheme.
8.	Development of industrial infrastructure	Construction of department buildings, maintenance of department land and existing buildings.	Maintained department land and buildings. Constructed new buildings
9.	Allotment and maintenance of land in Industrial Estates	Issuing and Receiving of Application for plot allotment in Industrial Estates	Application scrutiny and allotment through Industrial Area Management Committee and maintenance of estates
10.	Ease of Doing Business (EOBD)	Nodal Department for Implementation of EODB	Carry out Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) in collaboration with stakeholder departments.
11.	Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	Registration of MSMEs, technical support and market promotion.	Filling of Udyam Registration, processing of incentive claims and participation of entrepreneurs in exhibitions.
12.	Development of Textiles, Handloom & Handicrafts	Development of skill, market promotion, technology upgradation.	Training of local weavers, arrangement of various level of exhibitions and distribution of looms, etc Handloom & Handicrafts Wing, Directorate of Commerce &

Source: https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 18.10.2024

The above table 26 shows the different services under the industry's wing. Skill development and entrepreneurship have been organised by the department, it trained the local artisans like weavers, tailors and craft persons undertaken by the Handloom and Handicraft Wing. The department also promotes investment and markets outside the states and participates in various levels of exhibition undertaken by the Planning section. The development of Bambo is established for bamboo units, skill development and market promotion which is undertaken by the Bamboo

Development Agency. The departments also support the Mizoram KVI Board undertaken by the Planning Section. Food processing industries are established for processing units and expansion of existing units is also undertaken by the Planning Section. ¹⁰⁵

Administration of public sector enterprises is also undertaken by the Planning Section. Implementation of SEDP undertaken by the SEDP cell, Planning Section. Development of industrial infrastructure constructed department buildings, maintenance of department land and existing buildings is undertaken by the Infrastructure Section. Allotment of maintenance of land in Industrial Estates is undertaken by the Infrastructure Section. Ease of Business and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise is undertaken by the Policy Section. Development of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts is the development of skill, market promotion, and technology upgradation which is undertaken by the Handloom and Handicrafts Wing. ¹⁰⁶

Activities and Sections of the Industry Wing

1. Planning Section

The Planning Section prepared and formulated various proposals for the promotion of industrial activities and the establishment of infrastructure in the State. The Planning Section is guided by the scheming officer who also holds the functional manager. This section is also supported by the Assistant Director and Industrial Promotion Officer and some other planning staff like assistant, upper divisional clerk, lower divisional clerk, computer operator and fourth grade. ¹⁰⁷

2. Handloom Section

a) Issuance of Weaver Credit Card

During 2009-2010, the Ministry conducted the 3rd All India Handloom Census through NCEAR. The survey left out many weavers

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¹⁰⁵ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 18.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 18.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-planning-section accessed on 17.10.2024

the state government identified 1000 such weavers and issued Weavers' Photo IDs. The status of Mizoram state may be as follows:

- A. Total No. of weavers in the state as per 3rd All India Handloom census.
- B. Weavers Photo ID received from Govt. of India.
- C. Weavers Photo ID returned to Govt. of India. 108

b) Implementation of RSBY

All families in rural areas were covered under the Health Care scheme which includes weavers in the area. Such being the case, the state government surveyed and identified weavers to be covered under RSBY in urban areas. The survey was completed in June 2016 and identified 857 families to cover under the scheme. Out of these 190 families were enrolled and already issued smart cards to these families.¹⁰⁹

c) BLCs under NHDP

As many as seven Block Level Handloom clusters are being implemented in Mizoram state. The first two batches of weaving training were completed successfully in all clusters. The training on dyeing and designing was conducted by WSC. The project carried various components having varied physical targets. For instance, 30 nos of work sheds are sanctioned against 100 trained weavers. It is difficult for the state to shortlist recipients of the particular work shed from trained weavers having equal interest, skills, enthusiasm and opportunity. It is expected that a loud hue and cry among the trainees in case the scheme is implemented as per sanctions. Hence, the ministry may be requested to provide additional funds for all trainees for post incentives like new loom frame, accessories set, work shed and solar lighting or allow the state government to rationalise these components in line with the number of trainees sanctioned. 110

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¹⁰⁸ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

d) Implementation of Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

ISDS is being implemented in Mizoram having a total target of 1130 weavers. The implementation of the scheme is in progress covering 439 who completed the training. As many as 210 weavers are being trained and expected to be completed during this calendar year. Several amounts from the central and the state governments respectively were received being first instalments. The funds already released by both central and state governments were fully utilized. Even then, the state continued to take up the scheme conducting training for 210 weavers in anticipation of the early release of the next instalment. There is no fund left to meet the ongoing training programmes due to the non-receipt of the second instalment. The main reason for the late release of the next instalment appears to be the problem with uploading weavers' bio data on MIS. The state faced a critical problem in uploading MIS which mandatorily insists Aadhaar card number.

The state government welcome the exemption on using Biometric Machines for Mizoram. However, it is expected that further consideration may be granted to Mizoram state for using EPIC instead of an Aadhaar card. Based on the replies submitted in line with the checklist, the ministry may be requested to release the next instalment to clear the committed expenditures and liabilities so that the scheme may be implemented without stopgap and fruitfully.¹¹¹

e) Cluster Development Project under NERTPS

Cluster Development Project under NERTPS is being implemented throughout the state. The state government directly implemented 11 clusters and the rest of the 6 remaining clusters are implemented by Autonomous District Councils. The first instalment was fully utilized and the second instalment is being utilized.¹¹²

f) CFC established during the 11th Plan

One CFC was established at Thenzawl, the concerted and prone weaving centre. The building constructed by IA, the ZOHANDCO Ltd is still in good

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

¹¹¹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

condition. Recent photographs of the building were also sent to the ministry through WSC, Mizoram. 113

e) Apparel & Garment Making Centre

The Apparel & Garment Making centre was already handed over to the PIA. The state floated RFQ three times out of which the previous two attempts were in vain without fruit. The state received one successful bidder each for skilling and manufacturing units. Users for the two units will be finalized within a short period for early operation of the centre. The PIA will float fresh RFQ for the remaining manufacturing unit at the earliest. The NEC already sanctioned a fund for Power and water supply for which an early release of the fund is expected. Moreover, as the monsoon period is closing proposal of funds for meeting expenditures towards connectivity will be submitted to NEC. 114

3. Registration Section

In the Registration Section, all the units of industries which are registered under the department are recorded during the year. The investments made during the year are recorded and maintained under this section. Under the registered units, much employment is generated that helps in the development and economic growth. 115

4. Infrastructure Section

The Infrastructure Section is concerned about the utilization of departmental land of the industries department which is the Industrial Estate located at Zuangtui, Industrial Growth Centre (IGC) Luangmual, Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) at Lengte, Bamboo Technology Park (BTP) Sairang, DIC Complex at Kolasib, Industrial Estate located at Bairabi, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Pukpui Lunglei, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Zote Champhai. Some of the land is not yet developed and demarcated. 116

¹¹³ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024

https://industriesmizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-handloom-section accessed on 17.10.2024 https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/Achievement-registration accessed on 17.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/achievement-of-infrastructure-section accessed on 17.10.2024

Boards and Agencies undertaken by the Industry Wing

The Department of Industries undertakes several boards and agencies. They are as follows:

1. ZIDCO

Zoram Industrial Development Corporation Limited was set up in 1978 under the Companies Act, 1956. It is owned jointly by the Government of Mizoram and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The percentage of share capital contribution by the Government of Mizoram is around 73 percent. 117

Objectives

- 1. To assist, finance, protect and promote the interests of Industries in Mizoram
- 2. To promote and operate schemes in collaboration with the Government.
- 3. To undertake procurement and distribution of raw materials and establish export and marketing.

2. **ZOHANCO**

Zoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited was established in the year 1988 to promote the development of Handloom and Handicrafts to earn revenue for the State and to provide avenues of largescale employment for youths, particularly those residing in rural areas. 118

Objectives

1. To develop, aid, advise, assist, finance, protect and promote interest in handloom and handicrafts units in the State.

 117 https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024 118 https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

2. To enter into contracts with, and take up indents for the Government of India and State Governments.¹¹⁹

3. MIFPA

Constituted on 19th December 1989 as Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Ltd. (MIFCO), it was changed to Mizoram Food Processing Agency (MIFPA) on 1st April 2023.

Objectives

- 1. To engage in the processing and preservation of all food materials of animal, and agricultural origin.
- 2. To deal in processed food, plant/machinery, implements, accessories and pre-requisites of food processing.
- 3. To render necessary assistance for processing and preservation of agricultural produce, forest produce and produce of animal origin to increase the quantity of availability. 120

4. KVIB

Mizoram KVI Board was established in March 1986 by an Act of Assembly i.e. the Mizoram Khadi & Village Industries Act, 1982. The Board is a statutory body and promotional body, but having the power to take up trading and business activities for the benefit of its registered Village Industries units, to promote Village Industries.

Objectives

- 1. To start, encourage, assist and carry on Mizoram Khadi & Village Industries and to carry on trade or business in such industries.
- 2. To give loans and other forms of monetary help to individuals, registered co-operative societies and registered institutions.

¹¹⁹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

3. To train people to equip them with the necessary knowledge for starting or carrying on Khadi and Village Industries. 121

5. **BDA**

Bamboo Development Agency was established on 9th January 2002 as a Society under the Government of Mizoram, Industries Department.

Objectives

To encourage, start, organize, carry on assist, lease, develop and regulate resources, plantation, utilization, research and development of bamboo and perform such functions as the Government may prescribe from time to time ¹²²

Commerce Wing

Here are the origin and historical background and working of the Department of Commerce.

Origin and Historical Background of the Directorate of Commerce and **Industries**

Trade & Commerce Department was established in the year 1987. Though young and small it is one of the most important departments under the Government of Mizoram. Since its inception, the department has taken the initiative of promoting and regulating trade in the State. Promotion and regulation of local trade, and promotion of inter-state and border trade are the chief responsibilities of this department. The main goal of the Department is to develop and to ensure security to the people by promoting trade & commerce throughout the State. 123

Under the Peace Accord of 1986, the Trade & Commerce Department is bestowed with the obligation of promoting border trade and inter-state trade with the neighbouring Countries and States. The Department is fully committed to implementing border trade and transforming Mizoram into a major player in India's

¹²¹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/citizen-s-charter accessed on 16.10.2024

123 The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries accessed on 15.10.2024

Look East Policy. The responsibility of constructing markets, market sheds and roadside markets for quick disposal of agriculture and allied products in different locations of the State is in the hands of the Trade & Commerce Department. 124

Vision

Ensuring prosperity and progress of the state through promotion, regulation and development of trade and commerce.

Mission

- 1. Regulation of Trade.
- 2. Construction of markets for selling agricultural and allied products.
- 3. Generation of more employment opportunities through marketing business.
- 4. Construction of Border trade centres and Border Trade Townships.
- 5. Promotion of International, Inter-State and Local Trade¹²⁵.

Main services offered

Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) provides important services to the people of Mizoram for the movement of agricultural and allied products, allotment of market seats and selection of contractors for garbage disposal.126

Working undertaken by the Commerce Wing

The Department of Commerce continuously strives to undertake various activities and responsibilities that benefit the people.

- 1) Promotion and Regulation of Trade & Commerce subject to the provision of entry 33 of the list in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.
- 2) Trading by Non-Tribal (Regulation) Act, 1974 and Rules there under.

 ¹²⁴ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of Commerce and Industries accessed on 15.10.2024
 https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 18.10.2024

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 18.10.2024

- 3) Border Trades.
- 4) Regulated Markets and Market Yards.
- 5) Village Market.
- 6) Inter State-Trade
- 7) Collection of toll taxes on roads/bridges connecting India and foreign countries.
- 8) The Competition Act, 2002.
- 9) Export strategy of the State.
- 10) Price regulation of meat, vegetables and cereals. 127

Services provided by the Department

The Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) provides important services to the people of Mizoram for carrying in and out of agricultural and allied products allotment of seats and garbage disposal.

Table 27 Services Provided by the Department

SI No	Services delivered by the department/ Office to citizens or other departments/ Organisations including non-governmental Organisations	Stipulated time limit for delivery of service
1.	Issue of permits for movement of agricultural produce through inter-state border	Permit is issued at all working days for 3 months validity
2.	Allotment of seats and stalls at various markets	Market seats/stall are generally allotted for 4 years subject to availability of vacant seats and stalls
3.	Auctioning of Market Fee Collection	Auction is held twice annually for a period of 6 months in the month of March and September
4.	Disposal of Garbage	One term lasts for a period of 12 months and before the end of 12 months, fresh Tender Notice will be publicized for the subsequent term.

Source: https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 18.10.2024

¹²⁷ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 18.10.2024

The Commerce and Industries Department (Commerce Wing) provides services to the citizens or organisations including non-governmental organisations. In these services, they issue permits for agriculture through inter-state borders and allot various seats and stalls at the marketplaces. They auction market fees and also dispose of garbage to organisations or non-organisations. The services they provide have a stipulated time limit for the delivery of services and the time limit is different depending on their services. 128

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Projects:

The Department has directly taken up the responsibility of implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Projects such as:

- 1. Market Research Information Network (MRIN) Scheme also called the **AGMARKNET** Scheme of the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture.
- 2. This Department has also been Notified as the Nodal Department for the Competition Commission Act, 2002.
- 3. Direct Selling/Marketing.
- 4. Agriculture Export Policy.

Department's contribution to the economy (Role of the Sector)

There are currently more than 220 Markets across the State which are directly or indirectly managed by the Department. These Markets are of great significance as they provide a livelihood to thousands of families and a source of revenue to the Government of Mizoram by giving priority to improving the Marketing of Produce. The Department contributes to the State Economy from Agricultural Revenue Collections by way of Permit fees for the movement of Agricultural produce and market fees and stall rent collected from various markets. 129

https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/citizencharter accessed on 24.11.2023
 Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

Activities of the Department in recent years

During the current fiscal year, the Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) collected revenue from Checkgate fees, Stall rent, and Market fees, and the total revenue collected during the period from April 2019 to November 2019 is about a lakh which is more than is expected at the end of the fiscal year.

During the 2018-2019 Financial Year, the Government allocated a huge sum of money for the construction of Market Yards in Cities and Towns under NEDP. Out of this allocated amount, some is earmarked for the construction of the Aizawl City Centre Annexe and the other is for the continuation of other Markets at Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Kanhmun, Saitual, Thenzawl, Serchhip and Sihphir. During 2019-2020 some of the remaining money is allocated for the Construction of the Aizawl City Centre Main Building at New Market under the Smart City Project. 130

Development of Border Trade

Development of Border Trade is one of the activities of the Department. The Department has taken steps in constructing infrastructures along international borders for the development of Border Trade activities with neighbouring countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Under NABARD RIDF – XXIII fund huge money, the Agriculture Marketing and Training Infrastructure at Lunglei has been constructed. This building will provide market and training infrastructure for farmers and vegetable sellers within Lunglei Town and its surrounding areas.¹³¹

Agriculture Marketing

The primary activity of the Department is the improvement of marketing aspects of agricultural products by providing physical market infrastructure to protect the general interest of the farmers. The Commerce Department manages some markets directly or indirectly within the State.

¹³⁰ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

¹³¹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

- -Construction of Market and providing market seats to the sellers for selling agricultural and allied produce.
- -Provision of employment to a certain number of people particularly to women and weaker sections of the society.
- -Construction of roadside markets for quick disposal of agricultural products.
- -Construction of garbage bins for dumping of market wastes
- -Construction of go-down for preservation of perishable commodities
- -Issue of permits for movement of agricultural and allied products to/from the State (inter-State trade)
- -Protection of the Citizens from unscrupulous traders and illegal trade practices in the department manages markets. ¹³²

Border Trade

The Border Trade undertaken by the Commerce Department is as follows:

1. Border Trade/ASIDE/(EDF-NER)

To improve the economic condition of the State through the promotion of trade and commercial activities, the function of the development of border trade with the neighbouring countries is entrusted to the Commerce Department.

2. Border Trade with Myanmar

For the improvement of trade and development of closer ties/bonds with Myanmar, the Border Trade Centre at Vaphai, Farkawn and Sangau has been started for site preparation/side development, brick wall fencing of the trade centre, godown and quarters. The funding of Infrastructure Development has been met through the ASIDE Scheme which has been continued with TIES from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

¹³² https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023

Land Customs Station, Zokhawthar was inaugurated on 25th March 2015 by the then Union Minister of Commerce & Industries, DPR was submitted to the Central Government for upgradation of Zokhawthar LCS. DPR for the construction of the Bridge was already approved.

A joint meeting between India delegates and Myanmar delegates was held at the Chief Secretary's Office on issues related to Border Trade Development.

The land had already been acquired for the development of Zorinpui Land Custom Station. DPR for this LCS was already submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Bridge location site across the border river was also earmarked. 133

3. Border Trade with Bangladesh

To promote trade between India and Bangladesh from the border areas of Mizoram, the Trade Facilitation Centre was set up at Tlabung. The land has been acquired for the development Integrated Check Post at Kawrpuichhuah near Tlabung. The bridge location site was identified and the DPR for construction of the bridge costing crores with a span of 660m over River Kawrpui had already been submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Govt. of Bangladesh is requested to reactivate LCS at Thegamukh which has remained dormant since 1965. This may be reactivated on the following considerations like export of ginger, chillies, chow-chow (squash), passion fruit, anthurium etc. and the import of cement, iron and steel, garments, gas etc.

Thus, with the allocation of funds under the Assistance to States for Infrastructural Development for Exports (ASIDE) Scheme and Export Development Fund, North Eastern Region (EDF-NER) certain number of projects have been taken up by the department. But now the scheme for the development of Border Trade, ASIDE has delinked. 134

 $^{^{133}}$ https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023 134 https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023

Export Development Fund for the North-Eastern Region (EDF-NER)

a) Research & Development Training Centre (MFPRTC), Seling

This project, an estimated cost of Crores with 100% EDF funding was completed in 2017 and inaugurated on 15th May 2017. The Centre named Mizoram Food Processing, Research and Training Centre (MFPRTC) has been utilized for the training of food processing and entrepreneurship development.

b) Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC), Lawngtlai

The construction work for site development and Building Block 'A' has been completed from the fund received as the first instalment amounting to a huge amount. This TFC will be an important infrastructure when LCS Zorinpui is in full-fledged functioning. ¹³⁵

c) Food Testing Laboratory (FTL), Zemabawk

With the utilization of a huge amount of funding, a Laboratory was set up at AYUSH Building, Zemabawk. This laboratory shall be one of the most precious assets for ensuring that food consumption is safe for the people of the state. This is one of the urgent needs of assets to conduct testing and certification of vegetables coming from outside the state since most of these vegetables are suspected to carry residues of pesticides, insecticides and other chemical compounds which may be unsafe for human consumption. Therefore, any suspicious edible items even coming from the Myanmar side shall be tested in this laboratory to certify the safety of human consumption inside the State. Laboratory equipment had already been procured and kept in the custody of the Health & Family Welfare Department. An official commissioning of the laboratory is expected very shortly. ¹³⁶

Markets of Agriculture Produce

Presently, the Commerce Department looks after and manages 220 market buildings directly or indirectly within Mizoram. Most of the market buildings need

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¹³⁵ https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023

¹³⁶ https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023

major repairs for which funds are required. Unless these repairs are undertaken immediately disaster in the form of collapse can occur in the market buildings anytime as the buildings are still occupied by sellers and market users.

Revenue Generation

The Trade & Commerce is a revenue-earning Department but it cannot make big headway towards this goal as it has to manage itself within a small budget. Had the Department been given provisions for the construction of big markets, more revenue could have been earned by the Department. The Department earns revenue from the following sources Market fees, Stall rents, permit fees, and Gate pass. 137

Scheme-wise Description

(1) **Agricultural Marketing**

The Mizoram State Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Bill, 2019 is under process. Agri. Markets and its infrastructure are of great importance as they provide livelihood to thousands of families. The Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) of the State Government have substantially contributed to the state exchequer. The revenue generated from various sources during the current year April 2019 to November 2019 is expected at the end of the fiscal year.

Therefore, the Department has proposed to create new posts to strengthen and uplift mass rural farmers in which a provision is proposed in the context of SDGs inside Vision 2030.¹³⁸

(2) Administration

The Department has already made provisions to incorporate for development of its existing District Offices at Lunglei, Champhai and Kolasib and also to make a District Marketing Officer's Office in other Districts during the coming Financial Year. A full-fledged functioning of various District Offices is necessary due to the

https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 19.10.2023
 Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

expansion of the functions of the Department as a result of the increased allocation of business, implementation of various Central Schemes by the Department and enhancement of the revenue receipt. 139

(3) Grading and Quality Control

The returns from the sale of commercial crops, among others, depend much on the standardization of the crops. To improve the standard of crops and to ensure remunerative returns, grading and quality control measures have to be adopted and to inculcate these rewarding functions, training and awareness seminars have to be conducted. Despite the huge amount required for conducting such trainings and seminars, only a small amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been proposed. ¹⁴⁰

(4) Miscellaneous

To provide fund requirements for the creation of critical infrastructures required abridging development gaps provisions have also been made during the 12th Five Year Plan. Due to an acute shortage of funds, the Commerce & Industries Department (Commerce Wing) could not take up the creation of commercial infrastructures necessary to improve commercial activities. The commercial infrastructures proposed to be taken up during the 12th Plan Period are essentially infrastructures aimed at export and economic ties with the markets in the neighbouring countries with particular emphasis on South-East Asian economies. Apart from the provision of requisite infrastructures, the Department has also proposed to provide the necessary thrust for commercial development by providing avenues to educated youths for developing their entrepreneurship and providing adequate training and exposure. 141

¹³⁹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

¹⁴⁰ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

¹⁴¹ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October 2024

Overview

This chapter deals with the organisational structure and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. Though they are under one Director some of the working of the Industries and Commerce are different, so the chapter separates the working of the Directorates of Commerce and Industries. The chapter includes the origin and historical background along with the roles of the employees, and responsibilities of the Officers and highlights the boards and agencies undertaken by the Directorates. This chapter also discusses the border trade and marketing productions since they need to be included in the commerce wing.

CHAPTER - IV

PLANS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

This chapter deals with the plans, policies, programmes and schemes of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. It includes the Mizoram Industrial Policies 1989, 2000 and 2012 of the State. The chapter includes the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), and many schemes and programmes that have been announced for the development of the State.

Mizoram Industrial Policies

Mizoram was one of Assam's backward districts before becoming a Union Territory in 1972. The Mizo Hills District in the former Assam State has a tiny Rural Industrial Unit run by a Project Officer. The Department of Industries was established in 1972 after obtaining UT status, with a Directorate led by the Director of Industries, and sericulture as one of its wings. The Sericulture was then restructured as a distinct Department in 1985. The Industries Department was given administrative authority over the creation of ZIDCO, MKVIB, ZOHANDCO, MIFCO, and ZENICS as corporate entities.

The new Government was committed to improving the economy of the state and thereby bringing about an uplifting quality of life and contentment to the people. Consequently, the government attached high priority to the development of industries in the state. ¹⁴²

Industrial Policy of Mizoram, 1989

The Mizoram State Industrial Policy was first issued on March 15, 1989, with the intention of guiding the State's industrial development plans. The Mizoram government fully acknowledged the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Indian

¹⁴² Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

government, which were announced in 1948 and thereafter, when it announced the aforementioned policy declaration.

The Mizoram 1989 Industrial Policy established a strong emphasis on reduced shifting agriculture by promoting a transition from primary to secondary sectors through the growth of rural businesses like as handicrafts, handlooms, and village and cottage industries. Sericulture, electronics, handloom and handicraft, and agro and forest-based businesses were given priority. Emphasis was placed on the balanced growth of all sectors, including small, medium, and big industries as well as cottage, village, and petty businesses. In addition to launching several state-level incentive programs to entice potential entrepreneurs, the government announced many plans for infrastructure and manpower development, as well as institutional, organizational, and marketing support, to help all these sectors grow quickly. The following are the important resolutions of the Industrial Policy of Mizoram, 1989:¹⁴³

- Setting up of viable industrial projects in large and medium sectors through state-owned corporations;
- b) Setting up of modern small-scale industries at the level of private entrepreneurs by providing all necessary promotional supports with the help of incentive schemes;
- c) Development and promotion of artisan-oriented industries like handloom and handicraft, village and tiny industries in rural areas by providing necessary supports like grant in-aid, subsidies, raw materials, shed, marketing and training facilities etc;
- d) Development of infrastructure;
- e) Manpower development;
- f) Development of electronics Industry;
- g) Strengthening of organizational set-up; and
- h) Exploration and development of mineral resources. 144

Book Agency (P) Ltd.

¹⁴³ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

¹⁴⁴ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central

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The New Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2000

There has been significant progress in the growth of small-scale industries in the state since the announcement of the first Industrial Policy in Mizoram in 1989. Progress made in the handloom and handicraft sector has also become noticeable.

