

**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT
OF MIZORAM: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

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**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT OF
MIZORAM: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Autonomous District Councils
AH&Vety	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
AMFU	All Mizoram Farmers' Union
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASIDE	Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BBBPS	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
BDO	Block Development Officer
BJP	Bharatya Janata Party
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRO	Border Roads Organisation
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Culturable Command Area
CDP	Cluster Development Programme

CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CPO	Chief Planning Officer
CRIF	Central Road and Infrastructural Fund
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
CSFCP	Classical Swine Fever Control Programme
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAH&VO	District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer
DAO	District Agriculture Office
DAY-NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DDUGKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DEO	District Education Office
DFDO	District Fisheries Development Office
DHO	Divisional Horticulture Office
DIC	District Industries Centre
DLTF	District Level Task Force
DM&R	Disaster Management and Rehabilitation
DoNER	Development of North Eastern Region

DRDO	District Rural Development Office
DSYO	District Sports and Youth Office
DUDO	District Urban Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
EBSB	Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
EDC	Entrepreneurship Development Centre
EF&CC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change
EST&P	Employment through Skill Training & Placement Programme
FDA	Forest Development Agencies
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIM	Green India Mission
GMD	Green Mizoram Day
HPC-L	High Powered Committee, Lunglei
HSLC	High School Leaving Certificate
HSSLC	Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate
ICAR	Indian Council of Agriculture Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IFS	Integrated Farming System
IIDC	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre

INC	Indian National Congress
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JCP	Jhum Control Project
JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JSA	Jal Shakti Abhiyan
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KMMTTP	Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project
KVIB	Khadi & Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industries Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LDCU	Lunglei District Consumer Union
LDSC	Lunglei District Sports Complex
LESDE	Labour Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
MAHCO	Mizoram Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Society Ltd.
MFP	Minor Forest Produces
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHIP	Mizoram Hmeichhe Insuihkhawm Pawl

MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIP	Minor Irrigation Projects/Mizoram Intodelhna Project
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MNF	Mizo National Front
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway
MPCC	Mizoram Pradesh Congress Committee
MPCDA	Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas
MRFB	Mizoram Road Fund Board
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MST	Mizoram State Transport
MSTCS	Mizoram State Tobacco Control Society
MSU	Mizo Students Union
MUP	Mizoram Upa Pawl
MYC	Mizoram Youth Commission
MzSRLM	Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NAP	National Afforestation Programme
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
NBM	National Bamboo Mission
NEC	North Eastern Council
NEDP	New Economic Development Policy
NEP	National Education Policy
NERLP	North-East Rural Livelihood Project

NERPSIP	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project
NERSDS	North East Road Sector Development Scheme
NESIDS	North Eastern Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NHIDCL	National Highway Infrastructure and Development Corporation Limited
NHM	National Health Mission
NIPUN Bharat	National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy
NLCPR	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NLUP	New Land Use Policy
NPPCD	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness
NPTCDAT	National Programme for Tobacco Control and Drug Addiction Treatment
NPYAD	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSS	National Service Scheme
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
OSC	One Stop Centre

PCC	Plain Cement Concrete
PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PDMC	Per Drop More Crop
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PLRC	Pawi Lakher Regional Council
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin
PMAY(U)	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMFME	PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PM-KISAN	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana
PMKMY	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PM-KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PM POSHAN	Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
PMVDY	Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana
PWD	Public Works Department

RAA	Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan
RAD	Rainfed Area Development
RAMP	Resource Augmentation of Medicinal Plants
RAPDR	Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
REC Ltd	Rural Electrical Corporation Limited
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram
RKVY RAFTAAR	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors
RNLCP	Revised National Leprosy Control Programme
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RTE	Right to Education
RWHS	Rain Water Harvesting Structures
SAGY	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SASCE	Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure
SASCI	Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund

SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Policy
SEP	Self-Employment Programme
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
SIPMIU	State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit
SIRD&PR	State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
SLWM	Solid Liquid Waste Management
SMS	State Matching Share
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SPP	Special Priority Project
SUSV	Support to Urban Street Vendors
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India
UD&PA	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centre
UT	Union Territories
VDVK	Van Dhan Vikas Kendra
VFDC	Village Forest Development Committee
VLTF	Village Level Task Force
WDC	Women Development Cell
YMA	Young Mizo Association
ZOHANDCO	Zoram Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation. Ltd.
ZPM	Zoram Peoples' Movement

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PREFACE

Significant changes have occurred in India's policies and programmes pertaining to urban, rural, and tribal development since independence. To improve the lives of those who are economically disadvantaged, politically repressed, or socially deprived, a development administration that is adaptable, sensitive, and most importantly dedicated to this goal must be developed today. Countries must have competent governmental structures, including well-developed equipment, in order to accomplish the goal of "development." Mizoram, located in the most remote region of northeastern India is one of the states of the Indian Union. Mizoram has been devastated by the turmoil of the insurgency and the consequences of the famine. Since achieving statehood, various governments have been involved in the state's reconstruction and restructuring. However, the pace of policy formulation and administration, along with its implementation, is still widely considered to be unsatisfactory. Even though the state has been a full-fledged state for over 35 years, it is still in a very low situation of self-sufficiency as regards all its essential needs.