Because of the liberalized economic policy since 1991 and the new Industrial Policy for the North Eastern Region the government of Mizoram considered the necessity to announce a new set of policy support to bring about further industrial development in the state. Accordingly, the government announced the "New Industrial Policy of Mizoram, 2000" in the wake of the New Millennium on December 8, 2000, to boost the industrial and economic development of the state. The Aims and Objectives of the Policy:¹⁴⁵

- a) Enrichment of industrial growth potential lying in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, and forest and establishment of proper linkage amongst the industries based on resources available in these sectors.
- b) Formation of a suitable mechanism for attracting and growth of capital formation in Mizoram by taking full advantage of the policy changes initiated by the Central Government in respect of industry, trade and commerce from time to time.
- c) Identifying and developing entrepreneurial and managerial skills by providing suitable training programmes at District, Sub-Division and Block levels and creating facilities for training of industrial labour on a sustained basis.
- d) Ensuring balanced sectoral and regional growth by promoting industries under all sectors.
- e) Promotion and modernization of the textile industry including traditional Sericulture and Handloom and Handicraft sectors by induction of improved design, quality and technology to make the textile industry a potential exportoriented sector.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid, pp 238-239

- f) Encouraging joint ventures between local entrepreneurs and industrialists from outside the State on a selective basis, encouraging self-employment, especially among technically qualified unemployed persons of the State for generating additional employment opportunities in the State.
- g) Making Mizoram a major centre for the growth of fruit and food-based industries by encouraging plantation and growth of different kinds of livestock in the State.
- h) Making a major entry in bamboo-based industries by optimum utilization of bamboo resources of Mizoram and encouraging industry based on medicinal plants.
- i) Developing Mizoram as an attractive region for tourism.
- j) Envisaging industrial development in Mizoram by encouraging private entrepreneurship and confining the role of government to that of promotional and catalytic agent for the growth of industry, trade & commerce in the State by ensuring minimization of pollution and encouraging eco-friendly units. 146

The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012

The Directorate of Commerce and Industry has announced the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 and some plans for the development of Industries and the department.

The Industrial Policy of Mizoram State was first notified on 15.3.1989 to give direction to the strategy for the Industrial development of the State. It laid stress on reducing shifting cultivation by encouraging a shift from primary to secondary sectors while protecting the Socio-Cultural and ethnic identity of the indigenous enterprise of Mizoram. The intention of the Government in that policy was not Industrial growth per se but was rather directed towards the all-round development of the people of Mizoram with a special focus on the upliftment of Indigenous people and also towards giving them gainful employment and self-employment

¹⁴⁶ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

opportunities in the industries and allied sectors. Significant growth has been experienced as a result of this policy direction during the 8th Plan period. 147

Given the National Industrial Policy which laid special emphasis on the development of Industries in the North Eastern Region, the Govt. of Mizoram had notified the new Industrial Policy 2000 for accelerated Industrial and Economic development of the State. The main objectives of the New Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2000 are to engineer rapid sustainable growth of Industry in the State. It laid stress on encouraging Industries to utilize locally available raw materials. The Government had adopted the approach for identification of thrust areas and promoting them with fiscal and other incentive packages. The broad policy of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Investment from outside the State has been adopted in Joint venture (JV) mode to safeguard the interest of the tribal population of Mizoram. Various administrative support systems and market support systems are also announced. 148

With the introduction of the New Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2000, a significant shift towards the development of local resource base Industries has been achieved during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan. The overall Industrial growth has been experienced though it is much lower than the national average.

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 was enacted by the Parliament on 2nd October 2006. This MSMED Act, 2006 has brought about a comprehensive legal framework for the policies and promotional measures for Small & Medium Enterprises. The earlier concept of Industries has been changed to Enterprises.

The Govt. of India announced the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) on 1st April 2007 which envisages a package of fiscal incentives and other concessions for the North East Region. The Govt. of India has also laid stress upon inclusive growth in its National agenda.

¹⁴⁷ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014 ¹⁴⁸ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014

The Govt. of Mizoram is mandated to give sustainable employment and introduce better utilization of land by introducing the New Land Use Programme (NLUP). The NLUP aimed at increasing Agriculture, Horticulture and livestock produce, better utilization of forest resources, and plantation and development of Micro Enterprises at the rural level. 149

Because of the large-scale change in the global Industrial scenario, National Industrial Policy and the economic development of the State, the Govt. of Mizoram feels necessary to announce a new Industrial Development Policy for the accelerated economic development of the State.

Vision

- a) Sustainable Industrial growth especially in the MSME sector in Mizoram
- b) Encourage increasing value addition in various local produces and giving better income to farmers.
- c) Conducive environment for investment.
- d) Promote direct and indirect employment opportunities.

Mission

Our mission is to accelerate industrial development in Mizoram by maximizing investment, output, growth, employment and competitiveness through the development of infrastructure, human resources, incentives and an administrative support network.

Objectives

The following are the key objectives of this policy.

a) To create infrastructure facilities, and provide incentives and marketing as well as technical support to industries.

¹⁴⁹ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014

- b) To create employment opportunities, particularly for the vulnerable section of society and people in a rural area, ensuring inclusive development.
- c) To provide skill development and training for educated youth to develop entrepreneurial skills and make them self-employed.
- d) To attract investment in the state.
- e) To reduce procedural formalities to speed up industrialization.
- f) To reduce sectoral and regional imbalance in the industrial development in the State by promoting Industries under all sectors.
- g) To create proper linkage of processing Industries with the farm produce of agriculture, horticulture, forest and livestock.

Strategies

Under this policy, the following strategies and approaches will be adopted to achieve the desired objectives:

- a) Identification of thrust areas.
- b) Creating and upgrading Industrial areas and infrastructure facilities with the participation of the Public Sector and private sector in PPP mode.
- c) Supplementing and fine-tuning to suit the local requirement of cluster development scheme available under the Govt. of India.
- d) Providing subsidy incentives to MSMEs in the State.
- e) Providing Special Capital Subsidy assistance to MSMEs in thrust sectors for first-generation entrepreneurs by supplementing schemes under NEIPP and other schemes of the Govt. of India.
- f) Promote entrepreneur development and sector-specific skill development training programmes to match the emerging skills needs of the industries.
- g) Re-engineering of Public Sector Undertakings.
- h) Evolving rehabilitation package for sick Industries
- Development of a market support system and market-level integration of products under a common branding system.
- j) Adoption of an administrative support system to reduce procedural delay
- k) Adoption of a broad framework for FDI and investment from outside the state while safeguarding the interest of bona fide people of the State.

1) Taking up evaluation of the working of various schemes and also continuously reviewing procedures to ensure simplification and procedural re-engineering. 150

Policy for Administrative Reforms

To effectively implement these policy resolutions the Government will take up the following administrative reform measures.

- a) The administrative machinery of the Industries Department would be suitably strengthened, and resources would be provided to enable it to cope with the emerging trend and play a facilitating role.
- b) Re-engineering of DICs with modern IT-enabled facilities and training to keep them updated with the country's emerging industrial environment and global industrialization trends.
- c) A Resource Centre will be set up in the Directorate of Industries which will supply all kinds of information regarding policies, schemes, technologies etc. required by the entrepreneurs. This resource centre will be equipped with modern ITenabled facilities.
- d) Entrepreneur's facilitation centre will be set up in all the DICs which will be networked to the resource centre in the Directorate of Industries. This centre will act as a source of information for entrepreneurs and will extend guidance and support to entrepreneurs.
- A single window system shall be set up to reduce procedural delays. e)
- The opening of an Industrial Research and Development Wing or Cell in the f) Directorate of Industries will also be considered by the Government.¹⁵¹

 $^{^{150}}$ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014 151 Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

Monitoring Implementation of Policy

An Empowered Committee will be set up under the Chairmanship of the industries minister; Secretaries of all concerned departments involved in the fulfilment of this policy will be a member and Secretary, Industries as a member Secretary. This Empowered Committee will continuously monitor the progress of the implementation of the resolutions under this policy. 152

PLANS

The following are the Plans that are going to be undertaken by the Directorate of Commerce and Industry:

Skill development and training

The Government recognizes that the lack of technical, managerial and entrepreneurial skills among the people is one of the major problems in the process of Industrialization. Impetus will be given for skill development training and improvement of training facilities in the State. The following approach will be adopted for the development of Industrial manpower and entrepreneurship skills.

- a) Training will be organized and sponsored by trainees based on the industrial requirements of the state.
- b) DICs will be re-engineered to conduct a series of EDP programmes continuously.
- c) Organizing product-specific skill development training in association with various training institutions.
- d) Sponsorship of trainees in various national-level training Institutions.
- e) Establishment of a national-level training Institute or Satellite unit in the state.
- f) Setting up of business incubator in association with university and other institutions.

¹⁵² Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

- g) Capacity building and training for officials of the Industries Department in various fields in association with national institutes and funding from Govt. of India.
- h) An apprenticeship scheme will be formulated under which skill-trained personnel can undergo on-the-job training in various industries in the state with an apprenticeship stipend from the Govt. ¹⁵³

Information and marketing support

The Government will give support to Industrial Units for effective marketing of their products both inside and outside the state as well as the export market. The following approach will be adopted for the promotion of markets.

- a) A price preference of 15% as provided in the Mizoram Preferential Store Purchase Rules 1994 will continue to operate. The Government will consider the effective implementation of these Rules for the Government's store purchases.
- b) Waiver of earnest money deposit for Micro & Small Enterprises in the State for Government purchases.
- c) A grant scheme for Industry associations for participation in the national level exhibition and organization of State level exhibitions to the tune of at least 50% of expenses towards hall rent and transportation of their products for the exhibition will be formulated.
- d) Creation of a market intelligent network.
- e) Formation of a marketing network under which the products of Micro & Small Enterprises are marketed under the common brand name.
- f) Sponsorship of deserving entrepreneurs to attend the national and international level workshop and seminars which have relevance in promoting marketing and export of their products. ¹⁵⁴

¹⁵³ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

¹⁵⁴ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

Support for quality products, patents, R&D

The government will provide all support for industrial units and industrial associations to avail themselves of schemes to be implemented under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and other schemes of the government of India. The scheme will be formulated to support industrial units in obtaining quality certification, and patents for their products and to undertake R&D activities for the development of new designs, products, machines and technology. The Govt. will give impetus to having systematic data required for industrial research and policy formulation. ¹⁵⁵

Investment promotion

The Government will make efforts to create a conducive environment for the promotion of Investment in the State. An integrated approach and administrative support system will be adopted on the following lines:

- a) A two-tier investment promotion committee will be set up; one at the ministry level under the Chairmanship of either the Chief Minister or Industries Minister and the other at the Official level under the Chairmanship of either the Chief Secretary or Industries Secretary.
- b) Micro & Small Enterprises will be reserved for Indigenous people of the State.
- c) Foreign direct investment/investment from outside the state shall be permissible only in the medium and large sectors and that too in joint venture mode. The outside investor has to form a joint venture with a local entrepreneur/Public sector unit. The unskilled employment in such units shall be exclusively for the locals of Mizoram.
- d) Foreign direct investment/outside investment proposals shall compulsorily be submitted to the state govt for approval. Medium-sector investment proposals shall be cleared by the committee formed under the Chief Secretary and largesector investment proposals shall be cleared by the committee formed under

¹⁵⁵ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

- the Chief minister/industries minister. No outside investment can be made unless approved by the State government.
- e) Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Investment from outside the State will be reviewed by the state government from time to time.
- f) Land settlement system for investors from outside the state and FDI for land lease mechanism having a long-term tenure of 25 to 99 years depending upon requirements will be notified with due consideration of the existing land law being in force. 156

PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

Here are some of the programmes and schemes that are undertaken by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries:

MSMEs

Union Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSMEs) has issued a Gazette notification to pave the way for implementation of the upward revision in the definition and criteria of MSMEs in the country. The new definition and criterion will come into effect from 1st July 2020.

After 14 years since the MSME Development Act came into existence in 2006, a revision in the MSME definition was announced in the Atmnirbhar Bharat package on 13th May 2020. As per this announcement, the definition of Micromanufacturing and services units was increased to Rs. 1 Crore of investment and Rs. 5 Crore of turnover. The limit of the small unit was increased to Rs. 10 Crore of investment and Rs 50 Crore of turnover. Similarly, the limit of the medium unit was increased to Rs. 20 Crore of investment and Rs. 100 Crore of turnover. The Government of India on 01.06.2020 decided to further upward revision of the MSME Definition. For medium Enterprises, now it will be Rs. 50 Crore of investment and Rs. 250 Crore of turnover.

¹⁵⁶ Government of Mizoram, Loose Documents, Directorate of C&I, Aizawl, October, 2024

The existing criterion of the definition of MSMEs is based on the MSMED Act, of 2006. It was different for manufacturing and services units. It was also very low in terms of financial limits. Since then, the economy has undergone significant changes. After the package was announced on 13th May 2020, several representations were saying that the announced revision is still not in line with market and price conditions and hence it should be further revised upwardly. Keeping in mind these representations, the Prime Minister decided to further increase the limit for medium Units. This has been done to be realistic with time to establish an objective system of classification and to provide ease of doing business.

Also, a new composite formula of classification for manufacturing and service units has been notified. Now, there will be no difference between the manufacturing and service sectors. Also, a new criterion of turnover is added.

Ministry officials said that the new definition will pave way for the strengthening and growth of the MSMEs. Particularly, the provision of excluding the exports from the counting of turnover will encourage the MSMEs to export more and more without fearing losing the benefits of an MSME unit. This is expected to exponentially add to exports from the country leading to more growth and economic activity and the creation of jobs.

Vision

Sustainable development of globally competitive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as an engine of growth for the India Economy.

Mission

Promote growth and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, including Khadi, Village and coir industries to create new enterprises and more employment opportunities. The long-term goal of the Ministry is to enhance the manufacturing base in the country by improving the performance of MSMEs through skill and entrepreneurship development.

Facilitation and credit flow to MSMEs:

- Improving the competitiveness of MSMEs
- Improve manufacturing base through upgradation of technology
- Promotion of MSMEs through a cluster-based approach
- Marketing support to MSMEs
- Skill development and entrepreneurship development training
- Creation of new Micro Enterprises through the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)
- Growth and development of the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector
- Growth and development of the Coir Industry 157

Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP)

While the government was governed and ruled by the MNF Party, the Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) scheme was implemented for the development of the Mizoram until the year 2023. With the governing of the new government Zoram People Movement (ZPM), the SEDP scheme has been discontinued. The Policy and Programmes consist of objectives of the Government and strategies to achieve its visions for bringing development in Mizoram. The strategy encompasses, among others, protection and conservation of the land, exploration as well as proper and judicious use of the resources, just and transparent administration and self-sufficiency in food. Further, it envisages bringing forth a peaceful and harmonious society, inclusive and participatory governance, equality and equity among the citizens, and plunging forward the Mizo society to a better and prosperous future.

The SEDP is envisaged to promote and yield sustainable development – short-term and long-term visions. The policy has been divided into two components

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¹⁵⁷ https://msme.gov.in/ accessed on 30.10.2023

as follows: 1. Political & Administrative Policy 2. Socio-Economic Development Policy has two sub-components: ¹⁵⁸

i) Economic Development Policy and

ii) Social Development Policy Based on these broad outlines; a detailed strategic plan has been framed. The success of any policy, irrespective of the nation largely depends on research / prior study of the potential resources, the value system and orientation of the people, and its conformity to such features. ¹⁵⁹

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit-linked subsidy programme called the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP is a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The Scheme is implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks in which the Directorate of Commerce and Industries is confined as the nodal agency. The Government subsidy under the scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts. The PMEGP loan has been under and given out by the Mizoram Rural Bank. The objectives of PMEGP are as follows:

i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through the setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.

¹⁵⁸ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

¹⁵⁹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

- ii) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through the setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- iii) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through the setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- iv) To increase the wage-earning capacity of artisans and contribute to an increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment. 160

PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME)

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), in partnership with the State/ UT Governments, has launched an India Centrally Sponsored PM Formalisation of Micro food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME Scheme) for providing financial, technical and business support for the upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme that is designed to address the challenges faced by micro-enterprises and to tap the potential of groups and cooperatives in supporting the upgradation and formalization of these enterprises. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry promote formalization of the sector; and support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain.

The objectives of the scheme are to build the capability of microenterprises to enable:

- i) Increased access to credit by existing micro food processing entrepreneurs, FPOs,
 Self Help Groups and Co-operatives;
- ii) Integration with an organized supply chain by strengthening branding & marketing;

¹⁶⁰ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

- iii) Support for the transition of existing 2,00,000 enterprises into the formal framework;
- iv) Increased access to common services like common processing facilities, laboratories, storage, packaging, marketing and incubation services;
- v) Strengthening of institutions, research and training in the food processing sector; and vi) Increased access for the enterprises, to professional and technical support. ¹⁶¹

Raising & Accelerating MSMEs Performance, 2024

Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) is a Central Sector Scheme by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises launched on 30th June 2022 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The scheme aims to scale up the implementation capacity and coverage of MSMEs in the States, with impact enhancement of existing MSME schemes. It will complement the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Mission by fostering innovation, encouraging ideation, and incubating new business and entrepreneurship by developing quality standards, improving practices and processes, enhancing market access, deploying technological tools, and Industry to make MSMEs competitive and self-reliant.

In Mizoram, business and entrepreneurship are one of the main occupations in the state. The types of business or entrepreneurs can be classified as retail and trading, manufacturing and servicing. Most of the businesses run in the State are under the MSMEs. The Central Government implemented such schemes under the Ministry of MSMEs to develop the states but most of the states did not know the schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSMEs. So, the Central Government introduced the Raising & Accelerating MSMEs Performance (RAMP) and each state made a Strategic Investment Plan (SIG) depending on the problems faced by the MSMEs, the Commerce and Industries Department also made the SIP and it accepted by the Ministry of MSMEs. The Mizoram SIP was named MSMEs Elevate Mizoram (MEMiz) and the plan is made to be active till the year of 2026-2027.Raising and

¹⁶¹ https://industries.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 31.10.2024

Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) carried out as MEMiz in Mizoram was launched on June 19th, 2024 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. ¹⁶²

The Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding)Scheme, 2024

The Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme, 2024 is the scheme implemented by the new government Zoram People Movement (ZPM). The scheme came into force on 19.09.2024 and be implemented for an initial period of five years. The Government of Mizoram through the Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme has embarked on a mission to affect the socio-economic development of Mizoram. The scheme seeks to empower the citizens by providing them with the required financial, technical, infrastructural and institutional support through a whole of government approach. The government choose some of the departments who will be responsible for implementing the Scheme and in this, the Directorate of Commerce and Industries is also selected to implement the Scheme.

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme:

- a) Effective Convergence of Actions
- b) Efficient Resource Mobilization & Allocation
- c) Establishing Progress Partners
- d) Gainful Engagement of the Youth
- e) Strengthening of Support Institutions
- f) Promoting Sustainable Development Through Cluster Approach
- g) Comprehensive Service Delivery
- h) Empowerment of Community Institutions
- i) Gender Mainstreaming
- j) Data-Driven Decision Making 163

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¹⁶² Government Loose Document, DIC as on 23.09.2024

¹⁶³https://planning.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/2024 accessed on 31.10.2024

Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI) 2024

The Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI) 2024 is a scheme introduced and implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The state government put out the notifications to constitute the State Level Committee under UNNATI Scheme in August 2024. The government initiative to support industrial growth and development in the Northeastern region (NER) of India, including Mizoram. UNNATI, 2024 is designed to strengthen the Industrial Eco-System in the North East and attract New Investment. UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme), 2024, a visionary policy is poised to revolutionize the industry and service sectors with a tailored approach, addressing their dynamic needs. UNNATI is more than just a scheme; it catalyzes regional progress, fostering economic growth and development. By incentivizing industrial expansion and optimizing operations, UNNATI lays the foundation for a vibrant economy driven by performance and innovation. The Government of India is committed to providing essential support to industries in the North-eastern Region (NER) through this innovative policy aimed at meeting the evolving needs of manufacturing and service sectors.

The key objectives that UNNATI 2024 aims to achieve are as follows:

- a) Promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly growth in existing industries.
- b) Generating employment opportunities.
- c) Encouraging community participation.
- d) Developing an efficient institutional framework.
- e) To boost economic activity in manufacturing and services.
- f) Focusing on regional development.

State Incentive Subsidy schemes

The State incentive subsidy schemes under the New Industrial Policy of Mizoram 2000 will continue. However, an early evaluation of the scheme will be carried out to re-engineer the scheme component so that the state's industrial units are properly subsidised. The government will also formulate a special package for

those units in the thrust sector. In general, the following incentive scheme will be provided: 164

Table 28 Subsidy under the Department

Name of Subsidy	Eligibility	Amount Claimable
a) Subsidy on Cost of Project Report	All new Industrial Units within 5 years of existence	 (i) 90 per cent in the case of microenterprises subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per unit. (ii) 75 per cent in the case of small enterprises subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- per unit.
		(iii) 50 per cent in the case of medium enterprises subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per unit.
b) Land Subsidy	New Industrial unit established inside the Notified Industrial Area within 5yrs of existence.	(i)25% of the lease charge/fee of allotted developed/undeveloped land will be subsidized for 5 years unless the claimable amount is not adjusted at the time of payment of such fee or charges.
		(ii)25% of the amount spent by the unit on the development of undeveloped land allotted to the unit will be subsidised.
Factory Rent Subsidy	New MSME occupying the built-up factory sheds within the declared Industrial Area on a monthly/annual rent basis for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production.	50 per cent of the duly assessed rent of the factory Shed subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30,000/- per unit per year.
c) Man Power Development Subsidy	New and existing Industrial units	50 per cent of the actual course fee for training subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per trainee and Rs. 50,000/- per unit per year.
d) Interest Subsidy	New Industrial unit	i) The interest on a loan paid by an

¹⁶⁴ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014

		industrial unit of more than 8.5 per cent shall be subsidized up to a maximum of 4 per cent. ii) Subsidy shall be limited to a claim on a total amount not exceeding Rs. 3,60,000/-paid by an industrial unit towards interest on a term loan in a full year. However, for a working capital loan, the total amount paid towards interest on which subsidy can be claimed shall be limited to Rs. 1,20,000/- in a full year. iii) If the unit avails interest subsidy under NEIIPP, only the shortfall amount, if any, will be applicable for interest subsidy on a working capital loan.
e) Power Subsidy	New MSME for a period of 5yrs from the date of commencement of production	 (i) 60 per cent of total expenditure on power consumption in the case of microenterprises. ii) 50 per cent of the total expenditure on power consumption in the case of small enterprises. iii) 30 per cent of the total expenditure on power consumption in the case of medium enterprises.
f) Subsidy on Power Line	New MSME for a period of 5yrs from the date of commencement of production	50 per cent of the actual expenditure to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per unit.
g) Subsidy on Power Generating Set	New MSME for a period of 5yrs from the date of commencement of production	50 per cent of the cost of the Captive generating set and installation charge thereof subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,00,000/- per unit.
h) State Transport Subsidy on Plant & Machineries	New MSME for a period of 5yrs from the date of commencement of production	50 per cent of the actual cost of transportation by railway or on road or both of plants and machinery.

Source: Loose Documents from the Directorate of Commerce and Industries as on 12.10.2024

Up-front loan for new MSME in the thrust sector

There is a Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) scheme available under NEIPP-2007. This scheme has envisaged reimbursement of 30 per cent of investment in Plant and Machinery when the unit starts commercial production. This scheme has a linkage with term loans sanctioned by primary lending Institutions. First-generation entrepreneurs require a certain amount of equity to avail of term loans from Financial Institutions and the financial Institutions normally adopt a department equity ratio of 3:1 or above. The Capital Investment subsidy under NEIPP can be materialized only after the commencement of commercial production and creating difficulty in availing of a term loan. To bridge the gap between having equity participation at the time of availing term loan and capital Investment subsidy, the Govt. will consider the formulation of an up-front loan scheme with 2 to 5% interest for those MSMEs in the thrust sector with the following and other conditions prescribed by the Govt.

- a) The amount of the loan will be the amount of CIS eligible for that unit.
- b) The unit shall liquidate the loan with the CIS 165

Existing Grants in Aid Scheme

The grants-in-aid scheme under the Mizoram Industries (Grant-in-Aid to Industrial Units) Rules 1990 will continue in its present form. However, this scheme will be evaluated and reviewed to devise a more pragmatic Grant-in-Aid scheme. The formulated new scheme, inter-Alia, will be aimed at solving the capital scarcity of small and micro investors and will cover the following.

- a) Capital grant for manufacturing Micro Enterprises in the form of providing a machine for improvement of a quality product.
- b) Working capital grant for Micro Enterprises engaged in traditional Industry. 166

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¹⁶⁵ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014 ¹⁶⁶ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014

Rehabilitation of sick unit

The Govt. will formulate a scheme for the revival and rehabilitation of sick Industrial Units. Professional management consultants' services will be availed, if necessary.

Public Sector Enterprises

The Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) enterprises in the State are not performing well as yet. These PSUs are established with a different mandate. There are many factors contributing towards the below-expected performance of these PSUs. Those factors inter alia include slow and irregular capital fund flow, poor management, and infrastructure problems of the State etc. Given the entrepreneur level and infrastructure condition of the State, the Govt. will keep all options open for restructuring these PSUs including amalgamation or disinvestment based on systematic studies. ¹⁶⁷

The Government has initiated the re-structuring of these PSUs under the Mizoram Public Resource Management and Development Programme (MPRMDR). This initiative will continue and the restructuring of PSUs will be speeded up which will include:

- a) Re-defining the role of PSUs.
- b) Remodelling of PSU.
- c) Introduction of Exit programme/ policy.
- d) Introduction of effective Monitoring Mechanism.
- e) Deployment of qualified professionals.

National Programmes and Schemes

Here are some of the Programmes and Schemes undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

¹⁶⁷ The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012, Directorate of C & I, Government of Mizoram as on 30.10.2014

National Mission on Food Processing

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) - National Mission- on Food Processing (NMFP) on 1st April 2012 for implementation through State/ UT Governments. With the commissioning of NMFP, several schemes which MOFPI implemented during the XI Plan period were subsumed with the Mission. The NMFP envisages the establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions at the State and District level. The basic objective of NMFP is the decentralization of implementation of food processing-related schemes to ensure substantial participation of State/ UT Governments. The mission is expected to improve the Ministry's outreach significantly in terms of planning, supervision, and monitoring of various schemes apart from playing a more meaningful role in policy formation. ¹⁶⁸

The Scheme of Mega Food Park aims to provide a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities, particularly in the rural sector. The Mega Food Park Scheme is based on the "Cluster" approach and envisages a well-defined Agri/ horticultural-processing zone containing state-of-theart processing facilities with support infrastructure and a well-established supply chain. ¹⁶⁹

The objective of the scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. It covers pre-cooling facilities at production sites, reefer vans, mobile cooling units as well as value addition centres which include infrastructural facilities like Processing/Multi-line Processing/ Collection Centres, etc. for horticulture, organic produce, marine, dairy, meat and poultry etc. Individuals, Groups of Entrepreneurs, Cooperative Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer's Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs,

¹⁶⁸ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

¹⁶⁹ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

Central/State PSUs etc. with business interest in Cold Chain solutions are eligible to set up the integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure and avail grant under the Scheme.¹⁷⁰

Central Schemes and Policy

The following are some of the Schemes and Policies that are undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India.

Ministry of Textiles

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development, export promotion and trade regulation of the Textiles Industry. This includes all-natural and manmade cellulosic fibres that go into the making of textiles, clothing, and handicrafts. The Ministry is headed by a secretary, who is assisted in the discharge of duties by four Joint Secretaries, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, the Economic Advisor, the Textiles Commissioner and the Jute Commissioner.

The Ministry has the vision to build state-of-the-art production capacities and achieve a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool and develop vibrant handlooms and handicrafts sector for sustainable economic development and promoting and preserving the age-old cultural heritage in these sectors.¹⁷¹

Mission

a) To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors.

- b) To promote technological upgradation for all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool.
- c) To promote the skills of all textile workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans, creation of new employment opportunities and development of new designs to make these sectors economically sustainable.

¹⁷⁰ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

¹⁷¹ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

- d) To ensure a proper working environment and easy access to health care facilities and insurance coverage to weavers and artisans to achieve a better quality of life.
- e) To promote exports of all types of textiles clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

The Ministry strives to make available adequate raw material to all sectors of the Textiles Industry, to augment the production of fabrics at reasonable prices from the organised and decentralised sectors, to lay down guidelines for a planned and harmonious growth of various sectors with special emphasis on the development of the handlooms sector due to its large employment potential, to monitor the technoeconomic status of the industry and to provide the requisite policy framework for modernization and rehabilitation. ¹⁷²

National Textile Policy 2000

Vision

Endowed the Indian Textile Industry with multifaceted advantages, it shall be the policy of the Government to develop a strong and vibrant industry that can

- a) Produce cloth of good quality at acceptable prices to meet the growing needs of the people;
- b) Increasingly contribute to the provision of sustainable employment and the economic growth of the nation; and
- c) Compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global market.

The objectives of the policy are to -

a) Facilitate the Textile Industry to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of clothing;

¹⁷² https://www.commerce.gov.in/accessed on 31.10.2024

- b) Equip the Industry to withstand pressures of import penetration and maintain a dominant presence in the domestic market;
- c) Liberalise controls and regulations so that the different segments of the textile industry are enabled to perform in a greater competitive environment;
- d) Enable the industry to build world-class state-of-the-art manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards, and for this purpose to encourage both Foreign Direct Investment as well as research and development in the sector;
- e) Develop a strong multi-fibre base with the thrust of product upgradation and diversification;
- f) Sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills and capabilities of our weavers and craftspeople;
- g) Enrich human resource skills and capabilities, with special emphasis on those working in the decentralised sectors of the industry; and for this purpose, to revitalise the Institutional structure;
- h) Expand productive employment by enabling the growth of the industry, with particular effort directed to enhancing the benefits to the northeast region;
- i) Make Information Technology (IT), an integral part of the entire value chain of textile production and thereby facilitate the industry to achieve international standards in terms of quality, design and marketing and;
- j) Involve and ensure the active co-operation and partnership of the State Governments, Financial Institutions, Entrepreneurs, Farmers and Non-Governmental Organisations in the fulfilment of these objectives.¹⁷³

Sectoral Initiatives

Within the framework of the Policy, the following sector-specific initiatives will be taken:

¹⁷³ https://www.commerce.gov.in/accessed on 31.10.2024

Raw Materials

The thrust will be on improving the availability, productivity and quality of raw materials at reasonable prices for the industry. Necessary capabilities, including R & D facilities for improvement of fibre quality and development of specialised fibres/yarns. The endeavour will be to make available different varieties (from standard to specialised) of textile fibres/yarns of international quality at reasonable prices. The multi-fibre approach of providing full fibre flexibility will be continued. Though cotton is expected to continue to be the dominant fibre, special attention will be given to bringing the balance between cotton and non-cotton fibres closer to international trends.

Cotton

The primary aim will be to improve production, productivity and quality, and stabilise prices. The Technology Mission on Cotton will be the instrument for achieving these parameters. Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Agriculture, Cotton growing States, farmers and industry associations will be actively involved in the implementation of this Mission.

Man-Made Fibre

Full fibre flexibility between cotton and man-made fibres and consumption of specialised man-made fibres/yarns will be encouraged. Non-standard denies in man-made yarn and spun yarn will be phased out and BIS standards harmonised with world standards. Special attention will be given to the production of fibres required for technical textiles.

Silk

The focus will be on achieving international standards in all varieties of silk. Steps will include

Improving Research & Development and the effective transfer of technology at all stages;

- a) Considerably improving the production of non-mulberry varieties of silk;
- b) Augmenting efforts for the spread of bivoltine sericulture;
- c) Encouraging clustering of activities of reeling and weaving and strengthening linkages between the producers and industry;
- d) Periodically reviewing the import policy for raw silk taking into account the balanced interests of the sericulturists as well as the export manufacturers. Wool

To augment the availability of quality wool, the following measures will be initiated:

- a) Take up collaborative research projects with the leading wool-producing countries of the world;
- b) Encourage private breeding farms to increase productivity;
- c) Promote private sector linkages for marketing of wool;
- d) Establish pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- e) Take up an integrated development programme for Angora wool.

 Jute

The government recognises the significance of jute in India's economy, especially in the Eastern and northeastern parts of the country. Realising the problems of the jute economy and the need to make it more competitive, a Technology Mission on Jute will be launched to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Develop high-yielding seeds to improve productivity and acceptability in markets;
- b) Improve retting practices to get better quality fibre;
- c) Transfer cost-effective technologies to the farmers;

¹⁷⁴ Documents from Ministry of Commerce &Industry, Government of India, Aizawl, October 2024

- d) Create strong market linkages;
- e) Expand the scope for marketing diversified jute products within the country and abroad. 175

Spinning Sector

Despite the thrust given by the Textile Policy of 1985 to the spinning sector, resulting in considerable modernisation, 80 per cent capacity utilisation, and a 20 per cent share of global cotton yarn exports, cotton spinning still suffers from the problems of over-capacity and obsolete spindle. This policy will continue the effort to modernise and upgrade technology to international levels, and take the following steps, in cotton spinning as well as the worsted woollen sectors:

- a) Encourage the spinning sector to continue to modernise;
- b) Liberalise and encourage the export of cotton yarn; and
- c) Review from time to time the hank yarn obligation while ensuring the supply of an adequate quantity of yarn to the handloom sector.

Weaving Sector

Despite a 58 per cent global share of looms, consisting of 3.5 million handlooms and 1.8 million power looms, technology remains backward. This sector, critical to the survival of the Indian textile industry and its export thrust, will be rapidly modernised. Clustering of production facilities in the decentralised sector will be encouraged to achieve the optimum size and adopt appropriate technology.

The Government will facilitate the harmonious development of all the segments of the fabric manufacturing sector. The balanced growth of these sectors will be achieved based on their intrinsic strengths and capacity to meet the demands and requirements of the domestic as well as international markets.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁵ Documents from Ministry of Commerce &Industry, Government of India, Aizawl, October, 2024

¹⁷⁶ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

Organised Mill Industry

Efforts will be made to restore the organised mill industry to its position of pre-eminence to meet international demand for high-value, large-volume products. For this purpose, the following measures will be initiated:

- a) Integration of production efforts on technology-driven lines;
- b) Encouragement to setting up large integrated textile complexes;
- c) Strategic alliances with international textile majors, with a focus on new products and retailing strategies;
- d) Creation of awareness and supportive measures for the application of IT for upgradation of technology, enhancement of efficiency, productivity and quality, better working environment and HRD.¹⁷⁷

The government recognises that employment protection in a terminally sick industrial unit is neither conducive to the efficient allocation of scarce resources nor incremental employment generation. Hence, emphasis will be laid on a pragmatic and rational exit policy with adequate protection of the workers' interests. Appropriate measures will be taken, including a review of the existing Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, to mitigate the problems of displaced workers, on whom the consequences of the closure of private mills, with no terminal or statutory benefits being given, have been serious.

The earlier policy of not taking over/nationalising sick units will be continued. As regards the unviable Public Sector Undertakings such as National Textile Corporation and National Jute Manufacture Corporation, various options for strategic partnerships or privatisation will be explored. Non-viable mills will be closed down with the provision of an adequate safety net for the workers and employees.

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¹⁷⁷ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

Power loom Industry

The power loom sector occupies a pivotal position in the Indian textile industry. However, its growth has been stunted by technological obsolescence, fragmented structure, low productivity and low-end quality products. The focus will therefore be on Technology upgradation;

- a) Modernisation of Power loom Service Centres and testing facilities;
- b) Clustering of facilities to achieve optimum levels of production;
- c) Welfare schemes for ensuring a healthy and safe working environment for the workers.

Handloom Industry

The handloom sector is known for its heritage and the tradition of excellent craftsmanship. It provides livelihood to millions of weavers and craftspeople. The industry has not only survived but also grown over the decades due to its inherent strengths like the flexibility of production in small quantities, openness to innovation, low level of capital investment and the immense possibility of designing fabrics. The government will continue to accord priority to this sector. Steps would be taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the global market. Measures will include the following:

- a) Training modules will be developed for weavers engaged in the production of low-value-added items, who may not be able to survive the competition consequent on globalisation, to upgrade their skills to enable them to find alternate employment in the textile or other allied sectors;
- b) Comprehensive welfare measures will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments, for a better working environment and the social security of the weavers;
- c) Effective support systems in research and development, design inputs, skill upgradation and market linkages will be provided;

- d) The implementation of the Hank Yarn Obligation Order and the Reservation Orders issued under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 will be reviewed keeping in mind the needs of the handloom weavers.
- e) Weavers Service Centres will be revamped in consonance with the contemporary trends, and, using Information Technology for efficacy, their activities suitably dovetailed with activities of centres of design excellence like NIFT and NID;
- f) As merchandising and marketing will be central to the success of the handloom sector, the present package of schemes for the production of valueadded fabrics will be streamlined; innovative market-oriented schemes will be introduced; and joint ventures encouraged both at the domestic and international levels.¹⁷⁸

Delivery Mechanisms for Implementation of the Policy

Organisations working under the Ministry of Textiles will be re-oriented, rightsized and restructured to act as facilitators instead of regulatory bodies, with the mandate and role of each being reviewed and redefined over the next two years. Simultaneously, regulations and controls will be reviewed and progressively reduced.

Some of the specific changes will be:

- a) The role of the Offices of the Textile Commissioner and Jute Commissioner will be moulded to serve the developmental needs of the industry;
- b) Export Promotion Councils will be restructured to become capable of devising dynamic export strategies; promoting financing; disseminating information on various aspects of the WTO agreements; extending legal advice to trade and industry in dispute settlements, etc.

¹⁷⁸ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

c) All the nine Textile Research Associations under the Ministry of Textiles will be revamped to give a market and industry-driven focus to their Research and Development support.

d) The role of the Central Silk Board will be restructured in keeping with the objective of participative implementation in partnership with the State Governments and the private sector.

e) The Government is committed to providing a conducive environment to enable the Indian textile industry to realise its full potential, achieve global excellence, and fulfil its obligation to different sections of society. In the fulfilment of these objectives, the Government will enlist the cooperation and involvement of all stakeholders and ensure an effective and responsive delivery system.¹⁷⁹

National Jute Policy 2005

Vision

Endowed as the Indian Jute Sector with multifaceted advantages, it shall be the policy of the Government to develop a strong and vibrant sector that can:

- a) Ensure remunerative prices to the jute farmers in the country;
- b) Produce good quality fibre and products to meet the growing needs of the country and international buyers;
- c) Increasingly contribute to the provision of sustainable employment and the economic growth of the nation; and
- d) Compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global market.

¹⁷⁹ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

Objectives

The objectives of the policy are to:

- a) Enable millions of jute farmers to produce better quality jute fibre for value-added diversified jute products and enable them to enhance per hectare yield of raw jute substantially;
- b) Facilitate the Jute Sector to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of jute products;
- c) Enable the jute industry to build world-class state-of-the-art manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards, and, for this purpose, to encourage Foreign Direct Investment, as well as research and development in the sector:
- d) Sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills, and capabilities of our weavers and craftspeople engaged in the manufacture of traditional as well as innovative jute products;
- e) Expand productive employment by enabling the growth of the industry;

Modernisation of the Jute Industry

The jute industry in India is beset with many problems, including competition from the synthetic sector, high labour costs, obsolescence of machinery and uneconomic working. These factors have led to large-scale sickness in the industry.

The approach for the jute sector will be directed towards reviving the jute economy through supportive measures covering research and development; technology upgradation; the creation of infrastructure for storage and marketing of raw jute; and product and market development activities for jute and diversified jute products.

The Government will ensure a reasonable market for jute products by continuing the ongoing policy of reserving foodgrains and sugar to be packed in packaging material

made from jute. The quantum of the reservation will be approved by the Government from time to time.

- a) To achieve this, a concerted Programme for the Modernisation and Technological Upgradation of the Manufacturing Sector will be taken up. This will include reorientation of the manufacture of jute goods as per current international requirements while addressing the issues of quality and cost competitiveness;
- b) To energise the jute yarn and twine-making sector given the rise in demand for Jute Diversified Products;
- c) Adopting environmentally friendly manufacturing processes in the jute sector; and
- d) Augmenting the research and development efforts to commercialise jute technical textiles including geotextiles. The existing schemes like the Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and the JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernisation of the Jute Industry will be strengthened. 180

Diversified and Composite Jute Products and Jute Handicrafts

There is an expansion of the market for jute composite products and geotextiles in both the domestic and international sectors. Continued and focused attention will be given to handicrafts, which will include the upgradation of skills, the creation of a better work environment, design and technology intervention, the development of clusters for specific crafts with common service facilities, and the overall improvement of infrastructure, and market development.

A full-fledged Design and Development Centre and dedicated retail outlets in public-private initiative mode for diversified jute products in all the towns and cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs will be established.

¹⁸⁰ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

Delivery Mechanisms for Implementation of the Policy

The organisations working under the Ministry of Textiles will be reoriented, right-sized, and restructured, to act as facilitators instead of regulatory bodies, with the mandate and role of each being reviewed and redefined over the next two years. Simultaneously, regulations and controls will be reviewed and progressively reduced. Some of the specific changes will be the establishment of the Jute Board, structured to serve the developmental needs of the industry and restructuring of the operational arms in charge of exports and diversification to enable them to devise dynamic strategies for the export markets.

In conclusion, the Government is committed to providing a conducive environment to enable the Indian jute and jute textile sector to realize its full potential, achieve global excellence, and fulfil its obligations to the different sections of society. In the fulfilment of these objectives, the Government will enlist the cooperation and involvement of all stakeholders and ensure an effective and responsive delivery system.¹⁸¹

Mission and Schemes taken up by the State Government

1. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCD-NER)

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCD-NER) is a Central Sector Scheme, a sub-mission under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for implementation in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during the 12th plan period. The scheme aims to develop certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of the entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, and certification, to

¹⁸¹ https://www.commerce.gov.in/ accessed on 31.10.2024

the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiatives. ¹⁸²

As per MOVCD-NER guidelines, on 18th February 2016, the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) was formed. As a result of the SLEC meeting, the State Lead Agency Mission Organic Mizoram (MOM) was formed on 29th February 2016.

The leading agency of MOVCD-NER in Mizoram i.e. Mission Organic Mizoram (MOM) is headed by two respectable Officers from the Directorate of Agriculture designated as Mission Director (MD) and State Coordinator (SC). At present, there are 2 Officers and 6 Staff holding different posts with a unique set of skills.

Under this scheme, many main crops like ginger, pineapple, turmeric, Mizo chilli and tea have been harvested and produced by the farmers from the selected districts in Mizoram. The Mission Organic Mizoram have engaged different companies and entrepreneurs for the success of the scheme at different levels. ¹⁸³

2. CM Rubber Mission

In a significant step towards transforming Mizoram's agricultural landscape, the Chief Minister officially launched the Mizoram Chief Minister's Rubber Mission at Dawrpui Multipurpose Hall, Aizawl. The event was graced by the Minister for Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation, as the Guest of Honour. 184

The Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Mizoram represents a strategic initiative aimed at transforming the agrarian landscape of the state by capitalizing on the potential of rubber cultivation. It is a visionary economy through the establishment of new rubber plantations. The mission aims to cultivate rubber across 37975 hectares of land over 25 years, marking a substantial investment in the state's agrarian future. The mission is designed to boost the state's economy, create

¹⁸² https://asfac.assam.gov.in/portlet-innerpage/mission-strategies accessed on 15.01.2025

¹⁸³ https://missionorganicmizoram.com/about accessed on 15.01.2025

¹⁸⁴https://dipr.mizoram.gov.in/post/mizoram-chief-minister-launches-cms-rubber-mission accessed on 15.01.2025

employment opportunities, and improve the livelihoods of farmers through sustainable agricultural practices. Key components of the Chief Minister's Rubber Mission include providing technical support and training to farmers, facilitating access to quality planting materials, establishing efficient supply chain mechanisms, and ensuring market linkages for the produced rubber. Additionally, the mission will focus on creating a supportive policy framework encouraging private sector participation and fostering research and development to enhance productivity and quality.

The successful implementation of this mission is expected to generate significant socio-economic benefits for Mizoram. It will not only create direct employment opportunities in rubber plantations but also stimulate growth in related sectors such as processing, transportation and trade. Furthermore, the mission will contribute to environmental sustainability by promoting agroforestry practices and enhancing the green cover of the region. ¹⁸⁵

Critics and Analyses of the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012

The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 introduced plans, policies and schemes for the development of industries. The plan, policies and schemes that were implemented during that period functioned quite well. The main objective of the policies was the enrichment of industrial growth potentials lying in the sectors but it was found that there are no initiatives taken by the government to uplift the conditions of workers in the industrial sector. The training or skill development programme is not held by the government for the workers as it was included in the plan and policies. Even after a decade, the same policy was used for industrial development purposes and negligence has been found in the upliftment of the industries and industrial areas. The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 was introduced and implemented by the Congress Party, and the schemes they implemented at that time New Land Use Policy (NLUP) and some plans were all dysfunctional and discontinued after the new government the MNF Party governed the State. The MNF

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¹⁸⁵ Implementation Structure of Chief Minister's Rubber Mission in Mizoram, Pamphlets of Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation Department, Govt of Mizoram as on 15.01.2025

Party implemented the new Scheme and Plan which is the Socio-Economic Development Policy and this came to an end again soon after the new government Zoram People Movement governed the State in 2024.

The Plan and the Subsidy in the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012 did not function as well as it was implemented. The skill development programme was also stopped after COVID-19 since the instructors got pensions from the services. The new government implemented a new Schemes which is the Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme,2024 to develop the socio-economic status of the State and is currently under preparation and not yet fully functioned and no result is there to find under this scheme. The UNNATI Scheme, 2024 is also implemented by the Ministry of MSMEs to strengthen the Industrial Eco-system in North East India and attract new investment. The State Government informed the Commerce and Industries to form the State Level Committee for the UNNATI Scheme which is not yet fully functioning by the Department. Under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the MEMiz scheme has been quietly functioning well since the State Government launched it but still no result is to be found since it is a newly launched scheme.

The State Government is planning to introduce the new Mizoram Industrial Policy within the next year. The policy should be mend by the officials who have commerce or trade background or expertise in commerce, industrialists, small-scale industries, entrepreneurs etc. The state government and the Commerce and Industries Department should take serious note of the upliftment and development of industrial areas. The Plan and Schemes that currently function under the Department should be efficient and effective for the stakeholders. They should take responsive actions in developing the socio-economic status of the States.

Overview

The chapter contains the plans, policies, programmes and schemes of Mizoram's Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter includes all the Mizoram Industrial Policies till 2012. The chapter also states the vision, mission, strategies and objectives of the plans. The chapter discusses the plans of the government for industrial development. The chapter includes the various programmes and schemes of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries like the state incentives subsidy scheme, the MSME thrust sector and the Grants in Aid Schemes, Socio-Economic Development Policy and Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, RAMP, The Mizoram Bana Kaih (Handholding) Scheme, etc. It also includes the Central Schemes and Policy of Industrial Development.

CHAPTER - V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter discusses the study's analysis and interpretations. The study also attempts to assess the respondents' socioeconomic status. The study covers the employees of the Directorate of Commerce and Industry, the industry owners of the focus area, and the industry workers in the industrial units of the focus industrial areas.

Reasons for selecting three areas of industrial units

Under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, 12 declared industrial areas are located in Aizawl District, Mamit District, Champhai District, Kolasib District, Lunglei District, Mamit District and Lawngtlai District. Out of 12 declared industrial areas, Champhai is still underdeveloped, and two Industrial areas located in Kolasib District are not developed in facilities like roads, water and power. Of all the 12 industrial areas, Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual and Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte were selected because they have the most registered units and the most developed industrial areas as provided by the documents from the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.

The data are collected from 56 Directorate of Commerce and Industries employees. The number of respondents is different in some sections as the data is collected from those responsible respondents. The majority of the respondents are Christian since most of the population of the State belonged to Christianity i.e., 87.16 per cent from the 2011 census.

Socio-economic status of the Respondents

The socio-economic status of the employees was analysed with tables based on the data and information collected through the interview schedule. The field study for the employees is only concerned with the employees of the Directorate office. The employees who are responsible for the administration answer the interview

schedule provided and some of the questions about industrial areas are answered by the employees who are responsible for industries sections.

Table 29 The age group of the respondents among the Employees

SL No	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20-30	8	14.28
2	31-35	5	8.93
3	36-40	9	16.08
4	41-45	6	10.72
5	46-50	7	12.5
6	51-55	11	19.64
7	56-60	10	17.85
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the above table 29, it is observed that out of 56 respondents from the employees in the Directorate of Commerce and Industries 8 (14.28) respondents were from the age of 20-30, 5 (8.93) from 31-35, 9 (16.08) respondents from 36-40, 6 (10.72) respondents from 41-45, 7 (12.5) respondents from 46-50, 11 (19.64) respondents from 51-55 and 10 (17.85) respondents from 56-60 ages. The above table shows that the age group 51-55 has the highest percentage which indicates that above middle-aged group has the highest contribution to the working and functioning of the department.

Table 30 Locality and Gender of the Respondents

SL No	Rural/Urban	Res	Per	Gender	Res	Per
		pondents	centage		pondents	centage
1	Rural	6	10.72	Male	26	46.43
2	Urban	50	89.28	Female	30	53.57
	Total	56	100	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As shown in above Table 30, among the respondents were 56 employees, 6 (10.72%) respondents were from rural areas and 50 (89.28%) respondents were from urban areas. The table shows that employees from the urban areas have more participation in the department than the employees from the rural areas. It also indicates that 26 (46.43%) respondents were male and 30 (53.57%) respondents were female. The work participation rate for women in Mizoram is about 26 per cent, which is slightly higher than the national average. So, the above table shows that female respondents are higher than male respondents.

Table 31 Category of the Respondents

SL No	Category	Respondents	Percentage
1	Scheduled Tribe	53	94.64
2	Scheduled Caste	1	1.78
3	General	2	3.57
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 32 shows that there are more scheduled tribe employees than in other categories. Out of 56 respondents, 53 are ST at 94.64 per cent, 1 is scheduled caste at 1.78 per cent and in the general category, there are 2 respondents which is

3.57 per cent. The table shows that the ST category has the highest response than the other categories.

Table 32 Marital & Religion wise Status of the Respondents

SL No	Marital	Res	Per	Religion	Res	Per
	Status	pondents	centage		pondents	centage
1	Married	41	73.22	Christian	55	98.22
2	Unmarried	14	25	Hindu	1	1.78
3	Divorce	1	1.78	Others	0	0
	Total	56	100	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The study observes that 41(73.22) married employees and 14 (25) unmarried employees. Out of 56 respondents, 1 person is divorced, i.e., 1.78 per cent. The above table shows that married employees have more respondents than unmarried employees. As shown in Table 32 above, of all the respondents, only one person (1.78 per cent) belongs to the Hindu religion. Since Mizoram is a Christian state, we can see from the table that 98.22 per cent of the employees belong to the Christian religion. The table indicates that Christianity has the highest number of respondents among the other religions.

Table 33 Educational Qualification of the Respondents

SL No	Educational Qualification	Respondents	Percentage
1	Under Matric	0	0
2	High School	15	26.78
3	Higher Secondary	11	19.64
4	Graduate	22	39.28
5	Post Graduate	5	8.92
6	Diploma in any stream	1	1.78
7	Graduate in Technical stream	2	3.57
	Total	56	100

As shown in above table 35, there is no matriculants among the employees. The highest percentage of their qualifications is 39.28 per cent, which shows that most of the employees are graduates. One person, 1.78 per cent, has an educational qualification from a diploma in any stream. 3.57 per cent of employees also graduate in the technical stream.

Employees Status

Table 34 Designation of the Respondents

Designation	Respondents	Percentage
Group A	11	19.64
Group B	21	37.5
Group C	20	35.72
Group D	4	7.14
Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table shows 36 that out of 56 respondents, there are 11 (19.64) Group A-level officers, 22 (39.28) Group B-level employees, 20 (35.72) Group C-level employees and 4 (7.14) Group D-level employees from the department. From the above table, it is clear that the designation of Group B has the highest number of respondents than the other designation.