The second-oldest and most populated district of Mizoram, after Aizawl, is Lunglei, which is located in the south-central region of the state. Until 1990, the people of Lunglei District thought that the development fund was sweeping across their area, slowing down the pace of development. On September 6, 1990, the Government of Mizoram formed a High Power Committee (HPC) to handle the grievances of the residents of Lunglei District. The HPC's objectives were to supervise the district's numerous developmental projects and programmes and to guarantee efficient coordination in the planning, execution, and monitoring of plan schemes. Every financial institution, line department, developmental agency, non-governmental organization, etc. has a responsibility to ensure that development policies and programmes are implemented properly.

The whole work is divided into seven chapters. The *First Chapter*, titled "Introduction" deals with a brief introduction to the topic, background of Mizoram with a focus of Lunglei District, political and administrative divisions and origin of Lunglei District Administration. It also includes reviews of different literatures on the

related subject for identification of the research gap, statement of the problem, scope and objectives of the study, research questions, methodology applied and Chapterisation of the present study.

The *Second Chapter*, titled “Development Administration: A Conceptual Study” defines ‘Development’ and ‘Administration,’ and specifically stated the origin and concept of Development Administration as well. It also deals with the relationship between Public Administration and Development Administration. Moreover, this Chapter included the elements, nature, and scope of Development Administration along with Sustainable Development. It briefly studies the differences between Traditional Administration and Development Administration as well as operationalisation of Development Administration in India for this study.

The *Third Chapter*, titled, “Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram: An Overview” deals with an overview of the major development policies and programmes implemented in India and Mizoram across several sectors. It describes the numerous development policies and programmes that the Governments of India and Mizoram have undertaken to promote the socio-economic development of the country.

The *Fourth Chapter*, titled, “Implementation of Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Lunglei District” provides the policies and programmes of Development Administration carried out by various departments in Lunglei District. The chapter began with the introduction, formulation and implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. It outlines the development policies and programmes carried out by different District Offices, such as, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Commerce and Industry, District Rural Development, District Urban Development, Fisheries, Health, Horticulture, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Public Works Department, etc.

The *Fifth Chapter*, titled, “Role and Responsibilities of District Administration in Development Policy and Programme Implementation in Lunglei District” provides a brief profile of Lunglei District, various branches of Deputy

Commissioner's Office, Lunglei, role of Lunglei District Administration in development policies and programmes implementation in Lunglei District and achievements of District Administration under High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L). It also deals with relationship between Political Executive and Civil Servants in carrying out Development Administration in Lunglei District.

The *Sixth Chapter*, titled, "Results and Discussion" has provided results and discussion of primary data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interview which were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportion. Attempts have been made to bring out the problems, challenges and remedial measures to improve Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes.

The *Seventh Chapter*, titled, "Conclusion" is the concluding chapter and has provided the summary of the research findings, observations, limitation of the study, suggestions for improvement of the study as well as scope for future research studies.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

After achieving independence from the British in 1947, the Government of India faced the enormous challenges of rehabilitating about 20 million displaced people and restructuring its industrial and economic institutions on a more constrained basis. The population of India, as on March 1, 2011, stood at 1,210.8 million (623.7 million males and 586.4 million females).¹ Agriculture and allied activities account for 54.6% of the total population (census 2011). In view of the importance of agriculture and allied sector as playing a crucial role in the Indian economy, the Government of India has taken several steps to ensure its sustainable development. During the last seventy-five years since her independence, India has achieved all round progress in the area of socio-economic development.

The Indian Government is mandated to formulate and implement various policies for the improvement of the quality of rural and urban life through a holistic approach to development which addresses issues related *inter-alia* to infrastructure and effective governance. Since her Independence, India has declared itself as a welfare state and the main objective of all government actions is to ensure the welfare of its people. Policies and programmes have been designed with a view to reducing rural poverty which is one of the main objectives of India's development plans. Simultaneously, urbanization in India has become a major determining factor for the development of national economies as well as reducing poverty. While urban development is a State subject, the Indian Government plays an active role in coordinating and monitoring urban development policies and supporting their development through centrally sponsored schemes. The Ministry of Urban Development also deals with a wide range of urban sector issues through policy guidelines, legislative guidance and sectoral programmes. However, the fundamental

¹ India Population Census 2011.

underlying principle of all development plans and blueprints has been the elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities with a view to improving the quality of life.