Table 35 Pay Scale of the Respondents

	Level	Respondents	Percentage
	Level 4	9	16.07
	Level 5	2	3.57
	Level 6	13	23.22
Pay Scale	Level 7	12	21.42
	Level 8	9	16.07
	Level 9	3	5.35
	Level 10	5	8.93
	Level 11	1	1.78
	Level 12	1	1.78
	Level 13	1	1.78
	Total	56	100

The present study shows that the pay scales of the employees differ from their designation and seniority. There are 8 Gazetted Officers with Level 10 to Level 13. The above table indicates that the highest percentage is from the employees from the pay scale level 6 (23.22).

Table 36 Respondent's Year of Service

	Years	Respondents	Percentage
	1-5 yrs	10	17.85
	6-10 yrs	9	16.07
	11-15 yrs	5	8.93
g •	16-20 yrs	0	0
Service	21-25 yrs	5	8.92
	26-30 yrs	8	14.28
	31-35 yrs	12	21.43
	Others	7	12.5
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 36 shows that employees with 31 to 35 years of service have the highest percentage, and those with 11 to 15 years have the lowest percentage. No employees have service for 16 to 20 years. The above table shows that the years between 31 to 35 years have the highest percentage.

Table 37 Promotions and Training take place in the department

	Seniority	Merit	Seniority cum Merit	Total
	51	0	5	56
Percentage	91.07	0	8.93	100
	Training	Respondents	Percentage	
Types of	Formal	54	96.43	
Training	Informal	3	5.35	
	Total	56	100	

As shown in Table 37, out of 56 employees 51 (91.07) employees say that promotions are enjoyed by seniority but 5 (8.93) employees have different answers saying that promotions are enjoyed as seniority cum merit. The table indicates that the percentage of seniority has the highest respondents in promotion. The above table shows that 54 (96.43) have formal training and 3 (5.35) employees have informal types of training. As seen in the table, it is clear that formal training is mostly conducted among the employees in the department.

Table 38 Workings and functions of the administration

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	14	25
2	Good	14	25
3	Fair	16	28.57
4	Unsatisfactory	12	21.43
5	Poor	0	0
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As shown from above table 38, shows that 56 respondents answered about the working and functioning of the department. 14 (25) and 14 (25) employees give equal judgement about the conditions in excellent and good. 16(28.57) employees gave fair of their working and functioning and 12 (21.43) employees were unsatisfactory with the working and functioning of the department. No employees give poor judgement in the working and functioning of the department. The table indicates that the working and function of the department is quite satisfactory.

Employees Relation

The employees' relations are taken from the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. And since the employees from both wings are working separately, the percentage of the respondents is varied due to different wings.

Table 39 Relationship among the employees

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	11	19.64
2	Good	31	55.35
3	Fair	24	25
4	Unsatisfactory	0	0
5	Poor	0	0
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the table above 39, the employees have no unsatisfactory or poor relations between the higher-level and lower-level employees. 31(55.35) employees are content with their relationship. 11(19.64) respondents gave excellent answers and 24 (25) respondents gave fair answers in their relationship with their colleagues. As seen in the table, it is clear that most of the respondents respond that there is a good relationship among the employees.

Table 40 Good coordination between the higher officials and lower employees

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	16	28.57
2	Good	30	53.57
3	Fair	9	16.07
4	Poor	1	1.78
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 40 shows that 56 respondents with 16(28.57) are excellent about the relationship of the employees. Among all the respondents, 30(53.57) gave good conditions for the relationship between the higher-level and lower-level employees. Of all the respondents, only 1 (1.78) person gave poor judgement about the relationship of the employees. From the table, it is clear that the employees are content with the relationship between the higher-level and the lower-level employees.

Table 41 Work differentiation between the Industry Wing & Commerce Wing

SL No	Difference in work	Respondents	Percentage
	response		
1	Yes	38	67.85
2	Some part	17	30.35
3	No	1	1.78
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The present study shows that the work and administration of the industry wing and the Commerce wing are mostly different and are not related in many ways. Of all the 56 respondents, 38(67.85) employees said that work and administration between the two wings are not well related 17(30.35) employees said that some part of the works and administration are co-related and 1 (1.78) employees said that no work is related between the two wings. The above table shows that most of the respondents respond that there is a work difference in commerce and industries wings.

Table 42 Commerce & Industry wings involved in each other work

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	4	7.14
2	Some part	7	12.5
3	No	45	80.35
4	Don't Know	1	1.78
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 42 shows that out of 56 respondents, 4(7.14) employees responded that the work and administration are involved and 7(12.5) employees

responded that some parts of work and administration are involved by both wings. 1(1.78) employees responded of not knowing about the involvement of the work between both wings. The above table indicates that 45(80.35) employees responded that no work and administration are involved by either wing.

Table 43 Coordination with both wings

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	3	5.35
2	Good	23	41.07
3	Fair	23	41.07
4	Unsatisfactory	7	12.5
5	Poor	0	0
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 43 shows the figure of the working relationship by both wings, the employees with 23(41.07) and 23(41.07) gave an equal response as good and fair. 3(5.35) employees responded as excellent and 7(12.5) responded as unsatisfactory about the relationship of both wings. However, none of the respondents gave a poor result. As seen in the above table, it is clear that the relationship between both wings has good connections in the functioning and working of the department.

Table 44 Problems in the amalgamation of the two departments

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	25	44.64
2	No	5	8.93
3	Don't know	26	46.43
	Total	56	100

From the above table 44, out of 56 respondents, 25 employees responded that they are facing the problems of amalgamation by both wings. 5 employees responded that no problem had been found and 26 employees responded that they didn't know about the problem of amalgamation. The above table shows that there are some problems in the amalgamation of the two departments.

Table 45 Amalgamation of the two departments function

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	8	14.3
2	Not exactly	31	55.35
3	Not function	9	16.07
4	Don't know	8	14.28
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 45 shows that 31(55.35) employees responded that the amalgamation of both wings is not functioning as it is supposed to function. 8(14.3) responded that both wings have functioned well under the amalgamation 9(16.07) responded that it does not function and 8(14.28) responded to not being concerned about the amalgamation. The above table shows that the amalgamation of the two departments does not function as it should function.

Table 46 State Government supervise department administration

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	40	71.42
2	Sometime	5	8.92
3	In some part	10	17.85
4	No	1	1.78
	Total	56	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 46 shows that 40(71.42) employees responded that the state government has been taking care of and supervising the work and administration of

the department. 5(8.92) employees and 10(17.85) employees responded that the government are sometimes involved and some part is only supervised by them. Of all the 56 respondents, only 1(1.78) person responded that the government did not supervise the working and administration of the department. From the above table, it is clear that the state government supervise the administration of the department.

Status of Industry

The number of respondents is different from the previous data collected as the data collected in this section is taken only from the infrastructure section.

Table 47 Development in the industrial areas

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Very Good	1	5.88
2	Good	13	76.47
3	Not good	3	17.64
4	Poor	0	0
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 47 shows that out of 17 respondents who specifically work in industrial areas, 13(76.67) employees and 1 (5.88) responded there is a development in industrial areas. 3(17.64) employees responded that the development in an industrial area is not good and is slowly progressing. The above table shows that there is a development in industrial areas.

Table 48 Scheme/Programme for the Upliftment of Sick Industry

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good Enough	2	11.7
2	In some part	5	29.4
3	Not any	2	11.7
4	Don't know	7	41.1
5	No response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the above table 48, 5 employees responded that the government has given some scheme and programme for the upliftment of the sick industry in some part. 2 employees responded that the government has taken good care of the sick industry while 2 responded that the government has not given any scheme to uplift the sick industry and 7 employees responded that they don't know about any scheme or programmes given by the government to uplift the sick industry. The table indicates that there are some schemes or programmes for the upliftment of the sick industry.

Table 49 Plan to take action towards given plots but not function

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	6	35.29
2	Yes, but not yet	3	17.64
3	Not yet	0	0
4	No	0	0
5	Don't know	8	47.05
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As from above table 49, the employees were asked that did the government took any action against those given plots that did not function. Out of 17 respondents, 6(35.29) employees responded that the government is trying to take

action while 3(17.64) employees responded that the government is trying to take action but not recently. 8(47.05) employees responded that they did not know about the situation. From the above table, it is clear that the government is in the process of taking action towards the plot given but did not function.

Table 50 Government give benefits to the industrial unit

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	29.42
2	No	1	5.88
3	Sometimes not always	4	23.53
4	Don't know	7	41.17
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From above Table 50, 5(29.42) employees responded that the government give benefits to the industrial unit while 1(5.88) responded that the government did not give any benefits. 4(23.53) employees responded that the government give some benefits to the industrial units but not regularly. 7(41.17) employees responded that they did not know about the situation. The above table shows that the government give benefits to the industrial units but not regularly.

Table 51 Central government give funds for industrial development

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	4	23.5
2	Sometimes	4	23.5
3	No	1	5.8
4	Don't know	7	41.17
5	No response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 51 shows that out of 17 respondents, 4 employees responded that the central government did give benefits and funds for industrial development while 4 responded that the central government only sometimes gave funds for

industrial development. 1 responded that the central government did not give any funds and 7 responded that they did not know about the funds given by the central government. From the above table, it is indicated that the central government sometimes give funds for industrial development.

Table 52 Government conduct training or workshops for the industrial unit

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	17.64
2	Sometimes	7	41.2
3	No	2	11.8
4	Don't know	5	29.4
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 52 shows that 3(17.64) employees responded that the government used to conduct training or workshops for the industrial unit while 7(41.2) responded that the government did not regularly conduct training or workshops for the industrial unit. 2(11.8) responded that the government did not conduct any training or workshops for the industrial unit and 5(29.4) responded that they did know about the government conducting training or workshops for the industrial units. The table shows that the government sometimes conduct training or workshops for industrial units.

Table 53 Government conduct training or workshops in a year

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Once in a year	3	50
2	Twice in a year	2	33.33
3	Thrice in a year	0	0
4	More than 3 times	1	16.7
5	No response	11	26.15
	Total	17	100

From the above table 53, the respondents are only six because not all the employees are sure about the answer and have left out the questions. So, among only 6 respondents, 3(50) employees responded that the government conduct training or workshops once a year for the industrial unit while 2(33.33) employees responded that only two times a year and 1(16.7) responded that more than three times a year. And no employees responded to it three times a year. As seen in the table, shows that the government conduct training or workshops once a year.

Table 54 Government organise exposure to other states for the industrial unit

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	4	23.5
2	Sometimes	9	52.9
3	No	0	0
4	Don't Know	4	23.5
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From above table 54, out of 17 respondents, 4(23.5) employees responded that the government conduct exposure to other states for the industrial units while 9(52.9) responded that the government only sometimes conduct exposure for the industrial unit. 4(23.5) responded that they did not know about the government conducting exposure for the industrial units while there are no employees who deny the conducting of exposure for the industrial units. The government sometimes organise exposure to other states for the industrial unit.

Table 55 Regular power supply in industrial areas

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Regular	4	23.5
2	Every so often	7	41.2
3	Not regular	1	5.8
4	Don't know	5	29.4
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 55 shows that 4(23.5) employees responded that the government provide power supply regularly while 7(41.2) responded that they did not get a regular supply of power in the areas. Of all the respondents, only 1(5.8) responded that the industrial areas did not get or been provided any power supply and 5(29.4) responded that they did not know the situations taking place in the areas. The table shows that the power supply is not regular in the industrial areas.

Table 56 Water connections available in industrial areas

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	6	35.3
2	No	0	0
3	On processing	6	35.3
4	Don't Know	5	29.4
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The present study shows that water connection is somehow available in industrial areas, 6(35.3) responded that water connection is available in the areas

while 6(35.3) responded that it is still in processing. Of all the respondents, 5(29.4) responded that they did not know about the situations going on in the areas. From the above table, it is indicated that the water connection is on processing in the industrial areas.

Table 57 Conditions of Roads in Industrial Areas

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	3	18.1
2	Not that good	5	31.3
3	No	3	18.8
4	Don't know	5	31.3
	Total	17	100
	Roads in good cone	dition for transportati	on
SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	1	1.59
2	Average	5	29.4
3	Not Good	6	35.3
4	Bad	0	0
5	Don't Know	5	29.4
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The present study shows that the roadways in industrial areas are not good enough for transportation. 3(18.8) responded that the roadways in industrial areas are good enough for transportation while 5(31.3) responded that the roadways are not that smooth and good. 3(18.8) responded that the roadways are not good and have not been taken care of by the government and 5(31.3) responded that they did not know anything about the situations in industrial areas. The above table shows that the roadway condition is not that good in the industrial areas.

The above table 57 shows that the roads in the industrial unit are not in good condition as only 1(1.59) employee responded that the road is good while 6(35.3) responded that it was not in a good condition for transportation. 5(29.4) responded that somehow it can be managed and in average conditions during summer seasons. During rainy seasons, the roads are slippery and could stuck in the mud as it is not all metal roads. 5(29.4) responded that they did not know about the conditions of the road in the industrial areas. From the above table, it is clear that the road is not in a good condition for transportation in the industrial areas.

Table 58 Government periodically monitor the industrial areas

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	17.6
2	Yes, but not regular	3	17.6
3	Not monitor	1	5.9
4	Depends on the situations	4	23.5
5	Don't Know	5	29.4
6	Average	1	5.9
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 58 shows that the government used to monitor periodically for a year. 3(17.6) responded that the concerned department used to monitor them and another 3(17.6) responded that they monitor them but not regularly. Out of all the respondents, only 1(5.9) employee responded that they had not been monitored even on a periodical basis. 4(23.5) responded that they monitor them depending on their situations and 5(29.4) responded that they did not know or were concerned about the situations happening in industrial areas. From the above table, it shows that the government did not regularly monitor the industrial areas also it depends on the situation.

Table 59 Infrastructure in good condition

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	0	0
2	Average	6	37.5
3	Not that good	5	31.3
4	Not good	1	6.3
5	Don't Know	4	25
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From Table 59, it can be observed that the infrastructure in the industrial areas is not in good condition. None of the employees responded regarding the infrastructure in industrial areas while 6(37.5) responded that the infrastructure is not nicely constructed but can remark it as average. 5(31.3) responded that the infrastructure in industrial areas is in bad condition and is not good while 4(25) responded that they did not know anything about the infrastructure in industrial areas. The above table indicates that the infrastructure in the industrial areas is not good but in average condition.

Table 60 Encroacher in the industrial area

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	10	58.8
2	No	1	5.8
3	Don't Know	5	29.4
4	No response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the present study 60, it shows that there are several encroachers in the industrial areas. Out of 17 respondents, 10 responded that there is an encroacher in the area while 1 responded that no encroacher is to be found and 5 responded that they did not know about the encroacher in industrial areas. The encroachers in the areas cause a few problems in occupying the plot areas and also in functioning the

industries. The table shows that the respondents responded that there are encroachers in the industrial areas.

Table 61 Directorate takes good care of the District Industries Centre

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	17.6
2	Good	6	35.3
3	Not good enough	7	41.2
4	Not taken care	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 61 shows that the District Industries Centre has not been well taken care of by the government. There are District Industries Centres in each district which is under the Directorate. 3(17.6) responded and 6(35.3) that the DIC has been taken good care of by the government 7(41.2) responded that the government did not take good care of the functioning and working of the DIC and 1(5.8) responded that the government did not take care the DIC in any matters. From the above table, it is shown that the Directorate take good care of the District Industries Centre.

Table 62 Directorate and District Industries Centre relations

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	11	64.7
2	Average	4	23.6
3	Not that good	0	0
4	Not Good	0	0
5	Don't know	2	11.7
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 62 shows that the Directorate and DIC have good relations with each other. Out of 17 respondents, 11(64.7) employees responded that the relations between the Directorate and DIC are in good hands. 4(23.6) responded that their

relations are not that good but satisfying. The 2(11.7) employees responded that they don't know about the relations between the Directorate and District Centre Industry. The above table indicates that the Directorate and District Industries Centre has a good relationship.

Table 63 Government follow the policy implemented

Sl No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	27.8
2	Not that good	7	41.1
3	Not good	0	0
4	Don't Know	5	27.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The present study shows that the government has followed the policy implemented by the government. 5(27.8) responded that the government has regularly followed the policy implemented by the government. In contrast, 7(41.1) responded that the policy implemented by the government is not well followed and 5(27.8) answered that they did not know about the policy implementation of the government. The table shows that the government did not regularly follow the policy implemented.

Table 64 The Government take good care in promoting the industry

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0
2	Average	6	33.3
3	Not good enough	6	33.3
4	Not good	1	5.6
5	Don't know	4	23.5
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 64 shows that the government was not fully concerned about promoting industrial development. 6(33.3) responded that the government has taken

a small part in promoting the industry and 6(33.3) responded that the promotion of industry given by the government is not good enough for industrial development. 4(23.5) responded that they did not know about the government promoting the industry and 1(5.6) responded that the government did not take a good part in participating and promoting the industry while. From the table, it is clear that the government is not taking good care and promoting the industry for industrial development.

Data of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

The data were collected from the owners of three locations: Zuangtui Industrial Estate (5 owners), Industrial Growth Centre (9 owners), and Lengte Industrial Park (3 owners). All the interviewed respondents belong to Scheduled Tribes (ST) only, as the majority of the state's population is Scheduled Tribes (ST). Also, all the respondents who were interviewed belonged to Christians, As the majority of the population of the State are Christians. As per the 2011 census, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe in Mizoram is 94.43 per cent and the Christian population in Mizoram is 87.16 per cent. Here, some of the respondents left out some of the questions and the total number of respondents is different in some of the tables.

Table 65 Type of Industry

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Apparels and Garments	1	5.88
2	Food Packaging	1	5.88
3	Manufacturing (PVC Pipe)	1	5.88
4	Manufacturing	7	41.17
5	Saw Mill	3	17.64
6	Tiles	2	11.76
7	Wood Furnishing	2	11.76
	Total	17	100

The above table 65 shows the type of industry that is run by the industry owner in the industrial units. As from in Table 69, the manufacturing industry has the largest number of respondents, while apparel and garments, food packaging and manufacturing (pipe) have the lowest type of industry. The above table shows that most of the types of industry in the industrial areas are manufacturing industries.

Table 66 Gender and Locality of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Male	13	76.47
2	Female	4	23.52
	Total	17	100
	Locality of t	the Industry Owner/Bene	ficiaries
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Rural	2	11.7
2	Urban	14	8
3	No response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the above table 66, the male respondents have more responses than the female respondents. From the above table, it is clear that the male owners of the industry more than the female owners of the industry.

The above table also shows that of all the respondents, the owners of the industry are from the urban areas which have 14 respondents (8) and from the rural areas have 2 respondents (11.7). The above table shows that the number of industry owners from the urban areas is higher than in the rural areas.

Table 67 Age Group of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Age Group	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	30 below	0	0
2	31 - 35	2	11.7
3	36 – 40	3	17.6
4	41 - 45	4	23.5
5	46 - 50	2	11.7
6	51 – 55	4	23.5
7	56 – 60	2	11.7
8	60 above	0	0
	Total	17	100

The above study shows that from the age of industry owners, the age group below 30 and 60 have no respondents. The age group of 36-45 and 56-60 has the same respondents. From the above table, it is shown that the age group between 41-45 has the largest number of respondents compared to the other age groups.

Table 68 Category and Marital Status of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Category	Respondents	Percentage
No			_
1	ST	17	100
2	SC	0	0
3	OBC	0	0
4	General	0	0
	Total	17	100
	Marital St	atus of Industry Owner	r
SL	Marital Status	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Married	17	100
2	Unmarried	0	0
3	Divorce	0	0
4	Others	0	0
	Total	17	100

From the above table 68, it is observed that all the industry owner is scheduled tribes. Also, the marital status of industry owners is all married.

Table 69 Religion Status of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Religion	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Christian	17	100
2	Hindu	0	0
3	Muslim	0	0
4	Other	0	0
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table shows that all the respondents from the above Table 69 religion status are Christian which is 100 per cent.

Table 70 Educational Qualification of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	High School	1	5.88
2	Higher School	4	23.52
3	Diploma	0	0
4	BA / technical stream	10	58.82
5	MA / technical stream	2	11.76
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 70 shows that most of the industry owners have bachelor's degrees which is responded by 10 (58.8), 4 higher certificates (23.52), 2 master's degrees

(11.76) and 1 high school certificate (5.88). From the above table, it is clear that all the industry owners are literate and most graduate.

Table 71 Denomination of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Denomination	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Presbyterian Church	15	88.23
2	Baptist Church	1	5.88
3	Salvation Army	1	5.88
4	United Pentecostal Church	0	0
5	Catholic Church	0	0
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Mizoram is a Christian state, and of all the denominations of the religion, the Presbyterian Church has the highest number of followers. So, as from above table 71, the Presbyterian Church has the highest number of respondents, which is 15 (88.23) the Baptist church has 1 respondent, and the Salvation Army has 1 respondent, which is 1 (5.88). The above table indicates that the denominations of industry owners are different and most are from the Presbyterian church.

Table 72 Monthly Income of Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

SL	Monthly Income	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Below 5000	0	0
2	5000 – 10,000	0	0
3	10,000 - 20,000	0	0
4	20,000 – 30,000	0	0
5	30,000 – 40,000	2	11.76
6	40,000 – 50,000	0	0
7	Above 50,000	15	88.23
	Total	17	100

The above table 72 shows the monthly income of the Industry Owner. The responses above 50,000 have the highest number of respondents which is 88.23 per cent. The monthly income of 30,000 - 40,000 have 2 respondents which is 11.76 per cent. From the above table, it is clear that the monthly income of the industry owner is above 50,000.

Table 73 Establishment Year & Type of Industry

SL	Establish Year	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	2014 – 2015	2	11.7
2	2016 – 2017	4	23.5
3	2018 – 2019	2	11.7
4	2020 – 2021	4	23.5
5	2022 – 2023	1	5.8
6	No response	4	23.5
	Total	17	100
	1	Type of Industry	
SL	Type of Industry	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Manufacturing	17	100
	Industry		
2	Servicing Industry	0	0
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 73 studies the establishment year of the industry. Of all the respondents, responses from 2016 - 2017 and 2020 - 2021 have the highest number of respondents while in 2022 - 2023 there is 1 respondent. The table shows that the establishment year of the industry was before 2014.

From above table 73, the study observes that all the respondents were responded that the industry they are managing are manufacturing industry which is 100 per cent. The above table shows that all the industries in the industrial areas are manufacturing industries.

Table 74 Register on Mizoram Industry Owner's Association

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	10	58.82
2	No	7	41.17
	Total	17	100
	Register	your enterprise as	
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Proprietorship	5	29.41
2	Partnership	0	0
3	Private Limited	12	70.58
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Mizoram Industry's Owner's Association has been established in Mizoram. So, as from above table 74, 10 respondents responded yes which is 58.82 per cent and 7 respondents responded No which is 41.17 per cent. The above table indicates that the respondents are mostly registered in Mizoram Industry Owner's Association.

The above table 74 shows that of all the respondents, 17 of them responded that their industry is registered as a private limited which is 70.58 per cent and 5 respondents as a proprietorship which is 29. 41 per cent. From the above table, it is clear that most of the respondents registered their enterprises as private limited.

Table 75 Plot owned durations

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Renew after one year	5	29.41
2	5 – 10 yrs	2	11.76
3	10 – 20 yrs	1	5.88
4	20 yrs above	9	52.94
	Total	17	100
	Satisfied with the g	overnment's duration	1
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Very Satisfied	5	29.4
2	Satisfied	3	17.6
3	Quite Satisfied	3	17.6
4	Not Satisfied	1	5.8
5	Don't Know	4	23.5
6	No Response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

As shown in Table 75, 5 of the industry owners responded that their plot can be renewed after one year which is 29.41 per cent and most of the respondents 12 responded that they can own the plot for 20 years and above which is 52.94 per cent. The above table shows that the respondents have different durations of owning the plot.

The above table 75 shows that 5 respondents are satisfied with the government-given plot durations which is 29.4 per cent and 1 respondent is not satisfied. Of all the respondents, 4 respondents could not give answers about whether

they were satisfied or not satisfied for the given durations. The table shows that the respondents are quite satisfied with the government's duration.

Table 76 No. of Workers

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	1 - 10	8	47.05
2	10 - 20	6	35.29
3	20 – 30	1	5.88
4	30 – 40	1	5.88
5	40 - 50	0	0
6	50 above	1	5.88
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 76 shows that there are 1- 10 workers from 8 respondents which is the highest and is 47.05 per cent, and 10 -70 workers from 7 respondents, and 20 -30, 40 -50 and 50 above workers from 1 respondent each which is 5.88 per cent. From the above table, it is clear that most of the workers are between 1-10 persons.

Table 77 Offer incentives to the workers

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	14	82.35
2	No	3	17.64
3	In progressing	0	0
4	Occasionally	0	0
	Total	17	100

The above Table 77 studies that from the industry owners, 14 respondents gave some incentives to their workers and 3 respondents did not give incentives to their workers. The above table indicates that the industry owner offers incentives to the workers.

Table 78 Kinds of incentives offered to the workers

SL No	Kind of Offer	Respondents	Percentage
1	Insurance	0	0
2	Accommodations	14	82.3
3	Medical Bills	0	0
4	Others	1	5.8
5	No Response	2	11.7
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Most of the workers are from rural areas, and so because of these reasons, the industry owners are providing accommodations for the workers. From the study, 14 responded that they gave accommodations to their workers. From the above table, it is clear that most of the industry owner offers workers accommodations in industrial areas.