Since independence, important changes have taken place in India's policies and programmes on rural development, urban development as well as tribal development. A Development Administration that is flexible, responsive and, above all, committed to improving the lot of people in our society who are socially deprived, economically underprivileged or politically oppressed needs to be established today.

1.2. A Brief Background of Mizoram with a Focus on Lunglei District

There are twenty-eight states and eight union territories in India which has been broadly divided into six geographical zones, namely north, south, east, west, central and north-east zones. Mizoram is one of such states of the Indian Union situated in the extreme corner of North East India. Until the British made an inroad into Mizoram, the land was virtually *terra incognita* to the rest of India. Since the British annexation of India till her independence, Mizoram became one of the administrative districts of Assam under the name of 'Lushai' Hills. The name of the Lushai Hills District was changed to Mizo District under the Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954, (Act 18 of 1954). When the Mizo District attained a status of Union Territory on January 21, 1972, the land has been officially called Mizoram. It was given statehood in 1987 after the signing of agreement of settlement between the Indian Government and the Mizo National Front in 1986.

Mizoram has a long international boundary. It is bounded on the east and the south by Myanmar and on the west by Bangladesh. It is also bounded by Manipur and Cachar in the north and by Tripura in the north-west. In other words, three quarters of its boundary are international having a common open border with

Bangladesh over a length of about 318 Kms. and with Myanmar another 404 Kms.² It is, therefore, evident that the Mizos have been surrounded by different nations and states inhabited by different ethnic communities. Hence, it is correct to state that Mizoram occupies an area of strategic importance due to its geographical location.

The monsoon directly affects the whole region of Mizoram. It usually rains heavily from May to September, and the average rainfall for the whole Mizoram is 254 centimetres. The average rainfall in Aizawl District is 208 centimetres, and Lunglei records as high as 350 centimetres.³ The north-western portion of Mizoram receives heaviest rainfall throughout the year. All year long, Mizoram experiences a pleasant climate that is neither too hot nor too cold. Commenting on this pleasant climate of Mizoram, T.H. Lewin says: “They occupy a country of wood and dale, having an almost Italian climate.” Mizoram is blessed by great natural beauty and an endless diversity of landscape, full of flora and fauna.

There are many hills and mountains in Mizoram, many of which are covered in thick forests. Therefore, even cutting a terrace that is one meter broad is challenging and expensive. The communication position in Mizoram is worse for the uneven terrain of the hills hinders road construction. Since all other means of transport like railways, airways, ropeways and waterways are insignificantly developed for the economic prosperity of the state, Mizoram has now significantly improved its rail and aviation connections in addition to its road connectivity networks.

Mizoram has experienced various stages of governance transition since pre-colonial, post-colonial, post-independence and statehood era. Every transition has brought with it a great deal of significance in the culture of the native people of Mizoram who lived in relative isolation from the rest of the country for the past many years. In the meantime, the region has been devastated by famine and the

² Government of Mizoram. *Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 2000*, (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Aizawl), p. viii.

³ Government of Mizoram, *Mizoram: Some Facts*, (DIPR & T, Aizawl), p.1.

turmoil of insurgency for separate existence as the consequences of the former. Restructuring and rebuilding of the State has been carried out by different governments since the attainment of the status of statehood. However, the pace of policy formulation and administration, along with its implementation, is still widely considered to be unsatisfactory. Even though the state has been a full-fledged state for over 35 years, it is still in a very low situation of self-sufficiency as regards all its essential needs. The situation is now so alarming that, in order to understand the nature of development, the concept and institutions of governance in the State need to be revised.

1.2.1. Political and Administrative Divisions of Mizoram

Mizoram has three Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and eleven revenue districts and Lunglei District is one of such revenue districts. Lunglei District lies in the south-central part of Mizoram and is the second oldest and second most populous district of Mizoram, after Aizawl. The district is bounded on the north by Mamit and Serchhip Districts, on the east by Hnahthial district and on the south by Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts. The district shares international boundary with Myanmar in the east and Bangladesh in the west.