Table 79 Government provide funds/subsidies

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	1	5.88
2	No	13	76.47
3	Give only for start-up	1	5.88
4	Occasionally	1	5.88
5	Don't Know	1	5.88
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 79 shows that of all the respondents 13 responded that the government did not provide funds or subsidy to the industry owners. And 1

responded that the government provided them a subsidy, the other 1 responded that the government gave them a subsidy only to start -up while the other 1 cannot answer whether the government provided them a subsidy or not. The above table shows that the government did not provide funds and subsidies for the industrial units.

If the government didn't provide funds/subsidies, give reasons for your problems.

Of all the respondents, 13 showed that the government didn't provide funds/ subsidies. The respondents said that if the government provide funds/ subsidies for start-ups more progress will be shown for the industrial development.

Table 80 Government organise skill development training and programmes

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	1	5.88
2	Occasionally	1	5.88
3	No	13	76.47
4	Don't Know	2	11.76
	Total	17	100
Sati	sfied with the government in o	rganising skill develop	ment training or
	prog	grammes	
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Very Satisfied	0	0
2	Satisfied	0	0
3	Quite Satisfied	0	0
4	Not Satisfied	2	11.7
5	No Response	15	88.2
	Total	17	100

The above table 80 shows that of all the respondents, 13 responded that the government did not organise any skill development training and programmes. While 2 cannot answer whether the government organise skill development training or programmes the other responded that the government organise skill development and programmes occasionally. The above table indicates that the government did not organise skill development training and programmes for the industrial units.

As shown from the previous Table 80, only 2 responded to whether the government organise skill development training and programmes. So, from the above Table 63, 2 respondents are not satisfied with the government organise in skill development training and programmes. The above table shows that the respondents were not satisfied with the government's skill development training and programme.

Table 81 Provide raw materials from the government

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	3	17.64
2	No	13	76.47
3	Occasionally	0	0
4	Don't Know	1	5.88
	Total	17	100
	Raw materials purchas	ed from outside or inside	Mizoram
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Outside Mizoram	13	76.4
2	Inside Mizoram	3	17.6
3	No Response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

The above study shows that of all the respondents, 13 responded that the government did not provide any raw materials but 3 responded that they are getting raw materials from the government and 1 cannot answer whether the government provide raw materials to the industry. The above table indicates that the government did not provide raw materials to the industrial units.

In above Table 81, of all the respondents 13 responded they got the raw materials from outside Mizoram and few were from inside Mizoram. The above table shows that most of the respondents are getting raw materials from outside Mizoram.

Table 82 Manage/sell the product in terms of marketing

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No	_	_	_
1	Distributor	2	11.76
2	Wholesale	5	29.41
3	Retail	0	0
4	Others	10	58.82
	Total	17	100
	Face problem	ns in marketing the products	}
\mathbf{SL}	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	0	0
2	Occasionally	7	43.75
3	No	9	52.9
4	No Response	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 82 shows that 10 responded that they manage/ sell products as per orders they are getting from the seller. 2 answered that they sell the products through a distributor, and 5 responded through wholesale. The table indicates that the respondents are marketing their products not in retail but through distributors and wholesale.

As from the above table 82, 7 responded that they are facing some problems in selling their products while the other 9 responded that they are not facing such

problems in managing and selling their products. The above table shows that the respondents did not face many problems in marketing the products.

If yes, give reasons for your problem.

Of all the respondents, the response occasionally is 43.75 per cent, the reason for this depends on the customers. If the demand is low, the sales are affected and face in marketing their products.

How many quantities of the products can you make in a month?

The respondents to this question are not the same since the types of industry are different. Some of the manufacturing industry made more than 1500 quantities of their product. The food packaging industry made 8000 to 10000 bottles in a month while the barrel manufacturing industry made about 50 barrels in a month. In the sawmill industry, they made 30-68 cubic metres approximately in a month.

Table 83 Export the product

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	2	11.7
2	Occasionally	1	5.8
3	No	12	70.5
4	No Response	2	11.7
	Total	17	100
	Export products out	side or inside Mizora	m
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Outside Mizoram	2	18.18
2	Inside Mizoram	0	0
3	No Response	15	88.2
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above study shows that of all the respondents, 12 responded that they did not export their products while 2 responded that they export their products and 1

responded that they export their products occasionally. From the above table, it is clear that the respondents did not export their products outside the state.

From the above table 83, 2 responded that when there are some events organised by the government, they export their products outside Mizoram. The above table shows that only two respondents are exporting their products outside the state.

If no, give reasons why you didn't export your productions.

Of all the respondents in Table 67, 12 responded No for several reasons. Some of the reasons are due to transportation and the lower profit if exported.

Table 84 Government employees monitor the industrial unit

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	1	5.88
2	Occasionally	6	35.29
3	No	8	47.05
4	Don't Know	2	11.76
	Total	17	100
	Mor	nitor in a year	
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Once in a year	4	23.5
2	Twice in a year	2	11.7
3	Thrice a year	0	0
4	More than three times	0	0
5	No response	11	64.7
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 84 shows that of all the respondents 8 responded that the government did not put any employees to monitor the industrial units, while 6 responded occasionally, 1 responded as yes and 2 did not respond whether the

government put the employees to monitor the industrial units. The table indicates that the government does not regularly monitor the industrial units.

As shown in above table 84, 4 responded that the government employees monitor the industrial unit once a year and 2 responded that it thrice a year. From the above table, it is clear that the government employees monitor the industrial areas not regularly.

Table 85 Water connection available at the industrial unit

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	1	5.8
2	Not Regular	8	47.0
3	No	8	47.0
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 85 shows that of all the respondents 8 responded that water connections are available but not regular and the other 8 responded that water connections are not available in the industrial units. The above table shows that the water connection is not available in the industrial unit.

Table 86 Power supply available/Regular

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Regular	2	11.7
2	Not Regular	2	11.7
3	Yes, but not regular	12	70.5
4	Not available	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

In the above table numbers 86, and 12 responded that the power supply is available but not regular in the industrial units. Of all the respondents, 2 responded that the power supply is regular and another 2 responded that the power supply is not regular in the industrial areas. 1 responded that power supply is not available in the industrial units. The table shows that the power supply in the industrial unit is not regular.

Table 87 Roads connected to the industrial unit all metalled roads

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	4	23.5
2	Some Part	6	35.2
3	No	6	35.2
4	Don't Know	1	5.8
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As shown in above table 87, of all the respondents 6 responded that some parts of the roads are metalled roads and the other 6 responded that they are not connected by metalled roads. 4 responded that the roads in the industrial units are connected by metalled roads while 1 did not respond to the questions. From the above table, it is indicated that roads in the industrial units are not all metalled.

Table 88 Problem with road transportation

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	2	11.7
2	Occasionally	1	5.8
3	Rainy Season	10	58.8
4	No	4	23.5
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Since the roads in the industrial units are not all metalled, there are some difficulties in transporting the goods. As from above Table 88, 10 responded that they faced problems with road transportation during the rainy season, while 2

responded that they are facing problems and the other 4 responded that they are not facing problems in road transportation. The above table shows that the roads in the industrial units are in a bad condition for transportation.

Table 89 Infrastructure good at the industrial unit

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Good	0	0
2	Not that good	6	35.2
3	Good Enough	6	35.2
4	Not Good	1	5.8
5	Don't Know	0	0
6	No Response	4	23.5
	Total	17	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The infrastructure in the industrial units is moderately good. According to Table 89, only 1 respondent said the infrastructure in the industrial areas is not good, 6 responded that it is not good enough, and 6 responded that it is good enough. The table indicates that the infrastructure conditions in the industrial units are not good enough.

Table 90 Encroacher in an industrial unit

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No	_	•	G
1	Yes	10	58.8
2	Don't know	3	17.6
3	Used to, but not now	0	0
4	No Response	4	23.5
	Total	17	100
	Government take	e action against encroache	er
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	0	0
2	Yes, for a short time	1	5.8
3	Yes, maybe	7	43.7
4	No	2	11.7
5	Don't Know	0	0
6	No Response	7	43.7
	Total	17	100

Table 90 shows some industry owners left out the questions and the respondents are compared to the previous table. The table shows that 10 responded that there are encroachers in the industrial areas while the other 3 did not respond to the questions. From the above table, it is clear that there is encroacher in the industrial units.

As shown in above table 90, of all the respondents 7 responded that they were not sure about the government taking action towards the encroachers. 1 responded that the government took action for a short period towards the encroacher and the other 2 responded that the government did not take any actions towards the encroacher. The table shows that the government did not regularly take action towards the encroachers in the industrial units.

Data of Industry Workers

The data on industry workers are taken from the focus areas in Zuangtui, Luangmual, and Lengte. The respondents in each question are not the same, since the respondents have left out some questions. Here are as follows:

Table 91 Gender of Industry Workers

SL	Gender	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Male	58	89.24
2	Female	7	10.76
3	Trans-Gender	0	0
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As seen in above table 91, it is clear that most of the workers in the industry are male and there are also some female workers in the areas.

Table 92 Age Group of Industry Workers

SL	Age Group	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Under 18	1	1.5
2	18-20	9	13.8
3	21-25	18	27.6
4	26-30	13	20
5	31-35	11	16.9
6	36-40	11	16.9
7	41-45	2	3.0
8	46-50	0	0
9	51-55	0	0
10	56-60	0	0
11	Above 60	0	0
	Total	65	100

The above table 92 shows that of all the respondents 18 responded that they are in the 21 - 25 age group which is the highest and has 27.6 per cent. The age group 31 - 35 and 36 - 40 has the same respondents with 16.9 per cent. The above table shows that most of the workers are between 18 and 40 and no worker is older than the age of 40.

Table 93 Locality and Category of Industry Workers

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Rural	30	46.1
2	Urban	28	43.0
3	No Response	7	10.7
	Total	65	100
	Category of the	he Industry Workers	I
SL	Category	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	SC	15	23.07
2	ST	50	76.9
3	OBC	0	0
4	General	0	0
	Total	65	100

As shown in the above table, of all the respondents, it is clear that 30 respondents were from rural areas and 28 respondents were from urban areas.

As seen in above table 93 shows that though 50 respondents are scheduled tribes, 15 respondents belong to the scheduled caste.

Table 94 Marital Status of the Industry Workers

SL	Marital Status	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Married	23	35.38
2	Unmarried	41	63.07
3	Divorce	1	1.53
4	Others	0	0
	Total	65	100
	Relig	ion of workers	
SL	Religion	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Christian	50	76.92
2	Hindu	15	23.07
3	Muslim	0	0
4	Buddhist	0	0
5	Others	0	0
	Total	65	100

From the above table 94, it shows that 41 respondents are unmarried, 23 respondents are married and 1 respondent is divorced.

As seen from above table 94, it is clear that 15 respondents belong to the Hindu religion and 50 respondents belong to the Christian religion.

Table 95 Educational Qualification of Workers

SL	Educational Qualification	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Under High School	21	32.3
2	Class 10	26	40
3	Class 12	12	18.4
4	Graduate	5	7.6
5	Post Graduate	0	0
6	Diploma in any stream	0	0
	Total	65	100

From above Table 95, 26 respondents passed class 10 and 21 respondents did not pass high school. 12 respondents passed class 12 while 5 respondents are graduate workers. The above table indicates that most of the workers are literate.

Table 96 Monthly Salary of workers

SL	Monthly Salary	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Below 5,000	1	1.5
2	5,000	3	4.6
3	5,000 – 10,000	8	12.3
4	10,000 – 15,000	33	50.7
5	15,000 – 20,000	15	23.0
6	25,000 – 30,000	5	7.6
7	Above 30,000	0	0
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Of all the respondents, 33 responded their monthly salary is mostly 10,000 - 15,000, while 1 responded below 5,000 which is the lowest in the category. 15 responded their monthly salary is 15,000 - 20,000 while 5 responded their monthly salary is between 23,000 - 30,000. The above table shows that some of the monthly income is not the same and some of the income is getting low wages.

Table 97 Working Experience of Industry Workers

SL	Working Experience	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Below 1yr	10	15.3
2	1 year	30	46.1
3	2 years	2	3.0
4	3 years	3	4.6
5	4 years	1	1.5
6	5 years	8	12.3
7	Above 5 years	8	12.3
8	No Response	3	4.6
	Total	65	100

As shown in Table 97 above, 30 respondents responded that they have one year of working experience, while 10 responded that they have below 1 year of working experience. 1 person responded with 4 years of working experience. There are 8 respondents with 5 years and above 5 years of working experience. So, it is clear that most of the workers have work experience.

Table 98 Satisfaction of worker on monthly income?

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	42	64.6
2	Occasionally	12	18.4
3	No	4	6.1
4	I don't know	5	7.6
5	No Response	2	3.0
	Total	65	100
	Other So	ources of Income	
SL No	Do you have any other sources of income?	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	4.6
2	Occasionally	9	13.8
3	No	52	80
4	No Response	1	1.5
	Total	65	100

As shown in above table 98, 42 of the respondents responded that they were satisfied with their monthly income, 12 responded that they were not that satisfied, 4 responded that they were not satisfied with their monthly income, and 5 did not respond to the questions. The above table indicates that the workers are not that satisfied with their monthly income.

The above table shows that 52 responded that they did not have other sources of income while 9 responded that they usually have other sources of income and 3 responded that they have sources of income. From the above table, it shows that most of the workers do not have any other sources of income.

Table 99 Monthly Savings

SL No	Monthly Savings	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	23.0
2	No	45	69.2
3	Occasionally	5	7.6
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 99 shows that 45 responded they did not save their monthly income while 15 responded they saved some of their monthly income. 5 responded that they occasionally save their monthly income. As seen in the table, it is clear that most of the workers did not save money but some save their money not regularly.

Table 100 Live in the Industrial Area

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	5	7.6
2	No	56	86.1
3	No Response	4	6.1
	Total	65	100

As seen in above table 100, it is clear that of all the respondents 56 responded did not live in the industrial areas as most of them belonged to urban areas.

Table 101 Any problem with your children's studies

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	5	7.6
3	Every so often	0	0
4	Don't know	0	0
5	No Response	60	92.3
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 101 indicates that 5 respondents did not face any problems in their children's studies while living in the industrial units.

Table 102 Relations with the industry owner

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Excellent	41	63.0
2	Very Good	0	0
3	Good	24	36.9
4	Fair	0	0
5	Poor	0	0
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

From the above Table 102, 23 responded they have a good relationship with the industry owner and 41 responded their relationship with the industry owner is excellent. The table shows that none of the workers responded as poor in the category. Workers and industry owners have a good relationship with the industry owner.

Table 103 Industry owners provide incentives/kinds of incentives

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage	
No				
1	Yes	35	53.8	
2	Occasionally	20	30.7	
3	No	9	13.8	
4	No Response	1	1.5	
	Total	65	100	
	Kinds of	Incentives provide		
SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage	
No				
1	Incentives	6	9.2	
2	Medical Bill	1	1.5	
3	Bonus	5	7.6	
4	Farming	0	0	
5	Accommodations	26	40	
6	Others	1	1.5	
7	No Response	26	40	
	Total	65	100	

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As seen in Table 103, of all the respondents, 35 responded the industry owner provided them some incentives 20 responded the industry owner occasionally provided incentives to the workers and 9 responded the industry owner did not provide any incentives to the workers. The table indicates that most of the respondents responded that the industry owner provides incentives to the workers

As seen in above table 103, Most of the industry owners provide accommodations to the workers as responded by 26 respondents. 6 responded they get incentives like increasing monthly income and 5 responded they get bonuses from the industry owners. 1 responded the industry owner applies medical bills to the worker. The above table shows that the industry owner provides the workers with different kinds of incentives

Table 104 Trained worker for work

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Well trained	1	1.5
2	Trained	39	60
3	Basic training	10	15.3
4	No	14	21.5
5	No Response	1	1.5
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The above table 104 shows that 14 respondents responded they are not trained workers 39 responded they are trained workers while 10 responded they have basic training in their work. So, it indicates that most of the workers in industrial units are trained workers in their fields.

Table 105 Government organise any skill development training or programmes for workers

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	4	6.1
2	Occasionally	2	3.0
3	No	58	89.2
4	No Response	1	1.5
	Total	65	100

As seen in above table 105, of all the respondents 58 responded the government did not organise skill development training or programmes for workers while 4 responded the government organised skill development and programmes and 2 responded they have skill development training and programmes occasionally. It shows that the government did not organise skill development training for the workers.

Table 106 Skill development training or programmes for work in a year

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Once a year	5	7.6
2	Twice	0	0
3	Three times	0	0
4	Don't Know	0	0
5	No Response	60	92.3
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

In this table, it shows that most of the respondents left out the questions. So, it indicates that only 5 responded once a year the government organise skill development and programs for work in the industrial areas.

Table 107 Benefits from the government

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	65	100
3	Every so often	0	0
4	Don't know	0	0
	Total	65	100

Here all the 65 respondents responded that they did not get any benefits from the government. So, it is clear that the government did not give benefits to the industrial units.

Table 108 Government monitor the work

SL No	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	22	33.8
2	No	3	4.6
3	Every so often	29	44.6
4	Don't know	0	0
5	No Response	1	1.5
	Total	64	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As seen in Table 108, it shows that the government usually monitor the work in industrial areas but not regularly. Also, of all the respondents, 3 responded the government did not monitor the work in the industrial areas.

Table 109 Monitor by government in a year

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Once in a year	24	36.9
2	Twice in a year	13	20
3	Thrice in a year	11	16.9
4	More than three times	1	1.5
5	Don't Know	2	3.0
6	No Response	14	21.5
	Total	65	100

Table 109 shows that the government usually monitor the works in industrial areas but not regularly. Of all the respondents, 24 responded they were monitored once a year, 13 responded twice a year, 11 responded thrice a year, 1 responded more than three times a year and 2 did not respond to the questions. The above observation shows that the government monitor the industrial unit not regularly.

Table 110 Kind of problems face in the industrial units

SL	Responses	Respondents	Percentage
No			
1	Water Connection	32	49.2
2	Roads	6	9.2
3	Power Supply	24	36.9
4	Transportation	2	3.0
5	Others	0	0
6	No Response	3	4.6
	Total	65	100

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

The data are taken from the focus areas which are zuangtui, luangmual and lengte. So, the responses also differ in this table 110. As seen in Table 110, the biggest problem faced in the industrial units is water connection which was responded to by 32 respondents. Water supply is the second problem faced in industrial units which was answered by 24 respondents. From the responses, it is clear that the other problems faced in industrial units are roads and transportation.

Process of Marketing from the Beneficiaries

In the focus industrial areas of the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and the Industrial Park at Lengte, there are different types of industries such as apparel and garment, wood furniture, oxygen manufacture, tiles manufacture, food processing, sawmill, mineral water

manufacture, bottle manufacture and Syntex manufacture. The industries in the focus areas are all manufacturing industries. From the interview scheduled conducted with the beneficiaries, the products they are making are marketed through the distributors, wholesale or orders made from the consumers. The consumers are from different places and there are new wholesalers and distributors often. None of the products are sold through the retail market.

Profile status of the focus industrial areas

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 7.97 per cent of the country's geographical area and 3.78 per cent of its population. It has 5,484 km of international border viz. Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhuta and Nepal. The terrain, the state of socio-economic development and historical factors such as language/ ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources and long and porous international borders have resulted in a fragile security situation in the North Eastern States. ¹⁸⁶

Mizoram is a hilly terrain and is located in North East India whose southern part shares 722 kilometres long international borders with Myanmar and Bangladesh, and northern part shares domestic borders with Manipur, Assam and Tripura. It is the fifth smallest state of India with 21,087 km² (8,142 sq mi). The literacy rate is 91.58 per cent and is third in India behind Kerela and Lakshadweep. It has a population of 10,91,014 according to the 2011 census. The study focuses on the industrial development in the state, and on the selected industrial areas under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the focus industrial areas are given below: ¹⁸⁷

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¹⁸⁶ https://www.mha.gov.in/en/commoncontent/north-east-division accessed on 02.12.2024

https://protocol.mizoram.gov.in/page/profile-of-mizoram accessed on 02.12.2024

Zuangtui

Zuangtui is situated in the Aizawl District. 871 families are living in the locality out of which 2100 males and 2109 females in the locality. As it is located in the Aizawl District there are no families who practised agricultural farming in the areas. There are no hospitals and higher secondary schools in the locality. There are 1 high school, 1 middle school, 1 primary school and 1 sub-centre in the areas. The Industrial Estates are located in the areas which generate employment for the people in Zuangtui.

Sakawrtuichhun

Sakawrtuichhun is located in the Aizawl District. 325 families are living in the locality. There are 742 males and 818 females in the locality. Though it is in the Aizawl District, it is located on the outskirts of the Aizawl District, so 105 families in the locality have some farms and still practise agricultural farming in the locality. There are 460 children under 14 years of age. There are no hospitals and higher secondary schools in the locality. There are 1 high school, 1 middle school, 2 primary school and 1 sub-centre in the areas. The Industrial Growth Centres are located in the areas which generate employment for the people in Sakawrtuichhun.

Lengte

Lengte is a village in Reiek Block, Mamit District of Mizoram. It is a village of about 200 houses with a population estimated to be around 653 in 2022. The female population is 47.9 per cent. The village literacy rate is 80.1 per cent and the Female Literacy rate is 39.6 per cent. People living in Lengte depend on multiple skills, which include agriculture farming, labour work at industries, livestock keeping and forest resource collection, particularly timber and bamboo. The Export Promotion Industrial Park at Lengte is another key employer to the people at Lengte. 26 labour workers are employed full-time in the ISPAT industry which is an establishment for the processing of iron. This was a deal signed between the company and the NGOs at Lengte that at least 26 workers should be from the village if the industry is to be established on their land. However, no skilled/technical

workers have been recruited or trained from the community so far. Industries require labour work from time to time which generates employment for the people at Lengte.

Comparative Study and analysis of three focus industrial areas

The data is based on an in-depth study and analysis collected and observed by the research scholar, and it is learnt that there are some differences in the conditions and status in industrial units. As a result, a comparative study of the selected focus areas is required to know the real conditions and status in the industrial units. A comparative study and analysis are taken from the questionnaire of Industry owners. A comparative study and analysis have been conducted on the following criteria:

- a) Types of Industry.
- b) Availability of Water Supply.
- c) Availability of Power Supply.
- d) Road Connections.
- e) Infrastructure in the industrial areas.

a) Types of Industry

Table 111 types of industry in focus areas

SL No	Location	Number of Industry Active	Types of industry-managed
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	5	Food Processing, Bottle manufacture, Oxygen manufacture (2), and Syntex manufacture.
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	9	Wood furnishing (2), Apparel and Garments, Tiles manufacture (2), oxygen manufacture (2), Mineral Water, Syntex.
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte	3	Saw Mill (3)

As can be seen from above table 111, different types of Industries are managed in the focus areas. In Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, food processing, oxygen manufacturing, bottle manufacturing and syntex manufacturing were the active industries. Meanwhile, apparel and garments, wood furnishing, tiles manufacturing, oxygen manufacturing and mineral water manufacturing were the active industries found in the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual. But only the sawmill industry is found in the Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte. So, from the table, it is clear that each industrial areas have different types of industry which are selected by the industry owner.

b) Availability of Water Supply

Table 112 Availability of Water Supply

SL	Location	Yes	No	Regular/Not Regular
No				
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	Yes	-	Not regular
2	Industrial Growth Centre,	-	No	-
	Luangmual			
3	Export Promotion Industrial	-	No	-
	Park, Lengte			

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 112, indicates that in the Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, the water connection is available in the areas since it is situated in the Aizawl area but still, it is not regular in the areas because Zuangtui is located on the outskirts of Aizawl. In the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual, the water connection is not available, but rainwater harvesting is practised in the areas, but the government built a huge tank to stock the water which will be provided in the areas and is still processed but not yet functioning in the areas. Also, in the Industrial Park at Lengte, there is no water connection and rainwater harvesting is practised in the areas.

c) Availability of Power Supply

Table 113 Availability of Power Supply

SL	Location	Yes	No	Regular/Not Regular
No				
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	Yes	1	Not regular
2	Industrial Growth Centre,	Yes	-	Not Regular
	Luangmual			
3	Export Promotion Industrial	Yes	-	Not Regular
	Park, Lengte			

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As from the studies shown in the above table, in the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, power supply is available in the areas but is not regularly. In the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, only some parts of the areas have a power supply and some of the industry uses generators for the functioning of their machines. In the Industrial Part of Lengte, the power supply is available only in some parts, the workers use generators and cut some power lines for the functioning of their machinery.

d) Availability of Roads

Table 114 Availability of Roads

SL No	Location	Yes	Good/Fair/Poor	Metalled/ Not metalled
1	Industrial Estate,	Yes	Fair	Metalled
	Zuangtui			
2	Industrial Growth Centre,	Yes	Poor	Metalled and not
	Luangmual			metalled
3	Export Promotion	Yes	Poor	Not metalled
	Industrial Park, Lengte			

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

As seen in Table 114 shows that the studies found that all the focus industrial areas are connected by roads but are in different conditions. In the Industrial Estate,

Zuangtui, the roads are fair enough and are metal to the top areas. Since Zuangtui is located in Aizawl and there are some out spots in the area, the road in this area is quite good compared to the other industrial units. In the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, all the areas are connected by roads but some parts of the roads are not metal and are slippery and bumpy, especially during the rainy seasons. The Industrial Park at Lengte, the areas are also all connected by roads but are not metal and face difficulties in rainy seasons.

e) Infrastructure conditions in the areas

Table 115 Infrastructure in Industrial Areas

SL	Location	Available of	Good/Fair/Poor	
No		Infrastructure		
1	Industrial Estate, Zuangtui	Yes	Good	
2	Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual	Yes	Fair	
3	Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte	Yes	Poor	

Source: Field Study conducted during March – October 2023

Table 115 shows that infrastructure is available in all the focus industrial areas but the conditions are not the same as compared to each other. The infrastructure in the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui is as good as the active industry buildings and well-constructed. As in the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, some parts of the infrastructure are well-constructed buildings but some parts are constructed as semi-pucca houses. The infrastructure in the Industrial Park at Lengte is so poor since the active industries are sawmills, most of the houses look like kutcha houses and semi-pucca houses.