As per the 2011 Census, the total population of Lunglei District is 1, 61,428, out of which the male population is 82,891 while the female population is 78,537.⁴ The last census of Lunglei District was done in 2011 and next census of 2021 has been postponed or cancelled. According to the population growth rate, Lunglei District is projected to have 1,93,200 population by 2025. After bifurcation in 2019, the whole district covers an area of 3552.61 Sq.km and has been divided into two Sub-Divisions namely Lunglei and Tlabung Sub-Divisions and three Rural Development Blocks, viz. Lunglei R.D. Block (1,117.06 Sq.km), Lungsens R.D. Block (1,046.29 Sq.km) and Bunglemun R.D. Block (1,389.26 Sq.km). The district has a pleasant climate, which is generally cool in summer and not very cold in

⁴ Government of Mizoram. (2020). *Statistical Handbook, Mizoram*. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Aizawl, p.2

winter. In winter the temperature varies from 8°C to 24°C while in summer it is between 18°C to 32°C. The district receives an adequate amount of rainfall which is under the direct influence of the South West Monsoon. It rains heavily from the month of May to September and maximum rainfall is received during the month of July. The district is primarily agrarian and agriculture and allied activities form the backbone of the economy of the district.

1.2.2. Origin of Lunglei District Administration

Lunglei which literally means ‘bridge of rock,’ got its name from a bridge like rock in the riverine area around ‘Nghasih’ – a small tributary of Tlawng, the longest river in Mizoram. According to the oral information from the senior citizens of Lunglei town, a village of 500 houses was set up at the present site of Lunglei and occupied by Sailo Chief, Lalsavunga, descendant of Chief Rolura during 1830-1860. The Lushai military expedition consisting of three officers and 250 sepoy, led by Captain J. Shakespeare arrived at Lunglei from Chittagong Hill Tracts and constructed a timber stockade known as ‘Fort Lungleh’ thereby putting Lunglei under British rule’s administrative jurisdiction. On 1st April, 1891, the South Lushai Hills were established as a distinct administrative division under the Chittagong Division and Lunglei was made the administrative headquarters of South Lushai Hills as was Aizawl for the North Lushai Hill Districts before the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Lushai Hills.⁵ When the North and South Lushai Hills were amalgamated into the newly created district named the Lushai Hills District on 1st April, 1898, Assam assumed administrative authority of the entire district and a Sub-Divisional Officer was assigned to Lunglei to serve as the district's administrative head. After Indian independence, Lunglei town became the headquarters of Lunglei District. It remained a Sub-Division or Sub-District up to 1972 when it was again upgraded to a full-fledged district, it still holds this position till today.

⁵ Government of India’s Proclamation No.591-EB. Assam Secretariat. Foreign A, May 1898, Nos. 13-46.

When Mizoram became a Union Territory, it was divided into three districts: Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimitupui. In the meantime, Aizawl District has been allocated a large amount of development funds, while the former Chhimitupui District has its own separate discretionary development budget. Residents of Lunglei have been unhappy with the State Government's meager resources for a number of years and feel that the rate of growth in their area has been slowing down. Therefore, on September 6, 1990, the Government of Mizoram established the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) to address the problems of the people in Lunglei District and meet their development demands. HPC-L has been tasked with creating inclusive development plans and projects that are deemed essential for the district's overall growth, which will be submitted to the State Planning Board (SPB) and the Central Government or other financial organizations. In addition, the Committee was entrusted with carrying out several projects and schemes which have been presented to various funding agencies.

But during the past few years, the High Powered Committee has struggled to operate effectively, its terms of reference have been poorly defined, and its very mission has almost been lost. In order to initiate a faster development process with inclusive growth, the Government of Mizoram considered the need to restructure and reconstitute the High Powered Committee to realise the vision and the purpose of which it was set up. Eventually, the State Government reconstituted HPC, Lunglei by merging it with the District Planning Board of Lunglei on 12 May 2009.

1.3. Review of Literatures

In order to establish the feasibility of doing the research on 'Development Administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes,' the researcher has made an extensive review of the following books and articles:

R.P. Mishra's (1990)⁶ book, '*District Planning: A Handbook*' is divided into two parts. Part I contains eleven chapters which deal with the concepts, basic issues

⁶ Misra, R.P. (1990). *District Planning: A Handbook*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

and methodology of district planning and deals with the concept of district development programme, spatial planning and revitalizing Panchayati Raj institutions. However, the other nine chapters under Part II of the book illustrate district planning for a drought prone Chitradurga district of Karnataka with a focusing on the strategies and management skills for district planning. Besides land and water resource analysis, agricultural production including that of horticulture, animal husbandry and allied activities, infrastructure, rural employment, social services and Development Administration have been dealt extensively.