Overview

This chapter is based on the data collected from the interview scheduled, unstructured interviews and observation methods with the employees of the departments and industry owners and workers in the industrial areas. The sample size covering the departments is 50 random employees and 56 sample sizes are taken in the departments. The total focus on the industrial units' sample size is 40 industrial units since there are only 17 active industries in the focus industrial units the sample size becomes 17. This chapter indicates the analysis and interpretation of the study including the socioeconomic status of the employees, industry owners and workers analyses with tables as collected through interview schedules and interprets the results. This chapter also includes the status of the beneficiaries and the working conditions and administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The problems and the conditions of the industrial units are also shown and included in this chapter through the interview scheduled and unstructured interviews from the data collection.

CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter, it discusses the summary, major findings, suggestions and conclusion from the previous chapters. An effort has also been made to give suggestions in the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and also industrial development.

Summary

In terms of both economic and regional growth, industrialization is a major factor. Establishing industries can boost output, employment, and income while also quickening the growth rate of a region that is lagging. While industrialization has been used as a way to combat poverty, it has also contributed to its issues. For example, growing economic and social inequality, regional differences, resource waste, the recurring balance of payments crises, reliance on help, and so forth. The undeveloped nations prioritize industrial development since it is regarded as a sign of economic prosperity.

Industrial development is a key instrument for economic expansion in general. The economic development of less developed countries is significantly influenced by industrial development. Industrial development brings and develops the capacity to absorb surplus labour and meet the demand for market diversity in the later stages of economic expansion. It provides several advantages, including lowering unemployment, increasing incomes, optimizing resource utilization, promoting both domestic and foreign trade and constructing infrastructure for further development.

Mizoram is one of the underdeveloped states and one of the many reasons for its underdevelopment is the low growth rate of industrialisation. For any region to prosper economically, industrialization is essential. Industrial development can boost output, employment, and income while also quickening a stagnant region's rate of growth. The additional industry tends to have a significant impact on agriculture and

other economic sectors. Since industrialization is regarded as a sign of economic expansion, industrial development is given top attention in developing states.

Mizoram used to be one of the backward districts of Assam till 1972. It became a Union Territory and attained statehood in 1987 to become the 23rd State of the Indian Union. Mizoram has a very weak industrial base and was notified as 'No Industry State' due to the absence of large and medium industries. Small-scale industries which are traditional like handloom, carpentry, tailoring, bakery, knitting, shoe making, candle making, bamboo works, etc are practised in the State. The Department of Industry is one of the oldest departments in the State. It was created before Mizoram attained statehood in 1972 and continued after Mizoram attained its statehood. The department's main aims are to accelerate the industrial development in Mizoram and to increase employment, develop infrastructure, human resources, administrative network and so on. The Department of Trade and Commerce was established after Mizoram attained statehood in the year 1987. Later in the year 2016, the Government of Mizoram notified the amalgamation of the Department of Industry and the Department of Trade & Commerce and renamed it as Commerce & Industries Department and it was under one director.

The first Industrial Policy was announced by the Government of Mizoram in 1989 and was followed by the announcement of the New Industrial Policy of 2000 to enhance the state's industrial and economic development. The Mizoram Industrial Policy of 2012 was the current policy that was implemented to enhance and accelerate the economic and industrial development of the State. The Directorate of Commerce and Industries has taken several steps to uplift the industries for the development of economic status in the State. The plan, policies, programmes and schemes have been taken up by the state government. The District Industries Centre was established in most of the districts for industrial development in the region.

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries declared 12 industrial units in several districts such as in Aizawl District, Lunglei District, Kolasib District, Champhai District, Mamit District and Lawngtlai Districts. Out of 12 industrial units, 3 industrial units are selected for the focus areas which are located in Aizawl District

and Mamit District. The focus areas are the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and the Export Promotion of the Industrial Park at Lengte. From the documents provided by the department, many plots have been given in these industrial units and many industries were registered in these three focus areas such as 154 at Zuangtui, 54 at Luangmual and 17 at Lengte. At present, as from the data collected a total of only 17 industries are active in these focus areas.

The present study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter starts with the concept of industrialisation and industrial development. The chapter also discusses the five-year plans for the industry by the central government. It also highlights the historical background and amalgamation of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter also indicates the constitutional provisions and legal provisions of the Industry and Industrial development. The introductory chapter also consists of the review of the Literature, Statement of the problem, Scope of the study, Objectives, Research Questions, Methodology and Characterization used for the study.

The second chapter includes a conceptual study of industrial development. This chapter discusses the concept of industries and industrial development and also the role of Industrialization. This chapter also highlights the classification of Industries, the phases of Industrial Development and the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012. This chapter also emphasizes the industrial scenario of the industrial development in Mizoram. It also discusses the growth of small-scale industries and the District Industries Centre.

The third chapter studies the organisational structure and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. The chapter includes an introduction and the history of the department. It starts with the establishment of the Industries Department in the early days since Mizoram was under the Union Territories and also the Industries Department is one of the oldest departments under the Government of Mizoram. The chapter also discusses about working and functions of the department with the organizational structure. It also highlights the staff strength of the department. It also discusses that the industry wing has organised

training, promoted marketing, developed bamboo-based industries, supported local businesses, developed handloom and handicrafts industries and many other small-scale industries. This chapter also includes the Border Trade, Regulated Markets and Market Yards, Village Market, Inter-State Trade, Price Regulations, Agriculture Market, and the Administration.

This fourth chapter deals with the plans, policies, programmes and schemes of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. It shows the first Industrial Policy of the State and also the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012. The chapter also states the vision, mission, strategies and objectives of the plans. The chapter discusses the plans of the government for industrial development. The chapter also discusses the problems and issues of the plans, policies, programmes and schemes of the department.

The fifth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the study including the socio-economic status of the employees, beneficiaries and the workers analysed with tables as given according to the data and information collected through interview schedule and interprets of the results. It also includes the working and administration of the departments analysed with tables collected through a questionnaire of the results. This chapter indicates the status of the beneficiaries and the working conditions of the Industrial areas. The process of marketing the product by the beneficiaries is also discussed in this chapter. The comparative study and analyses of the focus industrial areas are also highlighted in this chapter.

Major Findings

The major findings and challenges in the study of the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries are given below:

1) Socio-economic status of the respondents

The data was collected from the employees who work and maintain the administration of the departments. Based on the data collected, the data are collected from 56 respondents, there are more male employees than female employees in the department. Of all the respondents one belongs to Hindu and the rest belong to

Christian. More than half of the employees belong to urban areas. Most of the educational qualifications of the employees are graduates and all the employees have passed high school.

2) The Age Group of the respondents

The age between 51 - 55 has the highest number of respondents which indicates that the above middle-aged group has more contributions to the working and administration of the departments compared to the other age groups.

3) Marital Status of the Respondents

From the data collected, married employees have higher responses than unmarried employees. Also, some of the employees are divorced status.

4) Employees Status

Based on the data collected, there are about 17 officers and 179 employees in the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. From the data collected, Group B has the most respondents and 11 officers responded to the questionnaire. The highest number of respondents of the employee's services are between 31 - 35 years, so it shows that within a short year, most of the employees are going to pension as superannuation.

5) Promotion and training

Most of the employees are promoted to higher status through seniority and some are promoted through seniority and merit lists. The employees have formal types of training within the department.

6) Employee relationships

There is a good environment and relationship among the employees. Even the higher officials have good connections and good relations among the lower employees. The working and functioning of the departments remain quite good as none of the employees gives poor result but some employees were unsatisfied in the working and functioning of the department.

7) Work differentiation

From the data collected, the work and administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries are quite different and are not related in many forms. Some employees did not work on matters of industry department administration but only on commerce-related work. The work differentiation is that the commerce employees worked on marketing and trade while industry employees were concerned about the development of industries. The coordination, work, and functioning between both wings are quite good as none of the employees responded as having poor relations.

8) Employees Strength

Based on the data collected, in the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the office staff strength is there are 488 sanctioned posts, out of 488 sanctioned posts there are 210 vacant posts that need to be filled. Of the 488 sanctioned posts, only 239 posts are filled. The study shows that the staff strength is weak to have an effective administration in the department.

9) Recruitment Mode

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries recruit employees through the Mizoram Public Service Commission and direct recruitment by the department. Grades C and D employees are recruited by the Department and Grace B and above are conducted through the Mizoram Service Public Commission. Direct recruitment is notified through the newspaper and Grade B and above are notified by the MPSC.

10) Administration and functions

The administration and functions of the department are in good condition but there are some problems to become more effective and efficient of the functioning of the administration in the department. Due to the separation of buildings, the file movement is slow also the employees in both buildings do not coordinate in the working and functions of the department. Also, there is a post stagnant in promotions.

11) Problems of Amalgamation

Based on the studies and data collected, some problems are found in the amalgamation of both departments. The problems faced due to amalgamation are staff promotion which gets stagnant at getting promotions for the employees and work distribution is not equal to the employees. There are different works of nature, regarding posting and servicing, and file movement. From the questionnaire conducted and interview, it has been found that there is no brief study of the amalgamation before the two departments are amalgamated which affects the works of the departments. Due to amalgamation, there are some posts abolished and promotions for the employees are not efficiently working and stagnated in some posts. Works are different in the lower sections while only the higher officials work on the same files and documents of the department and this creates problems in the administration of the departments.

12) Problems in Plans, Policies, Schemes and Programmes

Recently, the Commerce and Industries Department followed the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012. The plan, policy, scheme and programme that are introduced and implemented under this do not function well and some schemes are already dysfunctional. Since the new government governed the state the previous schemes that were implemented were all dissolved and the new scheme was implemented by the new government.

Major Findings of Industrial Development

The major findings and challenges in the study of the industrial units of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. In this, the data is collected only from employees in the industry section. Here are given below:

1) Development of Industries and District Industries Centre

Based on the data collected, the development of the industries and the industrial areas is good but not excellent. As seen in the industrial scenario, there is some progress but the growth of the industries and industrial areas is not rapid. The government is in the process of uplifting and taking care of the sick industries. The

government is also in the process of taking action against those plot owners who have not functioned as the government notified. The State Government established the District Industries Centre in some districts for industrial development and the Directorate is taking good care in developing the DIC also there are good relationships among the employees.

2) Benefits from the State and Central Government

The plots given by the state government are the only benefits they get from the state government and can own the plot for a given period. There are some subsidies or benefits for industry owners but it was hard to process since the criteria are difficult to proceed.

3) Government involvement in industrial units

The government usually conduct training and workshops for the industrial units but not regularly. The government sometimes conducts some events or exposure for the industrial units. The government was not fully concerned with promoting industrial development and also the government did not well follow the policy implemented.

4) Availability of Water, Power, Roads and Infrastructure

In the focus industrial areas, roads are all connected but in some industrial areas the roads are not metalled and some parts of the roads are rough and narrow. Due to non-metalled roads, there are some difficulties in transportation during the rainy seasons. Water supply and power supply are available in the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, but in the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, water supply and power supply are available only in some parts. At the Industrial Park, Lengte, water supply and power supply are not available and face some difficulties in the areas. There is availability of infrastructure in the focus industrial areas but the conditions are not the same in the areas.

5) Encroacher in the industrial areas

Encroachers exist in each industrial area, and the government usually takes action, but only temporarily. The encroachers obey the rules while the government takes action and continues to violate the government rules again and again.

6) Marketing Constraints

From the unstructured interview, due to the remoteness of the State, there are marketing constraints for the beneficiaries. The raw materials are taken from the other states and due to transportation, the cost of products is usually higher than the neighbouring states and this caused the constraints of marketing. Roadways are one of the sole transports in the state and most of the roads are not in good condition this caused a huge problem in marketing the products.

7) Problems regarding raw materials

From the unstructured interview, the low availability of raw materials has been a major problem in the region. The industrial units of the state mostly depend on the neighbouring states and other states for the supply of raw materials. Though most of the industries in the industrial areas are manufacturing industries, none of the raw materials are to be found in the industrial areas, all the raw materials are bought from the neighbouring states or other states which causes the production costly and causes problems in production.

Major Findings from the Industry Owner/Beneficiaries

The major findings and challenges in the study of the industrial units of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. In this, the data is collected only from industry owners who are the main beneficiaries and industry workers. Here are given below:

1) Socio-economic Status of the Beneficiaries

The industry owners are mostly male and only 5 are female. The owners of the industry are mostly in the age group of 41 - 45 which means that most of the industry owners are not aged. The industry owners are mainly from the urban areas

and all the industry owners belong to the scheduled tribes. All the industry owners are married and all belong to the Christian religion. Most of the industry owners' monthly incomes are above 50,000.

2) Socioeconomic status of Industry Workers

The male workers in the industrial areas are higher than the female workers. Most of the workers are from the urban areas. In some parts of the industrial areas, all the workers are scheduled caste and, in most parts, the workers are scheduled tribes. Since scheduled caste workers are found in the areas, some workers belong to the Hindu religion but most of the workers belong to Christianity. The workers from the 21 - 25 age group are the highest and some workers are also below 18 years of age.

3) Income of Workers

Most of the workers are getting 10,000 - 15,000 salaries in a month. Half of the industry workers could not save money in the bank since their salary is not sufficient enough for them to save some money.

4) Marital Status of Workers

The number of unmarried workers in the industrial units is higher than that of married workers. Since most of the workers are in the middle twenties, married workers are less than unmarried workers.

5) Types of Industry

Different types of Industry are managed in the industrial units. Based on the industrial areas, the types of industries are different but some are also similar. Industry like apparel and garments, food processing, tiles manufacturing, wood furnishing, oxygen manufacturing, syntex manufacturing, sawmill, mineral water manufacturing and so on are established in the industrial units. All the industries are manufacturing industries and are private limited.

6) Beneficiaries and worker's relationship

The relationship between the industry owners and workers is good enough. The industry owners even provide accommodations to most of the workers and also give some incentives or bonuses to the workers. Some of the industry owners permit the workers to have part-time jobs and allow them to engage in pig farming within the plot areas.

7) Government involvement

The government did not give any subsidy or funds to the industrial units only the plots were given by the government. The plots can be owned for a given period which is not equal to all the industry owners. Some of the industry owners are not satisfied with the duration given by the government. Recently during these five years, the government did not organise any skill development training for the workers of the industrial unit. The government did not give any raw materials for the development of industrial units. The government employees often monitor the industrial units once a year.

8) Marketing the products

Most of the industry owners market their products through distributors or wholesale and retail. Some take orders from customers and if the demand is not high, they face some problems in selling the products. Most of the products are sold inside Mizoram and are not exported outside Mizoram.

9) Problems in industrial units

There are different kinds of problems faced by each of the industrial units. In the Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, the main problem they are facing is the encroacher in the areas. The encroacher owned some land inside the government land and constructed houses inside the industrial areas. Water and power supply are quite good in Zuangtui also the roads are in good condition and even the infrastructure is good in this area. In the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual, the water supply is available in some parts and most of the areas depend water on rainwater. The

government is currently working on the connections of water in the areas. The power supply is available but is not regular so most of the industries are using generators for the well-functioning of the industry. Infrastructure is in good condition in this area.

Of all the focus industrial areas, the Industrial Park at Lengte faced the most difficulties in every corner. Water supply is not available in the area, they depend on rainwater and river water. Also, the power supply is not available and takes the power lines from neighbouring areas and also used generators for the functioning of the industry. The roads are available but all the roads inside the area are non-metalled and are rough and slippery during the rainy seasons. The Industrial Growth Centre and the Industrial Park are facing problems in transporting goods due to non-metalled roads in the areas. The infrastructure in the Industrial Park at Lengte is in poor condition and none of the infrastructure is in good shape.

10) In-active Industrial Units

There are 12 declared industrial areas under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. So, from these 3 industrial areas, the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and the Export Promotion of Industrial Part at Lengte are selected as focus areas since they are located in Aizawl District and Mamit District. From the documents provided by the department, many plots are given to the focus industrial areas, and the focus areas have the most registered units as provided by the documents in the department. So, when the data were collected in the actual focus industrial areas, only a few industries were active and many sick industries were found in the areas.

Suggestions

Some suggestions for solutions to the problems faced by the Department of Commerce and Industries and the industrial areas will be highlighted and these suggestions will be useful for the betterment of the department and industrial development for further activities.

1. Effective and Efficient administration

To have an effective administration in the department, the environment of the department has to be in good condition. Before, both departments had separate buildings for a long period, the employees of both departments did not even have any communications or interactions with each other and the works and functions of the departments. Some of the branches and sections are separate due to this the administration in the department cannot be in good condition. So, to have a good administration all the branches and the sections should be in one building so that the works will be in a faster mode and the possibility to accelerate good administration is also high. The employees should also maintain the documents and records to efficiently and effectively administer the department.

2. Training of the Employees

To have a well-functioning and good administration, there should be well-trained employees in the department. The study found that most of the employees did not have training about the work of the government from the department. This results in the lack of effective administration in the department. So, the government should make the employees trained in the working and functioning of the department.

3. Staff Strength

The study finds that of all the 488 sanctioned posts, only 239 are filled posts and 210 vacant posts are found in the staff strength of the department. This shows there is a weakness in staff strength which leads to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the administration of the department. At least, if half of the vacant posts are filled, the administration and working of the department will become more effective, the problems faced by the department will be solved and the working mode will be more efficient.

4. Amalgamation of the Department

The State Government notified that both the Department of Industry and the Department of Trade and Commerce should be amalgamated, and should be under

one Director. Since the beginning of the amalgamation, there has been no brief study of the amalgamation, which affects the administration, working and functioning of the departments. Many problems like post stagnant, promotions and servicing, were affected by the amalgamation. So, the government should take action towards the problem faced by the department and should have a brief study for the well-functioning of the department.

5. Industrial Policy

The Industrial Policy 2012 has been used for a decade so the department should issue a new Policy earlier. Also, the Policy should be framed by some expert or some officials who have a background in commerce, trade, marketing or industries to have an effective and efficient policy.

Suggestions for industrial development

6. Industrial Development and industry units

From the studies, it is found that industrial development is a slow process as to the data collected in an industrial scenario by the statistics and economics department. From the documents provided about the registered units by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, there are 175 registered units at Zuangtui, 58 registered units at Luangmual and 29 registered units at Lengte, but as a result, when the field study was conducted only 17 active industries are found in the focus industrial areas which are 5 industry units at Zuangtui, 9 industry units at Luangmual and 3 industry units at Lengte. The studies show that sick industry caused backwardness in the development of industries. So, the government should urgently solve and take action against the beneficiaries who do not function in the industry. Also, as small-scale industries are the only type of industries practised in the region, the government should take several measures to promote the industries and for the upliftment of industries in the region.

7. Government Role

The state government should take several measures in the development of the industrial areas. The concerned departments should place some employees to monitor the industrial areas at least quarterly in a year. The plot duration should also be given equally because some of the industries in the area can own the plot for more than 20 years. If subsidies and funds could be provided, the industrial units would be much more developed. The government should also check regularly whether there is an encroacher in the industrial areas and should take action against the encroacher.

8. Training of the Workers

Industrial training in different categories like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, etc. is essential for industrial development. Skilled labour is necessary for the betterment and improving industrial development of the region.

9. Motivation

Entrepreneurship motivation among the local people is necessary for the success of industrial development in the region. Without the entrepreneur's motivation among the people, industrial development in the region would be incomplete.

10. Sick Industry

There are many sick industries in the industrial areas. This caused the backwardness for the development of industries. The government should immediately and frequently check if there is a sick industry in the areas and should quickly take action against the sick industry.

11. Raw Materials

The government did not provide any raw materials to the industrial units. If the government provide raw materials at least for start-up or could fund some money for at least half the price of the machinery, the industrial units will be developed to produce more products which lead to the growth of the economy of the state.

12. Marketing the Products

The government should take measured steps in marketing the products provided by the industry from the industrial areas. Exposure or some events should be organised by the government so the industry will have the chance to expose the products and will be helpful in marketing.

13. Infrastructure

The infrastructure in some parts of the industrial areas is still poor. So, the government should take some initiatives and some schemes and policies should function efficiently, so, that industrial areas could have large and medium industries.

14. Water Supply

Water connections are one of the important resources for the development of industrial areas. The study found that water connections are bad in some industrial areas. In the Industrial Park at Lengte, there is no water connection, and in some parts of areas in Industria Growth Centre at Luangmual there is no water connection, so to develop the industrial areas one of the important resources is the availability of water connections.

15. Power Supply

Electricity is the main factor for the development of industrial areas. In the Industrial Park at Lengte, there is no power supply and the area depends on the generator which also takes the power from the neighbouring power line. Even in the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, there is a power supply but not regular and the power supply is not sufficient for the larger power consumer industries. So, some industries also use generators as secondary power resources. Also, in the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, though there is a power supply, the power supply is not regular and is not sufficient for the larger power consumer industries. Regular power supply or higher voltage power supply should be available in the industrial areas.

16. Roads

Roads are one of the important necessities for the development of industrial areas. The jeep roads are connected in all the Industrial areas but not all are metalled roads. Only the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui are metalled road and is in good condition. In some parts of the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, roads are metalled but most of the roads are not metalled and are narrow and rough and also unstable during the rainy seasons. This caused some problems in transporting goods and also buying some necessities for the industrial units. The Industrial Park at Lengte are jeep road and the whole road is not metalled which causes problems in rainy seasons. The roads are rough and slippery during the rainy season which can cause accidents and problems in transporting goods. So, due to such reasons, all the roads in the industrial areas should be metalled which result in a great impact in the development of industrial areas.

Limitations of the Study

- 1. Out of 12 declared industrial areas, located in different districts such as Aizawl District, Mamit District, Champhai District, Kolasib District, Lawngtlai District and Lunglei District, of all these districts, the industrial areas in Aizawl District which are the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and from the Mamit District the Industrial Park at Lengte are selected for the focus areas.
- 2. From the department documents, many industrial units are registered in those selected focus areas. 154 industries are registered in Zuangtui, 54 industries are registered in Luangmual, and 17 industries are registered in Lengte. But from all these registered industries only 17 industries are active in the actual areas.
- 3. Limited access to the Government data and information from the government departments. Some important data and related documents of the study had to be mainly collected from the concerned department that is the Directorate of

- Commerce and Industries. It may be because the Department is cautious that some sensitive information could be leaked or turned into political issues.
- 4. The pandemic has resulted in delayed collection of primary data resulting in the late submission of the data.

Scope of future research

The present study concentrated only on the administration and industrial development of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram and there are vast areas for future research.

- 1. The impact of the amalgamation on the working and functioning of the department.
- 2. To research more of the newly introduced schemes by the MSME under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
- 3. The Mizoram Industrial Policy which is almost to be introduced by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
- Future research can also focus on the declared industrial areas located in other districts such as Kolasib Districts, Lunglei Districts, Champhai Districts and Lawngtlai Districts.

Conclusion

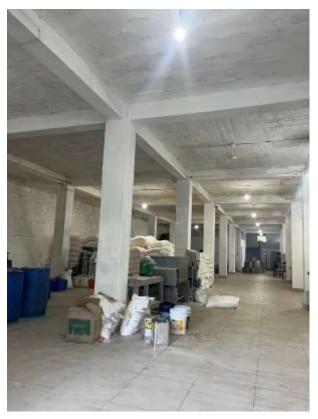
The Directorate of Commerce and Industries and data are collected during March – October 2023. As a result, in the late month of August 2024, the new Director was appointed as the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. It changed some of the functioning of the departments before the commerce wing was in separate buildings and the new Director shifted all the staff of the commerce wing to the main building of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in the late month of October 2024. Due to this, some problems like slow file movement and separation of works in the establishment sections have been slightly solved as the staff are working in the same building. But some work is still separate and some staff who are responsible for commerce work deals in border trade, marketing agricultural products, etc. still work in separate sections.

It is clear that the industry was established decades ago, and the industrial scenario of Mizoram shows that the region has not developed that much from the industrial perspective. Though the state is rich in forest and natural resources, proper utilization is quite difficult at the same time. The state of Mizoram has a comparative disadvantage in industrial activity. So, the government should take up the activity in industrial projects. The government should come forward by strengthening the infrastructure in the industrial areas and improving the transport facilities, and raw materials facilities and should provide financial help in the form of loans by connecting to the cooperative banks. The economic infrastructure facilities such as the development of power supply, transport, communication and the like are to be created. In this, the government should take the initiative in taking action and should set up more public sector enterprises and create a suitable industrial climate in the State.