Girindra Kumar's (1999)⁷ book, (Ed.) '*Urbanization in Mizoram: Retrospect and Prospects*,' which is the result of the Seminar on 'Urbanization in Mizoram' in 1999, attempts to analyse the problems and prospects of urban life in the State of Mizoram. The first part of the volume deals with the concepts, problems and perspectives of urbanization and the factors influencing the process of urbanization in the State of Mizoram. The second part of the book addresses the specific case of urbanization at Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram with an emphasis on the need for having proper planning at different levels of urban administration in the interest of its population.

R.K. Sapru (2002),⁸ in his book, '*Development Administration*,' describes the current trends in Public Administration for development in developing countries and examines the strategies that they have adopted for overcoming the problems in district administration. This book reflects the latest developments on the concept and various aspects of Development Administration. Briefly, the author has made a comprehensive appreciation of the functioning and role of development bureaucracy, planning machinery, public enterprises, programmes and projects.

⁷ Kumar, Girindra. (1999). *Urbanization in Mizoram: Retrospect and Prospects*. Titagard, West Bengal: Linkman Publications.

⁸ Sapru, R.K. (2002), *Development Administration*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.

Jai Bhagwan Sharma (2003),⁹ in his book, '*History and Problems of District Administration in India*,' Volume I, II, and III makes an assertion that the traditions of district administration of contemporary India have evolved from the British Raj. The *first* volume of his book covers history and problems of district administration in India; the *second* volume pertains to comparative perspectives on district administration; and the *third* volume contains district administration and development. All the volumes of the book have covered important aspects of district administration with its various dimensions like historical, political and sociological. Important issues like problems of corruption in administration, evolution, purposes and functions of district administration have also been discussed in detail.

Kalpana Das (2004),¹⁰ in her book, '*Rural Development in Mizoram- A Study of IRDP*' presents the discrete themes connected with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with a focus on the implementation of IRDP in Aizawl District of Mizoram. The author identifies various factors which hinders the implementation of IRDP and accordingly suggests remedial measures for securing improvement in the working of IRDP in the study area. She has also highlighted involvement of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in the programme implementation only as a routine nature and the availability of minimal number of trained personnel in the department.

S.K. Chatterjee's (2005).¹¹ book, '*Development Administration with Special Reference to India*' is divided into six parts. Part I deals with nature, concepts and theories of Development Administration. Part II covers development planning including its theories and application with special reference to Indian context. Part III deals with the socio-economic problems needing solution by Development Administration at the Centre and in the States. Part IV deals people's participation in development processes covering community development, the Panchayati Raj and

⁹ Sharma, Jai Bhagwan. (2003), *History and Problems of District Administration in India*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons Publications.

¹⁰ Das, Kalpana. (2004), *Rural Development in Mizoram- A Study of IRDP*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

¹¹ Chatterjee, S.K. (2005), *Development Administration with Special Reference to India*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

problems of urban and rural development. Part V covers international aspects of development including an explanation of how international factors can play their part in national development of a developing country and how international agencies provide assistance for such development. Part VI gives in a nutshell the Five-Year Plans of Economic Development of India since 1951 up to the Sixth Plan.

A.K. Agarwal (2006),¹² in his article, '*Urbanisation in Mizoram – Issues to be Resolved*' states that cities are the vehicles that improve the living standards of millions of low-income migrants from the countryside. Mizoram, one of the most urbanized states in India with 49.50 per cent of its population are living in urban areas. Among the notified towns in Mizoram, the capital city Aizawl is the largest town followed by Lunglei. The haphazard growth of city and towns has created many new problems in relation to town and urban planning, housing, water supply, sanitation, urban transport, etc., and these calls for a well-conceived urbanization policy to increase economic growth and intensify availability of urban services to the surrounding areas to improve the quality of life in towns.

Lianzela (2006),¹³ in his article, '*Status of Urban Administration in Mizoram*' states that the Government of Mizoram has been recently aware of the dire need for a separate functional department to carry out a more productive and efficient town administration. He observes that, because of the absence of functional department exclusively accountable and responsible for urban development in Mizoram, urban development schemes proposed by the Government of Mizoram were unable to receive funds from the Ministry of Urban Development. Thus, creation of a new department extensively responsible for urban development and urban structures for the towns of Mizoram is required. In urban areas, urban and town administration should be classified into different categories as required by the authority.