Photo Gallery of Field Visit (during March – October 2023)

Aizawl District and Mamit District





Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, Aizawl District on 24.11.2023









Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, Aizawl District on 24.11.2023



Industrial Growth Centre, Aizawl District on 10.11.2023





Industrial Growth Centre, Aizawl District on 10.11.2023



Industrial Growth Centre, Aizawl District on 10.11.2023





Industrial Growth Centre, Aizawl District on 10.11.2023





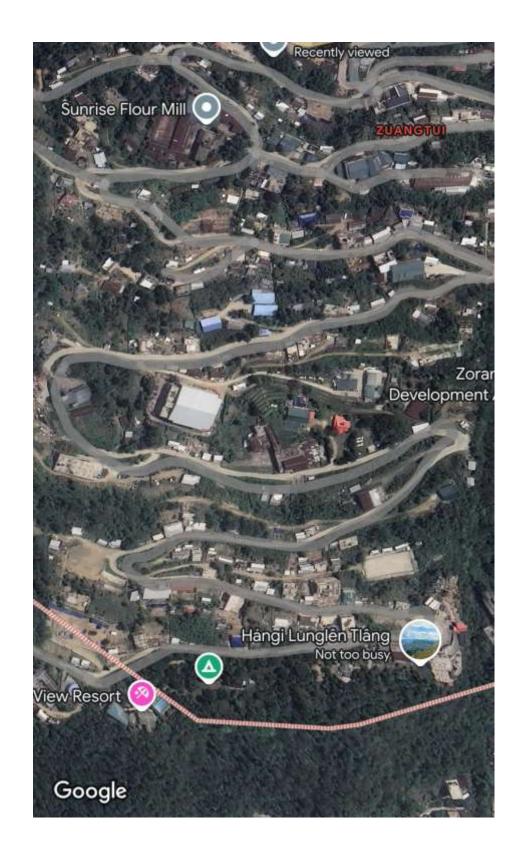


Industrial Park at Lengte, Mamit District on 15.11.2023

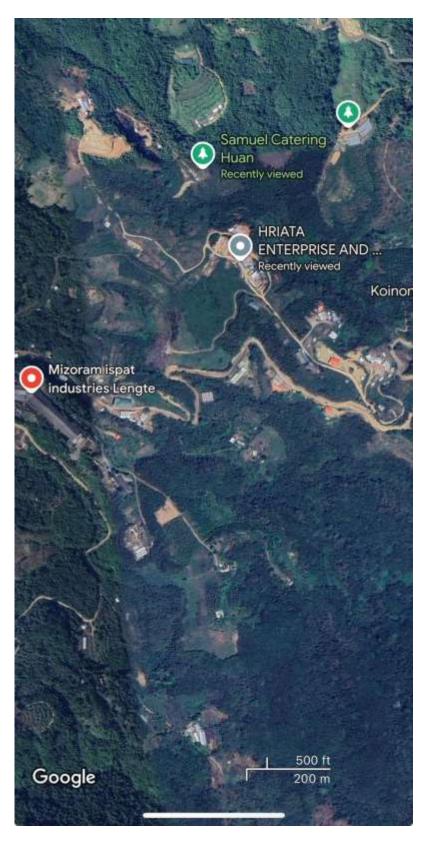




Industrial Park at Lengte, Mamit District on 15.11.2023



Source: https://maps.google.com accessed on 18.11.2023



Source: https://maps.google.com accessed on 18.11.2023



Source: https://maps.google.com accessed on 18.11.2023

Public Administration Department Mizoram University

Aizawl: Mizoram

Name of Scholar: Esther Lalfakmawii

Name of Supervisor: Prof. A. Muthulakshmi

Research Topic: Administration and Industrial Development: A study of

the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram

(The following questions which have been asked to the respondents are purely for my PhD research purpose under the Department of Public Administration, MZU. The identity and details of the respondents will not be disclosed in any manner)

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR EMPLOYEES - I

1. Details of Employees:

1)	Name of Employees			
2)	Locality		Rural	Urban
3)	Gender	a) Male	1	
		b) Female		
		c) Trans-	gender	
4)	Age			
5)	Category	a) ST		
3)	Category	b) SC		
		c) OBC		
		d) Genera	ıl	
6)	Marital Status	a) Marrie	d	

		b) Unmarried
		c) Divorce
		d) Others
7)	Religion	
8)	Educational	
,	Qualification	
9)	Designation	
10)	Pay Scale	

2. Questions and Statements:

11)	How many years have you served in the government?	
12)	How did promotions take place in the department?	a) Seniorityb) Meritc) Seniority-cum-Merit
13)	How many employees are there in the department?	
14)	How many gazette officers are placed in the department?	
15)	What types of training did you practice as an employee?	a) Formal Training b) Informal Training
16)	Are the workings and functions of the administration good?	a) Excellent b) Very Good c) Good d) Fair e) Poor
17)	If it's not good enough, what problems did you face?	a)

		b)
18)	Is there a good relationship among the employees?	f) Excellent g) Very Good h) Good i) Fair j) Poor
19)	Is there good coordination between the higher officials and lower employees?	a) Excellent b) Very Good c) Good d) Fair e) Poor
20)	If not good, what are the main causes of the problem?	a) b)
21)	Are the working and functioning of industry and commerce wings different?	a) Yes b) No c) Don't know
22)	If yes, what is the difference?	a) b) c)
23)	Did both the wings (commerce & industry) involved in each other work?	a) Yes b) No c) Every so often d) Don't know
24)	Did you have good coordination with both wings?	a) Excellentb) Very Goodc) Goodd) Faire) Poor

25)	Do you face problems in the amalgamation of the two departments?		,	Yes No Don't know
26)	If there is a problem with amalgamation. Give reasons.	a)b)c)		
27)	Did the amalgamation of the department functions as it should be?			a) Yesb) Not exactlyc) Doesn't function at alld) Don't know
28)	If it didn't function, give reasons.		a) b)	
29)	Is there a development in the industrial areas?		b) c)	Excellent Very Good Good Fair Poor
30)	Did the department take action against the sick industry?		c)	Yes No Every so often Don't know
31)	What kind of actions did the department take against the sick industry?	a) b)		

32)	Do you plan to take action		a)	Yes
	on those given plots but		,	No
	didn't run the industry?		c)	Don't know
	-			
31)	Did the government give		a)	Yes
	benefits to the industrial			Every so often
	unit?		,	Don't know
			d)	No
22)	YC X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X			
32)	If Yes, What kind of	a)		
	benefits did the industrial	1		
	unit get from the government?	b)		
33)	Did the central government		<u>a)</u>	Yes
33)	give funds to the industrial			Every so often
	unit for industry			Don't know
	development?		,	No
	de veropinent.		u)	110
34)	Did the government		a)	Yes
	organise training or		,	Every so often
	workshops for the industrial		c)	Don't know
	unit?		d)	No
35)	In one year how many times	a)		
	did the government organise			
	training or workshop for the	b)		
	industrial unit?			
36)	Did the government		0)	Yes
30)	Did the government organise exposure to other		a) b)	Occasionally
	states for the industrial unit?		c)	Don't know
	states for the maastrar and.		d)	No No
			4)	
37)	Did the government give a		a)	Yes
	subsidy to the industrial		b)	Every so often
	unit?		c)	Don't know
			d)	No
38)	Is there a regular power			Regular
	supply in industrial areas?		b)	Not Regular
				Every so often
			d)	Don't know
39)	Are the water connections		a)	Regular
<i>37]</i>	available in industrial areas?			Not Regular
	avanable in industrial areas!		c)	Every so often
			d)	•
			u)	on processing

			e)	Don't know
40)	Are the roadways good in		a)	Good
,	the industrial areas?			Not that good
				No
				Don't know
41)	Are the roadways in a good		a)	Good
	condition for transportation?		b)	Average Good
			c)	Not Good
			d)	Bad
			e)	Don't Know
42)	Did the government		a)	Yes
	regularly periodically			Yes, but without fixing
	monitor the industrial areas?		,	Not monitor
				Depends on the situations
			,	Don't Know
			f)	Average
43)	How many times did the	a)		
	government monitor the			
	industrial unit in a year?	b)		
44)	Is infrastructure in good		,	Good
	condition?		b)	Average
			c)	Not that Good
			,	Not Good
			e)	Don't Know
45)	Is there an encroacher in the		a)	Yes
	industrial area?		b)	No
46)	If there is an encroacher in	a)		
	the industrial area, how did			
	the government take action?	b)		
		c)		
16)	Do the Directorate take		<u> </u>	Voc
46)	good care of the District		a)	Yes Good
<u> </u>	good care of the District		b)	UUUU

	Industries Centre?			Not good enough Not taken care
47)	Do the Directorate and District Industries Centre are in good relations?		b) c) d)	Good Average Not that good Not good Don't know
48)	Did the government implement the Industrial policy?		b)	Yes Don't know No
49)	Did the government take good care in promoting the industry?		b) c) d)	Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor
50)	Did the government support the developmental goals of the industrial areas?		b) c)	Yes Every so often Don't know No
51)	What are the problems or difficulties in administering the department?	a) b) c)		
52)	What are the challenges or suggestions for the department's administration?	a)b)c)		
53)	What kind of problems did you face in the development of the industry?	a) b) c)		

54)	What are the challenges or suggestions for the	a)
	development of the industry?	b)
		c)

Name of field Investigator:	
Date:	

Public Administration Department Mizoram University

Aizawl: Mizoram

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Research Topic: Administration and Industrial Development: A study of

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(The following questions which have been asked to the respondents are purely for my PhD research purpose under the Department of Public Administration, MZU. The identity and details of the respondents will not be disclosed in any manner)

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR INDUSTRY OWNER/BENEFICIARIES - II

1. Details of workers:

1)	Name of Owner			
2)	Type of Industry			
3)	Gender	a) Male b) Female c) Trans-gender		
4)	Age			
5)	Locality		Rural	Urban
6)	Category	a)ST b)SC c)OBC d)General	<u> </u>	

7)	Marital Status	a) Married
		b) Unmarried
		c) Divorce
		d) Others
8)	Religion	
0)	T-14:1	
9)	Educational	
	Qualification	
10)	Denomination	
11)	Monthly Income in	a) Below 5000
,	average	b) 5000-10,000
	3	c) 10,001-20,000
		d) 20,001-30,000
		e) More than 30,000
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

2. Questions and Statements:

12)	Year of Establishment	
13)	Did you register at the Mizoram Industry Owner's Association?	a) Yes b) No
14)	If you didn't register, give reasons.	
15)	How did you register your enterprise?	a) Proprietorshipb) Partnershipc) Private Ltd.
16)	How long can you own the plot?	 a) 5 - 10yrs b) 10 - 20yrs c) 20 - 30yrs d) More than 30 yrs

17)	Are you satisfied with the government for your duration?		-	Very Satisfied Satisfied Quiet Satisfied Not Satisfied
18)	If you didn't satisfy with your duration, give reasons.	a) b) c)		
19)	How many quantities can you make in your industry in one month?			
20)	What kind of Industry are you managing?			Manufacturing Industry Service Industry
21)	How many workers are working in your industry?			
22)	Did you offer any incentives to your workers?		b)	Yes No Occasionally
23)	What kind of incentives do you offer to your workers?		b)	Insurance Accommodation Others
24)	Did the government provide funds/subsidies for industrial development?		b) c) d)	Yes No Occasionally Don't Know Give only for start-up
25)	If the government didn't provide funds/subsidies, what kind of problem would you have faced?		a) b) c)	

26)	Did the government organise skill development training or programmes?	a) Yesb) Noc) Occasionally
27)	Are you satisfied with the government in organising skill development training or programmes?	a) Very Satisfied b) Satisfied c) Quite Satisfied d) Not Satisfied
28)	Are you getting raw materials from the government?	a) Yesb) Noc) Occasionallyd) Don't know
29)	If not, where did you get your raw materials?	a) Outside Mizoramb) Inside Mizoram
30)	How did you manage/sell your product in terms of marketing?	a) b) c)
31)	Do you face problems in marketing your products?	a) Yesb) Occasionallyc) No
32)	If Yes, give reasons for your problem.	a) b) c) d)
33)	Did you export your product?	a) Yesb) Noc) Occasionally

34)	If yes, where did you export?	,	Outside Mizoram Other District
35)	If No, give reasons why you didn't export your productions.	a) b)	
36)	Did the government put employees to monitor the industrial unit?	b) c)	Yes No Every so often Don't know
37)	If yes, how many times did they monitor in a year?		
38)	Is the water supply regularly?	b) c)	Regular Not Regular Occasionally Don't know
49)	Is the power supply regularly?	b) c)	Regular Not regular Occasionally Don't know
40)	Are the roads connected to the industrial unit all metalled roads?	b) c)	Yes Some part No Don't know
41)	Is there a problem with road transportation?	b) c)	Yes No Rainy Season Occasionally
42)	Is infrastructure good at the industrial unit?	b) c) d)	Good Not that good Not good Good enough Don't Know
43)	Is there an encroacher in an industrial unit?	b)	Yes Don't know Used to, but not now

-		
44)	If there's an encroachment did the government take action?	a) Yesb) Yes, for a short timec) Yes, maybed) Noe) Don't Know
45)	Is there any other problem you faced in the industrial unit?	a) b)
46)	What are the challenges for the development of industrial units?	
44)	Any suggestions or solutions?	

Name of field Investigator: _	
Date:	

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Aizawl: Mizoram

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR WORKERS - III

1. Details of workers:

1)	Name of worker			
2)	Gender	a) Male b) Female c) Trans-gender		
3)	Age			
4)	Locality		Rural	Urban
5)	Category	a) ST b) SC c) OBC d) General		
6)	Marital Status	a) Married b) Unmarried c) Divorce d) Others		

7)	Religion	
8)	Educational Qualification	
9)	Denomination	
10)	Monthly Salary	

2. Questions and Statements

11)	How many years have you worked in an industrial unit?	a) 1yr b) 2yrs c) 3yrs d) 3yrs e) 4yrs & above
12)	Is your monthly Income sufficient enough?	a) Yesb) Every so oftenc) Not enoughd) Don't know
13)	If Not enough, give reasons.	
14)	Do you have other sources of income apart from industrial work?	a) Yesb) Occasionallyc) No
15)	If yes and occasionally, what kind of work did you get?	
16)	Do you have any monthly savings?	a) Yesb) Every so oftenc) No

17)	Do you live with your family in an industrial area?	a) Yes b) No
18)	If yes, any problem with your children's studies?	a) Yesb) Noc) Every so oftend) Don't know
19)	Did you have good relations with the Industry owner?	a) Excellentb) Very Goodc) Goodd) Faire) Poor
20)	Did the Industry owner provide you with incentives?	a) Yesb) Occasionallyc) No
22)	If yes and occasionally, what kind of incentives did you get?	
23)	Are you a trained worker for your work?	a) Well trainedb) Trainedc) Having basic trainingd) No
24)	Did the government organise any skill development training or programmes for workers?	a) Yes b) Occasionally c) No
25)	If yes and occasionally, how many times in a year?	
26)	Did you get any benefits from the government?	a) Yesb) Noc) Every so oftend) Don't know

		1
27)	If yes, what kind of	
	benefits did you get?	
	, ,	
28)	Did the government	a) Yes
	monitor your work?	b) No
	•	c) Every so often
		d) Don't know
		3) = :
29)	If so, how many	a) Once in a year
	times in a year?	b) Twice in a year
	-	c) Thrice in a year
		d) More than three times
		e) Don't know
30)	What kind of	a) Power Supply
30)	problems did you	b) Road
	face in the industrial	*
	units?	c) Water Connection
	umus?	d) Transportation
24		e) Others
31)	What are the	a)
	challenges or	
	suggestions for the	(b)
	development of	
	industries?	(c)
32)	Any other comments	a)
	Ting outer comments	
		b)
<u> </u>		

Name of field Investigator:		
Date:		

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- 1. "Contributions of the Directorate of Commerce & Industries in the Small—Scale Industries", Recent Trends in Public Administration: G20 Perspectives, Organized by Department of Public Administration, Mizoram University, International Seminar.
- 2. "Industrial Policy in Mizoram", Human Development and Social Work Intervention-Perspectives, Challenges and Issues, Organized by Department of Social Work, Mizoram University, National Seminar.
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ABSTRACT

ADMINISTRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

AN ABSTRACT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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ADMINISTRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN MIZORAM

\mathbf{BY}

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Submitted

In partial fulfilment of the requirement of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration, Mizoram University, Aizawl.

INTRODUCTION

Industrialisation is regarded as the most important element of development initiatives in third-world countries since it is essential to economic progress. The economies had to become more industrialized to escape the bog of unemployment and poverty. Because industrialization is linked to advancements in technology and rising labour productivity, higher levels of employment and national output are the results. Both the geographical distribution of development advantages and the transfer of agricultural surplus labour to industry have been less benefited by industrialization. The tremendous progress made possible by industrialization has had a profound effect on reducing inequality, unemployment, and poverty. ¹

Industrial development in the modern age has acquired large dimensions and is being considered the most effective means of economic recovery and prosperity. It is considered to be the most powerful agent of change. Industrial development is one of the basic indicators of economic prosperity and economic development of nations.

²Industrial development is one of the good strategies for rural development and the economic growth of the region.

³Industrial development plays a crucial role in achieving the objectives of structural diversification, modernization, and self-reliance in our economy. Industrial development is increasing income; output and employment and also accelerates the rate of growth of a backward area.

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India was setting up the Planning Commission in March 1950 to uplift the economic condition of India and mainly focus on agriculture. The Planning Commission was then replaced by the National Institute of Transforming India (NIITI) Aayog in 2015. ⁵The 1st Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on the Harrod-Domar Model and the Plan was focused on agriculture, price stability, power and transport. The 1st Five Year Plan was a success, so the government concentrated

¹ T R Gurubasappa (2010), Role of Small-Scale Industries in Development of Backward Regions, New Delhi: Abhijeet Publications

²Shrama, R.L (1989), *Role of Government in Industrial Development*, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers.

³Mohnaty, B (1996), *Industrial development and economic policy*, New Delhi: Common Wealth Publisher.

⁴ B Datta Ray, Prabin Baishya (2000), Sociological Constraints to Industrial Development in North East India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company

⁵ https://unacademy.com/content accessed on 28.09.2024

on other areas in the 2nd Five Year Plan. ⁶The 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was to put India on the way to Industrialisation. The 2nd Five Year Plan focuses on industry, particularly heavy industry. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 which paved the ground for establishing the public sector and licensing was based on this premise. ⁷The 3rd Five Year Plan (1961-1966) focused on expanding core industries like steel, gasoline, chemicals and electricity. The 12th Five-Year Plan of the Government of India was India's last Five-Year Plan. The 12th Five-Year Plan aims to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Plan targets strengthening different industries which include mining, manufacturing and quarrying which resulted in substantial improvement compared to the previous plan. The Plan seeks to achieve the growth rate in the industrial sector. ⁹Industrial development started soon after independence in 1947. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 defined the broad contours of the policy delineating the role of the State in industrial development both as an entrepreneur and authority. The New Industrial Policy was announced in 1991 and it emphasized the need to promote further industrial development based on consolidating the gains already made correcting the distortion or weaknesses that might have crept in, and attaining international competitiveness.¹⁰

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the central government has two departments the Department of Commerce and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The Department of Industrial Policy was established in the year 1995, and in the year 2000 Department of Industrial Development was merged with it. c keeping in view the national priorities and socio-economic objectives. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is a branch of the Government of India to promote Industries in the country. This ministry is the apex body for the formulation and administration of rules, regulations and laws relating to micro, small and medium enterprises in India.

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⁶https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

⁷ https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistical_year_book_india_chapters accessed on 28.09.2024

https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default (12th) accessed on 28.09.2024

¹⁰Industries Policy (Pre & Post 1991)- https://edurev.in accessed on 16th April, 2018

¹¹Ministry of Commerce and Industry (India) -http://commerce.gov.in/on 23rd March,2018

As Mizoram attained statehood, the Government of Mizoram established the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Industry. The Department of Trade and Commerce was established in the year 1987. It is one of the important departments under the Government of Mizoram. The main goal of the department is to develop and ensure security for the people by promoting trade and commerce throughout the State. ¹²The Department of Industries is one of the oldest Departments in Mizoram. It was created when Mizoram was under Union Territory Administration in 1972 and continued after becoming a full-fledged State in 1987. The mission of the department is to accelerate industrial development in Mizoram by maximising investment, output, growth, and employment, competitiveness through the development of infrastructure, human resources, incentives and an administrative network. The department is vested with such objectives to transform Mizoram into a vibrant entrepreneurial society with inclusive and sustainable growth from the old tradition of the jhuming agriculture economy. ¹³

Later, the Department was amalgamated in 2016 by naming the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram, it has two departments they are the Department of Commerce and the Department of Industries. They function under the guidance of one director.

The First Industrial Policy of the State was announced by the government in 1989 which was followed by the New Industrial Policy 2000 to enhance the tempo of industrialization in the State. The main objectives of the policy were the enrichment of industrial growth potential in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, and forest and the establishment of proper linkage amongst the industries based on resources available in these sectors. The Mizoram Industrial Policy of 1989 was established to promote the region's overall development, provide locals with gainful work, and open up prospects for self-employment in the industry and related areas.

The Mizoram government announced the new Industrial Policy 2000 to expedite the state's industrial and economic development, taking into account the

¹³Department of Industries, Government of India -https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/page/accessed on 18th March,2018

¹²Citizen's Charter – https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 15th April 2018

National Industrial Policy, which placed particular emphasis on the development of industries in the North Eastern Region. The primary goals of Mizoram 2000's New Industrial Policy are to facilitate the industry's rapid and sustained expansion within the State. It emphasized the need for industries to support the use of locally accessible raw resources. The Mizoram Industrial Policy Act 2012 has been implemented by the government. The department also put out a citizen's charter to develop the industrial sector in the State of Mizoram. The mission is to develop better infrastructures, and better and improved manpower, providing guidance to local industry owners on how to produce a higher quality of products and creating of competitive mind among local entrepreneurs for industrial growth and development.¹⁴

Theoretical framework

The Industrial Revolution was characterized primarily by technological, economic, and cultural elements. Among the technological advancements was the introduction of new basic materials, primarily iron and steel; the use of new energy sources; the development of new machines; the introduction of a new work organization known as the factory system, which involved a greater division of labour and was crucial for communication and transportation; and the growing application of science to industry. Massive increases in the usage of natural resources and the mass manufacturing of manufactured items were made feasible by these technological advancements.

Karl Marx argued that the Industrial Revolution had polarised the gap between the owners of the means of production and the workers even more. This would change, when the proletariat, developing a class consciousness would rise and overthrow capitalism. Marx argued that industrial society emerged from long processes of class conflict resulting in the overthrow of the feudal mode of production by the capitalist mode of production. A society's mode of production

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¹⁴ Directorate of Commerce and Industries. *The Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012*

combines its `forces of production' the available material, technical and human means of production and its `social relations of production'. 15

The human relations management theory is a researched belief that people desire to be part of a supportive team that facilitates development and growth. The theory focuses on worker satisfaction, informal workplace organizations, and a means of influencing employee productivity. Merriam-Webster defines "human relations" as the "study of human problems arising from organizational and interpersonal relations (as an industry)."

Development theory is a collection of theories that aim to create effective change in society. Development theory uses a variety of philosophical and economic approaches and draws from social science disciplines. Development Theory refers to the set of principles and frameworks used to understand the processes and factors influencing the economic, social, and political development of societies.

The late 20th century saw the emergence of the New Public Administration (NPA) school of thought. It highlights a public administration strategy that is more citizen-centric and collaborative. NPA is predicated on the notion that public administration ought to be value-oriented and that human character is more significant than efficiency. The public administration system includes new public management, which conducts management operations in the public interest. In the late 20th century, the phrase "New Public Management" (NPM) was used to address issues with globalization, international conflict, and industry automation. The application of various private sector management strategies to public administration is known as "New Public Management" (NPM). Public service companies can be operated more economically with the help of the new public management approach. Public Personnel Administration (PPA) is an essential aspect of public

¹⁶ https://www.business.com/articles/human-relations-management-theory-basics accessed on 28.09.2024

¹⁵https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution/The-first-Industrial-Revolution accessed on 28.11.2024

administration. According to the well-known British social scientist Herman Finer, those employees are the decisive element in public administration.¹⁷

The establishment of the Directorate of Industries in 1972 marked the beginning of the state's industrial development. All industrial development programs in Mizoram are carried out by the Department of Industries, whether they are supported by the State or the Central Government. In 2016, The Government of Mizoram amalgamated the then Industries Department and the then Trade & Commerce Department into the Commerce & Industries Department. Before the amalgamation, the Department of Industries dealt with the growth of industries to develop the socio-economic status in the region while the Department of Trade and Commerce dealt with the border trade and trading of productions from inside and outside Mizoram and marketing of agricultural and industrial products. The administration and the working and functions of the department change due to the amalgamation. ¹⁸

The study deals with the administration and working of the employees; to improve competence, it is necessary to grow the relations of employee satisfaction and morale. The human relations management theory. NPA and NPM as well as the Public Personnel Administration is needed to strengthen employee' and employers' relations and the efficiency of the administration. The theory mentioned above also focuses on social factors like relationships, attitudes, and employee empowerment and emphasises on positive treatment of employees and the effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of the administration and working in the department. Also, to develop industries, the government should play a significant role in the liberalized setup of industrial development. Additionally, industrial area development should be started widely so that entrepreneurs can profitably invest in areas that are still unindustrialized. Here is the Statement of the Problem in the region for the development of industries and the problems of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in the administration and developing industrial areas.

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¹⁷ https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream accessed om 26.11.2024

¹⁸ Laska, Baharul Islam (2010), *Industrialisation in Mizoram Problems and Prospects*, Kolkata: New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.

Review of Literature

Industry plays an important role in developing the country. The development of the socio-economics of the States depends on the development of industries. Here are some of the books, journals, and articles related to this field and review as under:

Viplaw Pandey, (2021), in his book, "Small Scale Industries (During Post Globalization Period)", aims to understand the challenges faced by the SME's specially SME's of the state of Jharkhand during the post globalisation period and the measures taken to address those challenges. It also concentrates on economic prosperity at a growing rate which every country strives to enhance its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) all the time. It also discusses about the economy GDP which is the result of the contribution made by different sectors which can be broadly classified as primary Sector (nature-based producers), Secondary Sector (Manufacturing) & the tertiary Sector (Services). This book also highlights the developing economy like India which all of the sectors have importance but the secondary sector is somewhat special because it provides a base for the development of the remaining two sectors i.e. primary & tertiary. It includes the importance of the secondary sector which consists of both large-scale industries and small-scale industries of which small scale sector commands a high significance not only in its contribution to GDP but also for its stellar performance in exports and in generating employment. 19

Purnima Sharma, (2022), in her book, "Development of Small and Medium Scale Industries in India", analyses the multi-faceted issued and elements of the Modern Small Scale Industrial Sector. It also discusses about the MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) which is the backbone of the India's economy. It highlights the working and functions of MSMEs how they create large scale jobs, provide more equitable distribution of national revenue and how it makes easier to mobilise resources both in capital and labour. It also includes the importance of promoting, modernising and reorganising the businesses which cannot be overstated.