¹² Agarwal, A.K. (2006). 'Urbanisation in Mizoram – Issues to be Resolved.' in R.N. Prasad (Ed.). *Urban Local Self Government in India*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

¹³ Lianzela. (2006). 'Status of Urban Administration in Mizoram.' in R.N. Prasad (Ed.) *Urban Local Self Government in India*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Lalneihzovi (2006),¹⁴ in her book, '*District Administration in Mizoram – A Study of the Aizawl District*' briefly highlights the evolution and functioning of District Administration in India as well as in the North-Eastern States. The first chapter has dealt with the concept of district administration and how it has evolved from ancient time till date in India. The remaining chapters have dealt with Mizoram in general and Aizawl District Administration in particular with a focus on the organisational structure and functions of the Deputy Commissioner, revenue administration, law and order administration, major development departments of Aizawl District, village and urban administration covering the period of 1972-1995. As the concept of democratic decentralization hardly functions in the State, the people of Mizoram in both rural and urban areas have limited participation in the decision-making as well as in the implementation of rural and urban development programmes.

N. Hazary's (2006),¹⁵ book, '*Development Administration: Quest for Identity*,' seeks to interrogate the signposts that have largely dominated the thinking and practice of development through administrative effort and tries to establish that they are becoming less reliable as guides. Therefore, there is a need for fresh look to define the contours of Development Administration. The author said that there is rampant and unabashed corruption in high places and also argues that the top bureaucracy cultivates exclusiveness which results in dehumanised arrogance leading to the suffering of the public. Political interference in administration is another hindrance to socio-economic growth. Citizen's participation is a prerequisite for effective development and they have to be primary actors in the development process.

¹⁴ Lalneihzovi. (2006). *District Administration in Mizoram – A Study of the Aizawl District*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

¹⁵ Hazary, N. (2006). *Development Administration: Quest for Identity*. New Delhi: APH Publishing.

Surat Singh and Mohinder Singh (2006),¹⁶ in their book, (Eds.) *'Rural Development Administration in the 21st Century: A Multi-Dimensional Study'* is a compilation of the research papers presented in a seminar on "Rural Development Administration in 21st Century.' It deliberated on the multiple issues and dimensions, both analytical and prescriptive pertaining to the Rural Development Administration. The volume has been divided into four broadly structured parts, such as the thematic dimensions, the concepts and approaches, the structural and functional dimensions and the decentralised governance dimension, based on the specific focus and the general content. The book stressed the need for restructuring Rural Development Administration at various levels of government and has made essential suggestions thereof.

S.L. Goel's (2009) book,¹⁷ *'Development Administration: Potentialities and Prospects,'* covers a large number of topics dealing directly or indirectly with the functioning of Development Administration. Development is an essential ingredient for socio-economic development of a country and Public Administration is supposed to accelerate the process of development so as to remove people from disturbing situations. Good governance is the aim of Development Administration which properly implemented would provide decent services to the people. All the functions of government can only be carried out by well- designed theory and practice of Development Administration which would serve as mechanism for attaining welfare of the people. The book highlights that Development Administration would ensure-making administration responsive, citizen-friendly, transparent, ethical and making government machinery more development-oriented.

Lalrintluanga's (2009)¹⁸ book, *'Mizoram: Development of Politico-Administrative System and Statehood'* deals with an analytical study of the social, economic and political factors responsible for the emergence of political parties and

¹⁶ Singh, Surat and Singh, Mohinder. (Eds.). (2006). *Rural Development Administration in the 21st Century A Multi-Dimensional Study*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

¹⁷ Goel, S.L. (2009). *Development Administration: Potentialities and Prospects*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

¹⁸ Lalrintluanga. (2009). *Mizoram Development of Politico-Administrative System and Statehood*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

statehood demand in Mizoram. This book provides a comprehensive study of the socio-economic and political circumstances under which the modern educated elite along with the first political party, called the Mizo Union launched a political movement for the creation of the State of Mizoram. It also assesses the impact of insurgency on the working of the political parties in Mizoram. The study found that political parties have emerged in Mizoram in response to certain social, political and economic needs of the people.

Baharul Islam Laskar's (2010),¹⁹ book (Ed.) '*Mizoram: The Emerging Issues of Development*' is a combination of twenty-two research papers, presented mainly in various national, regional and state level seminars. These papers attempt to address the contemporary issues concerning educational, industrial, historical, urban and psychological aspects of development in Mizoram. The first section deals with the 'Higher Education – Issues and Challenges' in Mizoram. The second section of the book is devoted to 'Entrepreneurship and Industrial Development: Problems and Prospects'. The third section of the book presents 'Historical aspects of Development' in the State. The theme of the fourth section of the book is 'Urbanisation- the emerging trend' and the last part of the book is devoted to 'Psychological Aspects of Development.' The writers have effectively addressed the relevancy and prospects of various socio-economic issues of the State for overall economic development.

Harendra Sinha's (2012),²⁰ book, '*Bureaucracy and Rural Development in Mizoram*' is an in-depth assessment of block level bureaucracy in rural development conducted in Lunglei District of Mizoram, that too in the absence of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Block level bureaucracy occupies a decisive role in the implementation of rural development programme to stimulate people's participation in development. The different role of grassroots bureaucracy in planning and implementation, performance in motivating people's participation in rural

¹⁹ Laskar, Bahadur Islam. (2010). *Mizoram: The Emerging Issues of Development*. Guwahati: DVS Publishers.

²⁰ Sinha, Harendra. (2012). *Bureaucracy and Rural Development in Mizoram*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd.

development programmes, their problems and perceptions of the people towards these functionaries were extensively dealt with. The book also deals with the conceptual framework of bureaucracy and rural development, democratic decentralisation, problems and prospects of rural development in Mizoram.

S.A. Palekar (2012),²¹ in his book, '*Development Administration*' stresses that there is a need to replace the traditional regulatory type of administration with progressive orientation, which is known as Development Administration. This book has made an attempt to present an integrated picture of the Development Administration and to examine the theoretical constructs in the concepts of Development and Development Administration, features of administration in developed and developing countries. The book makes the case that the State is essential to socio-economic development and must contend with new issues brought on by globalization and liberalization. It also draws attention to the development concerns, methods, and tactics that ought to be taken into account in various administrative, social, economic, and national contexts.

R. Rualthansanga (2015),²² in his book, '*Administrative Changes in Mizoram*' systematically highlights the various changes in the administrative structure from the village traditional administration to Union Territory administration. It also discusses the character and role of administration in Mizoram. It contains how far the administration in the then Mizoram became development oriented and the nature of interaction between politics and administration. He also indicates that when the society grows into a complex structured entity with the growth of people's need, the administration has to be structured to meet their needs. It discusses the various changes of administrative development from traditional village to modern district administration which would be significant for understanding the changing nature and role of administration in the transitional Mizo society.

²¹ Palekar, S.A. (2012). *Development Administration*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt.Ltd.

²² Rualthansanga, R. (2015). *Administrative Changes in Mizoram*. Guwahati: EBH Publishers (India).

Katar Singh and Anil Shishodia (2016),²³ their book '*Rural Development Principles, Policies, and Management*' (Fourth Edition) comprises 15 chapters which deal with the basic concepts, an overview of India's rural economy and its major problems, measures of development, policies, strategies and programmes of rural development. The book provides a thorough analysis of rural development that covers the three key facets of the topic: management, policies, and concepts. It examines the concept of rural development; the lessons that can be learned from India's experience with different rural development programmes and how they ought to be run.

Lalneihzovi's (2016),²⁴ edited book '*State and Participatory Governance in North East India*' is a compilation of 16 papers covering various issues relating to governance of different states of North East India. It puts emphasis on developing democratic engagement in the processes of the governance through diligent participation of people. The book also highlighted that citizens should have more involvement in government's decision making as well as in any political issues. Lalrintluanga, in his paper, "Empowering Aizawl Municipal Council for the improvement of urban governance" came up with the improvement of urban governance with special focus on Aizawl Municipal Council. He suggested the need for decentralization of more powers to Aizawl Municipal Council for the successful implementation of most of the municipal functions.

Sahib Singh and Swinder Singh (2018),²⁵ in '*Development Administration in India*,' highlights the concept, nature and different aspects of development and also distinguish Development Administration from Conventional Administration. The book discusses the constitutional provisions with regard to social welfare and its major development since independence. It provides the nature and significance of planning and briefly explains the basic requirements of successful planning in

²³ Singh, Katar and Shishodia, Anil (2016). *Rural Development Principles, Policies, and Management 4e*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

²⁴ Lalneihzovi. (Ed.). (2016). *State and Participatory Governance in North-East India*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

²⁵ Singh, Sahib and Singh, Swinder (2018). *Development Administration in India*. Jalandhar: New Academic Publishing Co.

developing countries. The functions of the government have considerably expanded and thus resulted in the creation of a large public sector for the economic and social development of a developing country. It deals extensively with the role of voluntary agencies in development, educational administration and health administration at the state and local level.

Anupama Puri Mahajan (2019),²⁶ in her book, *'Development Administration in India'* discusses the function of administrative development agencies in a government, particularly in a developing nation such as India. The book examines the issues and difficulties that governments and administrations in India have encountered in their efforts to achieve sustainable and equitable development. It goes into great detail about the significance of non-governmental organizations, as well as the contribution of women and self-help organizations to the advancement of Indian administration. The book also highlights current issues such as environmental sustainability, tribal development, ethical deficit and e-governance.