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¹⁹ Viplaw Pandey, (2021), "Small Scale Industries (During Post Globalization Period)", New Delhi: BFC Publications.

This book also discusses about how the Indian government offers a variety of fiscal and monetary incentives for MSMEs and how those businesses lack current technology, competent staff and an in affective marketing network. ²⁰

Shailender Singh and Gajendra Singh, (2024), in their article "Impact of Growth and Development of Industrial Sector on the Economic Development of India" the overall growth and performance of the industrial sector examined in depth based on different parameters such as annual growth rates of industrial production, net capital stock in industry, industrial investment, highlights of some industries (automobiles, textiles, steel, cement, tourism, electronics computer technology), to determine its impact on the overall economic development of India. The paper emphasizes the critical role of the industrial sector, particularly SMEs, in driving economic growth in India, supported by a robust policy framework and a detailed analysis of various industrial parameters. It aims to highlight the sector's impact on the broader economic development of the country.21

Surendra Kumar Gupta and Raju Kumar Gupta, (2024), in their book, "Industrial Development in Uttar Pradesh: A Booster for Indian Economy", contains the necessity of industrial development in Uttar Pradesh and also have a comprehensive analysis of the industrial development in Uttar Pradesh. It also shows an analysis of regional disparity and the performance of the industrial sector in Uttar Pradesh. They also discuss the significance of small-scale industries and their growth within the region. It also focuses on the potential and possibility which can bring the growth of industrial development in the state. It also shows the development of the MSME sector and its potential challenges. The book discusses and analyses the labour migration and industrial development of the Indian economy.²²

²⁰ Purnima Sharma, (2022), "Development of Small and Medium Scale Industries in India", Uttar Pradesh: Blue Rose Publishers

²¹ Shailender Singh, Gajendra Singh (2024) "Impact of Growth and Development of Industrial Sector on the Economic Development of India" Management Dynamics Journal, Vol.7, No.2, pp 121-136

²² Surendra Kumar Gupta, Raju Kumar Gupta (2024), "Industrial Development in Uttar Pradesh: A booster for Indian Economy" New Delhi: VSRD Academic Publishing

Research Gap

In the review of the literature, it did not mention about the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, the organization and working of the employees and training of the employees including officials and also about the functioning of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. However, there seems to be a larger number of research studies on the administration of different departments and Directorates of Commerce and Industries across the states, but no specific study on the administration, organization and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries of Mizoram has been found. Also, few research studies on industrial development have been found and industries-related studies are rare to find for further studies. Documents and files of the department functions have not been well maintained by the department, so the department also needs to take responsibility for keeping and maintaining the files and documents. Thus, it is felt necessary to conduct further research on industrial development and industries of Mizoram as well as the administration of Directorates of Commerce and Industries. The study was conducted to shed light on how Industries have contributed to the development and growth of the economy in Mizoram.

Statement of the Problem

Mizoram is one of the smallest states in India and is an underdeveloped state. In Mizoram, most of the population is annually deployed to agriculture. Their agriculture is based on traditional shifting cultivation. The state government highly depends on the central government for its working and functioning of the state. It needs to be uplifted in socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, technology, machinery, education, skills, information, etc. To develop the state of Mizoram, the Directorate of Commerce and Industries has been established which is functioning under the Department of Industries and the Department of Trade and Commerce. The departments have taken several steps for the promotion of industrial development in Mizoram. The departments are vested with major objectives such as the creation of a cordial environment of ensuring the utmost value addition of locally available resources, mobilization of micro, small and medium enterprises to achieve

employment generation and utilization of local human resources, creation and improvement of industrial infrastructure to attract investment both domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), an increase in human capital by enhancement of skill and employability. 23 The departments also try to develop and ensure security for the people by promoting trade and commerce throughout the State.²⁴

The state of Mizoram and its geographical location, land distribution, climate, social set-up, etc. stand as a combination of obstacles towards industrial development. Capital and technical know-how, which are the backbone of successful industrialization, are not available in the state. Due to ethnic reasons, the political economy does not permit the free movement of potential investors, skilled labour force and cheap raw materials from another part of the country, which yet causes its industrial backwardness. ²⁵In Mizoram, the importance given by the government for the development and growth of industries is not satisfactory. Even though many programmes and schemes are implemented the share of the state budget is very low and not sufficient for the development and promotion of industries in the state. There is also an inadequate power supply in the area and there exist other problems such as a lack of entrepreneurial skills, low productivity rate, higher cost of transportation and raw materials and marketing problems. ²⁶Uncertainties in the procurement and shortage of essential raw materials and construction materials supplies have also been one of the main drawbacks on the way of industrial growth. ²⁷Hence, due to all these obstacles, the development and promotion of industries show a low progression in increasing the growth rate of socio-economic conditions in the region and is far behind other states. Therefore, there is an imperative need for the working and functioning of the industries. It is also required to evaluate the reasons why the industries have not been able to render services as expected. Though the department

²³Department of Industries, Government of Mizoram - https://industries.mizoram.gov.in/accessed on 18rdMarch,

²⁴Citizen's Charter – https://tradeandcommerce.mizoram.gov.in accessed on 15th April 2018

²⁵Ahmed, U Jaynal (2007), *Industrialisation in North-Eastern Region*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication ²⁶Problems faced by the Units - http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in accessed on 16th April 2018

²⁷Colney, Rualkhuma (2014), Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in Mizoram, Aizawl:Lengchhan Offset

has been established for about 30 years, there is not much progress in the development of the department. Hence, it is required to find out the problems faced in the administration of the directorate and also to trace out the reasons why the policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the state and central government are not well effective in the state of Mizoram.

Scope of the Study

The study focused on the administration and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. The study also discusses in detail the concept of industrial development and also highlights the problems and issues faced by the industries. The present study finds out that the plans, policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the department along with the industrial development in Mizoram. The study also highlights the status of industries in the focus areas. It also focuses on the industries promoted by the government located in Zuangtui, Luangmual, and Lengte; the study selected the above-mentioned areas because most of the industrial units are located in Aizawl District and Mamit District. The study will be useful for the industrialists, the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram as well as the development of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram.

Objectives

The objectives of the present study are:

- 1) To study the organizational structure and working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram;
- 2) To analyse the plans, policies, programmes, and schemes implemented by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram;
- 3) To study the industries established in the industrial areas plot allotted by the state government and
- 4) To find out the problems and challenges faced by the state in industrial development as well as the Directorate and to suggest remedial measures.

Research Questions

- 1. How is the state government responsible for the development of industries in Mizoram?
- 2. How is the Directorate of Commerce and Industries administered and functions the department?
- 3. What are the problems and challenges faced in the plans, policies, programmes and schemes in the development of industries in Mizoram?
- 4. Why did the state face many problems in the goals of industrial development and give possible measures for improving the working of industries in Mizoram?

Methodology

The present study is descriptive in design and mixed-method approach is adopted for the study. The quantitative data are collected by survey method using a semi-structured interview schedule and the qualitative data are collected through unstructured interviews to find out the performance, problems and challenges of the workers from the selected industrial units.

Sampling

The present study is focused on the working and functions of industries promoted by the State Government of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram. Administratively, twelve industrial areas are declared by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, out of which two industrial areas namely Aizawl District and Mamit District are selected purposively for the study. The present study covers only the areas of Zuangtui, Luangmual and Lengte based on the available documents of the department, which are the plots given to focus as industrial units and have the most developed industrial units among the declared industrial areas. There are 175 industrial units in Zuangtui, 58 industrial units in Luangmual and 29 industrial units in Lengte respectively. In all these industrial units, some activities are carried out such as handlooms, wood crafts, furniture works, carpentry workshops, steel

fabrications and handicrafts as mentioned in the documents of the Department. (Directorate of Commerce & Industries, 2024)

A disproportionate stratified sampling technique is used to select the samples for the present study. 20 industrial units in Zuangtui, 20 in Luangmual and 15 in Lengte are selected respectively, covering the total sample size of 55 industrial units. Out of 55 industrial units, the data are collected from the beneficiaries of three locations. Among these industrial units, it was found that 5 beneficiaries from the Industrial Estate Zuangtui, 9 beneficiaries from the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual and 3 beneficiaries from the Industrial Park, Lengte. Thus, a total of 17 beneficiaries are taken for the study.

The unit of the study is the individual worker of the selected industrial units of the three locations. There are 65 workers in the selected locations of 17 beneficiaries for the study. As per the record of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Government of Mizoram, 2024, there are 238 employees. Among the employees, 56 employees are selected purposively based on three sections establishment (24), accounts (15), and infrastructure sections (17) to collect the primary data with the help of a semi-structured interview schedule. Therefore, the present study consists of a total of 138 samples.

Sources and tools of data collection

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. Out of 239 employees, 56 employees are selected from the infrastructure and the establishment sections of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries from the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram by which the primary data are collected using a semi-structured interview schedule. The secondary sources of data are collected from the reports and documents of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram, Journals, Pamphlets Books, Handbooks and internet sources also used for the study. The collected data is analysed by using descriptive statistics and is presented as simple averages and percentages.

Chapterization

The chapters are divided into six chapters:

The first chapter is an introductory chapter which includes the concept of industrialisation and industrial development. The chapter also discusses the importance of the study, and the historical background of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and highlights the theoretical framework. The introductory chapter also consists of a review of the literature, the objective of the study, the research question, the methodology adopted for the study and chapterisation.

The second chapter is named industrial development a conceptual study. It includes the concept of industrialisation and discusses the phases of industrial development. The chapter emphasises the industrial scenario of Mizoram and includes the Mizoram Policy 2012. It highlights the industrial estate and status of the declared industrial units and includes the Mizoram Industrial Area (Management, Regulation and Control) Act, 2008.

The third chapter is 'Organisational Structure and Working of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries'. The chapter attempts to study the organisations, workings and function of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter also includes the Border Trade, Regulated Markets and Market Yards, Village Market, Inter-State Trade, Price Regulations, Agriculture Market, and the Administration.

The fourth chapter deals with the Plans, Policies, Programmes and Schemes of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. The chapter discusses all of the Mizoram Industrial Policy of the State. It includes the programmes and schemes undertaken by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and also highlights the critics and analysis.

The fifth chapter indicates the Analysis and Interpretation of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and the focus on industrial areas. It also includes the profile status of the focus industrial areas and the comparative study of the focus industrial areas.

The sixth chapter is also the last chapter the 'Summary, Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusions. It covers the major findings of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries and the focus on industrial areas. The chapter includes suggestions and the conclusion of the study.

Major Findings

The major findings and challenges in the study of the administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries are given below:

1) Socio-economic status of the respondents

The data was collected from the employees who work and maintain the administration of the departments. Based on the data collected, the data are collected from 56 respondents, there are more male employees than female employees in the department. Of all the respondents one belongs to Hindu and others belongs to Christian. More than half of the employees belong to urban areas. In the educational qualification of the employees, most of the employees are graduates and all the employees have passed high school.

2) Work differentiation

From the data collected, the work and administration of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries are quite different and are not related in many forms. Some employees did not work on matters of industry department administration but only on commerce-related work. Some works and administration are co-related but others are not related to both the wings. The work differentiation is that the commerce employees worked on marketing and trade while industry employees worked and were concerned about the development of industries. The coordination, work, and functioning between both wings are quite good as none of the employees responded as poor relations.

3) Administration and functions

The administration and functions of the department are in good condition but there are some problems to become more effective and efficient of the functions and administration in the department. Due to the separation of buildings, the file movement is slow also the employees in both buildings do not coordinate in the working and functions of the department. Also, there is a post stagnant in promotions.

4) Problems of Amalgamation

Based on the studies and data collected, some problems are found in the amalgamation of both departments. The problems faced due to amalgamation are staff promotion and it gets stagnant at getting promoted for the employees and work distribution is not equal to the employees. There are different works of nature, regarding posting and servicing, and file movement. From the questionnaire conducted and unstructured interview, it has been found that there is no brief study of the amalgamation before the two departments are amalgamated which affects the works of the departments. Due to amalgamation, there are some posts abolished and promotions are stagnant. Since the establishments are located in different buildings, it makes the work slower and creates problems in the function of the work. Works are different in the lower sections while only the higher officials work on the same files and documents of the department and this creates problems in the administration of the departments.

5) Problems in Plan, Policies, Schemes and Programme

Recently, the Commerce and Industries Department followed the Mizoram Industrial Policy 2012. The plan, policy, scheme and programme that are introduced and implemented under this do not function well and some schemes are already dysfunctional. Since the new government governed the state the previous schemes that were implemented were all dissolved and the new scheme was implemented by the new government.

Major Findings of Industrial Development

The major findings and challenges in the study of the industrial units of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. In this, the data is collected only from employees in the industry section. Here are given below:

1) Development of Industries and District Industries Centre

Based on the data collected, the development of the industries and the industrial areas is good but not excellent. As seen in the industrial scenario, there is some progress but the growth of the industries and industrial areas is not rapid. The government is in the process of uplifting and taking care of the sick industry. The government is also in the process of taking action against those plot owners who did not function as the government notified. The State Government established the District Industries Centre in some districts for industrial development and the Directorate is taking good care in developing the DIC also there are good relationships among the employees.

2) Government involvement in industrial units

The government usually conduct training and workshops for the industrial units but not regularly. The government sometimes conducts some events or exposure for the industrial units. The government was not fully concerned with promoting industrial development and also the government did not well follow the policy implemented.

3) Availability of Water, Power, Roads and Infrastructure

In the focus industrial areas, roads are all connected but in some industrial areas the roads are not metalled and some parts of the roads are rough and bumpy. Due to non-metalled roads, there are some difficulties in transportation and face problems during the rainy seasons. Water supply and power supply are available in the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, but in the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, water supply and power supply are available only in some parts. At the Industrial Park, Lengte, water supply and power supply are not available and face some difficulties in the areas. There is availability of infrastructure in the focus industrial areas but the conditions are not the same in the areas.

4) Encroacher in the industrial areas

Encroachers exist in each industrial area, and the government usually takes action, but only temporarily, the encroachers only stay away during the government takes action and continuing violate the government rules again and again.

5) Marketing Constraints

From the unstructured interview, due to the remoteness of the State, there are marketing constraints for the beneficiaries. The raw materials are taken from the other states and due to transportation, the cost of products is usually higher than the neighbouring states and this caused the constraints of marketing. Roadways are one of the sole transport in the state and most of the roads are not in good condition this caused a huge problem in marketing the products.

6) Problems regarding raw materials

From the unstructured interview, the unavailability of raw materials has been a major problem in the region. The industrial units of the state mostly depend on the neighbouring states and other states for the supply of raw materials. Though most of the industries in the industrial areas are manufacturing industries, none of the raw materials are manufactured in the industrial areas, all the raw materials are bought from the neighbouring states or other states which causes the products costly and causes problems in production.

Major Findings from the Beneficiaries/Industry Owner

The major findings and challenges in the study of the industrial units of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. In this, the data is collected only from industry owners who are the main beneficiaries and industry workers. Here are given below:

1) Socio-economic Status of the Beneficiaries

The industry owners are mostly male and few are female. The owners of the industry are mostly in the age group of 41 - 45 which means that most of the industry owners are not aged. The industry owners are mainly from the urban areas and all the industry owners belong to scheduled tribes. All the industry owners are married and all belong to the Christian religion. Most of the industry owners' monthly incomes are above 50,000.

2) Types of Industry

Different types of Industry are managed in the industrial units. Based on the industrial areas, the types of industry are different but some are also the same.

Industry like apparel and garments, food processing, tiles manufacturing, wood furnishing, oxygen manufacturing, syntex manufacturing, sawmill, mineral water manufacturing and so on are established in the industrial units. All the industries are manufacturing industries and are private limited.

3) Marketing the products

Most of the industry owners market their products through distributors or wholesale and retail. Some take orders from customers and if the demand is not high, they face some problems in selling the products. Most of the products are sold inside Mizoram and are not exported outside Mizoram.

4) Problems in industrial units

There are different kinds of problems faced by each of the industrial units. In the Industrial Estate, Zuangtui, the main problem they are facing is the encroacher in the areas. The encroacher owned some land inside the government land and built houses inside the industrial areas. Water and power supply are quite good in Zuangtui also the roads are in good condition and even the infrastructure is good in this area. In the Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual, the water supply is available in some parts and most of the areas depend water on rainwater. The government is currently working on the connections of water in the areas. The power supply is available but is not regular so most of the industries are using generators for the wellfunctioning of the industry. Infrastructure is in good condition in this area. Of all the focus industrial areas, the Industrial Park at Lengte faced the most difficulties in every corner. Water supply is not available in the area, they depend on rainwater and river water. Also, the power supply is not available and they cut the power line from neighbouring areas and also used generators for the functioning of the industry. The roads are available but all the roads inside the area are non-metalled and are rough and slippery during the rainy seasons. The Industrial Growth Centre and the Industrial Park are facing problems in transporting goods due to non-metalled roads in the areas. The infrastructure in the Industrial Park at Lengte is in poor condition and none of the infrastructure is in good shape.

5) In-active Industrial Units

There are 12 declared industrial areas under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. So, from these 3 industrial areas, the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and the Export Promotion of Industrial Part at Lengte are selected as focus areas since they are located in Aizawl District and Mamit District. From the documents provided by the department, many plots are given to the focus industrial areas, and the focus areas have the most registered units as provided by the documents in the department. So, when the data is collected in the actual focus industrial areas, only a few industries are active and many sick industries are found in the areas.

Suggestions

Some suggestions for solutions to the problems faced by the Department of Commerce and Industries and the industrial areas will be highlighted and these suggestions will be useful for the betterment of the department and industrial development for further activities.

1. Effective and Efficient administration

To have an effective administration in the department, the environment of the department has to be in good condition. Before both departments had separate buildings for a long period, the employees of both departments did not even have any communications or interactions with each other and didn't even know the works and functions of the departments. The establishment is separate and some branches and sections are also separate, in this situation, the administration in the department cannot be in a good condition. So, to have a good administration all the branches and the sections should be in one building, so the works will be in a faster mode and the possibility to accelerate good administration is also high. The employees should also maintain the documents and records to have the efficient and effective administration of the department.

2. Training of the Employees

To have a well-functioning and good administration, there should be a well-trained employee in the department. The study found that most of the employees did not have training about the work of the government from the department. This results in the lack of effective administration in the department. So, the government should make all the employees trained in the working and functioning of the department.

3. Staff Strength

The study finds that of all the 488 sanctioned posts, only 239 are filled posts and 210 vacant posts are found in the staff strength of the department. This shows there is a weakness in staff strength which leads to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the administration of the department. At least, if half of the vacant posts are filled, the administration and working of the department will become more effective, the problems faced by the department will be solved and the working mode will be more efficient.

4. Amalgamation of the Department

The State Government notified that both the Department of Industry and the Department of Trade and Commerce should be amalgamated, and should be under one Director. Since the beginning of the amalgamation, there has been no brief study of the amalgamation, which affects the administration, working and functioning of the departments. Many problems like post stagnant, promotions and servicing, were affected by the amalgamation. So, the government should take action towards the problem faced by the department and should have a brief study for the well-functioning of the department.

5. Director post of the Department

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries is under one Director which is an IAS cadre and is a general post which caused problems in the Department. Most of the directors posted in the department are not an expert or do not have any special background in commerce, trade, marketing or industries which caused the development of the department and industrial areas. It also made the post stagnant like the Assistant Director remained in the post until superannuation and could not get promoted since the director post is only for IAS cadre. So, the government should reconsider the post of Director under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.

6. Industrial Policy and Plans

The Industrial Policy 2012 has been used for a decade so the department should issue a new Policy earlier. Also, the Policy should be framed by some expert or some officials who have a major background in commerce, trade, marketing or industries to have an effective and efficient policy.

Suggestions for industrial development

7. Industrial Development and industry units

From the studies, it is found that industrial development is a slow process as to the data collected in an industrial scenario by the statistics and economics department. From the documents provided about the registered units by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries, there are 154 registered units at Zuangtui, 54 registered units at Luangmual and 17 registered units at Lengte, but as a result, when the field study was conducted only 17 active industries are found in the focus industrial areas which are 5 industry units at Zuangtui, 9 industry units at Luangmual and 3 industry units at Lengte. The studies show that due to the plot given by the government but did not function the industry caused backwardness in the development of industries. So, the government should urgently solve and take action against the beneficiaries who did not function in the industry. Also, as small-scale industries are the only type of industry practised in the region, the government should take several measures to promote the industries and the upliftment of industries in the region.

8. Government Role

The state government should take several measures in the development of the industrial areas. The concerned departments should place some employees to monitor the industrial areas at least quarterly in a year. The plot duration should also be given

equally as some industry they can own the plot for more than 50 years. If subsidies and funds could be provided, the industrial units would be much more developed. The government should also check regularly whether there is an encroacher in the industrial areas and should take action against the encroacher.

9. Marketing the Products

The government should take measured steps in marketing the product provided by the industry from the industrial areas. Expeditions or some events should be organised by the government so the industry will have the chance to expose the products and will be helpful in marketing. The government did not provide any raw materials to the industrial units. If the government provide raw materials at least for start-up or could fund some money for at least half the price of the machinery, the industrial units will be developed to produce more products which lead to the growth of the economy of the state.

10. Infrastructure

The infrastructure in some parts of the industrial areas is still poor. So, the government should take some initiatives and function some schemes and policies so, that industrial areas could have large and medium industries.

For the development of industrial areas, water connections are one of the important sources. The study found that water connections are bad in some industrial areas. In the Industrial Park at Lengte, there is no water connection, and in some parts of areas in Industria Growth Centre at Luangmual there is no water connection, so to develop the industrial areas one of the important sources are availability of water connections.

Electricity is the main factor for the development of industrial areas. In the Industrial Park at Lengte, there is no power supply and the area depends on the generator which also takes the power from the neighbouring power line. Even in the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, there is a power supply but not regular and the power supply is not sufficient enough for the larger power consumer industries. So, some industries also use generators are a secondary power supply. Also, in the

Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, though there is a power supply, the power supply is not regular and is not sufficient for the larger power consumer industries. Regular power supply or higher voltage of power supply should be connected in the industrial areas.

Roads are one of the important necessities for the development of industrial areas. The motorcycle roads are connected in all the Industrial areas but not all are metalled roads. Only the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui are metalled road and is in good condition. In some parts of the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual, roads are metalled but most of the roads are not metalled and are narrow and rough and also unstable during the rainy seasons. This caused some problems in transporting goods and also buying some necessities for the industrial units. The Industrial Park at Lengte are motorcycle road and the whole road is not metalled which causes problems in rainy seasons. The roads are rough and slippery during the rainy season which can cause accidents and problems in transporting goods. So, due to such reasons, all the roads in the industrial areas should be metalled which result in a great impact in the development of industrial areas.

Limitations of the Study

- 1. Out of 12 declared industrial areas, located in different districts such as Aizawl District, Mamit District, Champhai District, Kolasib District, Lawngtlai District and Lunglei District, of all these districts, the industrial areas in Aizawl District which are the Industrial Estate at Zuangtui, the Industrial Growth Centre at Luangmual and from the Mamit District the Industrial Park at Lengte are selected for the focus areas.
- 2. From the department documents, many industrial units are registered in those selected focus areas. 154 industries are registered in Zuangtui, 54 industries are registered in Luangmual, and 17 industries are registered in Lengte. But from all these registered industries only 17 industries are active in the actual areas.
- 3. Limited access to the Government data and information from the government departments. Some important data and related documents of the study had to be mainly collected from the concerned department that is the Directorate of

- Commerce and Industries. It may be because the Department is cautious that some sensitive information could be leaked or turn into political issues.
- 4. The pandemic has resulted in delayed collecting of primary data resulting in the late submission of the data.

Scope of future research

The present study concentrated only on the administration and industrial development of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in Mizoram and there are vast areas for future research.

- 1. The impact of the amalgamation on the working and functioning of the department.
- 2. To research more of the newly introduced schemes by the MSME's under the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
- 3. The Mizoram Industrial Policy which is nearly to be introduced by the Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
- 4. Future research can also focus on the declared industrial areas located in other districts such as Kolasib Districts, Lunglei Districts, Champhai Districts and Lawngtlai Districts.

Conclusion

The Directorate of Commerce and Industries and data are collected during March – October 2023. As a result, in the late month of August 2024, the new Director was appointed as the Directorate of Commerce and Industries. It changed some of the functioning of the departments before the commerce wing was in separate buildings and the new Director shifted all the staff of the commerce wing to the main building of the Directorate of Commerce and Industries in the late month of October 2024. Due to this, some problems like slow file movement and separation of works in the establishment sections have been slightly solved as the staff are working in the same building. But some work is still separate and some staff who are responsible for commerce work deals in border trade, marketing agricultural products, etc. still work in separate sections.

It is clear that the industry was established decades ago, and the industrial scenario of Mizoram shows that the region has not developed that much from the industrial perspective. Though the state is rich in forest and natural resources, proper utilization is quite difficult at the same time. The state of Mizoram has a comparative disadvantage in industrial activity. So, the government should take up the activity in industrial projects. The government should come forward by strengthening the infrastructure in the industrial areas and improving the transport facilities, and raw materials facilities and should provide financial help in the form of loans by connecting to the cooperative banks. The economic infrastructure facilities such as the development of power supply, transport, communication and the like are to be created. In this, the government should take the initiative in taking action and should set up more public sector enterprises and create a suitable industrial climate in the State.

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