J. Zorema (2021),²⁷ in his book, *'The South Lushai Hills'* has made a critical study of the British administration in the South Lushai Hills of Bengal carried on through the traditional chiefs. Under the system, the superintendent stayed at the district headquarters, Lunglei and entrusted the traditional chiefs to administer their respective villages. To incorporate the minor tribal communities into mainstream histories, the book has thoroughly examined their relationships with the Imperial authority, the way they were controlled, and their responses. The book has specifically examined the works of the South Lushai Hills' chiefs and succeeding superintendents.

Karthik Muralidharan (2024),²⁸ his book, *'Accelerating India's Development: A State-Led Roadmap for Effective Governance'* is an in-depth study which aims to offer evidence-based ideas that can improve the functioning of the Indian State, and

²⁶ Mahajan, Anupama Puri. (2019). *Development Administration in India*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications.

²⁷ Zorema, J. (2021). *The South Lushai Hills*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

²⁸ Muralidharan, Karthik. (2024). *Accelerating India's Development: A State-Led Roadmap for Effective Governance*. New York: Penguin Viking.

help accelerate India's development. The book is addressed to all Indians – political and business leaders, officials, students, citizens and civil society and aims to provide a clear understanding of how the Indian State functions and how to build a better India. It systematically examines India's governance issues, particularly with regard to providing basic public services. It emphasizes that without significantly enhancing State-level governance in a number of crucial service delivery areas, such as health, education, welfare programme implementation, land and labour policies, etc., a better India could not be created. The first half of the book focuses on how to create a more functional Indian State, while the second half explores ways to quicken India's progress.

In addition to the above authored and edited books, the scholar has carried out review of the following papers and articles published in the Journals:

U.L. Goswami's (1955)²⁹ article, 'The Structure of Development Administration' stated that the Community Development Programme was launched in 1952 with the intention of serving as a trial project limited to 55 project areas located around the nation, with an uncertain future growth rate. The focus of this Development Administration experiment was on citizen-led initiatives led by a carefully chosen group of officers with support from regular government agencies. The Development Commissioners, who were responsible for implementing the programme in the States, make an effort to guarantee the best possible administrative and other circumstances for the experiment's success. As the programme expanded, certain significant administrative issues surfaced, including issues with reviewing and overseeing the field work and the programme's execution pace being hindered by over-centralization.

Furqan Ahmad's (2012)³⁰ article, 'People's Participation in Development Administration: Problems and Prospects,' aims to develop an understanding of

²⁹ Goswami, U.L. (1955). 'The Structure of Development Administration.' *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Volume I, Issue 2.

³⁰ Ahmad, Furqan. (2012). 'People's Participation in Development Administration: Problems and Prospects.' *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Volume 58, Issue 4. Pp. 698-706.

people's participation in Development Administration. The government can have more benefit from wider mass participation when deliberating, deciding and carrying out of development plans and policies. The paper focuses on the various concepts and forms of people's participation in the development process. The concept and strategies of Development Administration adopted in India has also been examined. From the late 1970s, people's participation occupies an important place in the total process of development, and it now denotes the active participation of citizens in the formulation, execution, and administrative decision-making processes.

L.R. Verma (2014),³¹ his article, 'Development of India's Administrative system "Striving for good governance",' examines the steps India has undertaken to enhance administrative development for good governance and offers a reform plan for Public Administration systems. The leadership of India has spent more than 60 years trying to come up with good governance strategies that are connected to an efficient, development-oriented, citizen-friendly, and responsive administration. The goal is to improve the people's quality of life while creating a consensus framework for a democratic government. However, it is crucial to remember that no amount of planning or thinking can be helpful for the growth of a nation unless the government has the will and ability to make tough decisions that are being carried out and regularly assessed for their effects. The modernization of the state and government requires a conciliatory and active interaction between citizens at all levels of Public Administration in order to accomplish the goals that a society has set for itself.

K.V. Reddy (2015),³² in his paper, 'Governance and Development in Northeast India: Evolving Challenges in Mizoram,' made a case study of Mizoram given the changing socio-ethnic and political landscape in the region, The dynamics of the state, the government, and civil society that maintain the effectiveness of public policies as a component of the governance process in North-East India were

³¹ Verma, L.R. (2014). 'Development of India's Administrative system 'Striving for good governance'.' *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR_JHSS)*. Volume 19, Issue 12, Vol. I (Dec.2014), Pp. 73-75.

³² Reddy, K.V. (2015). 'Governance and Development in Northeast India: Evolving Challenges in Mizoram.' *Mizoram University Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences*, Vol. 1, Issue 1.

mostly explained in this article. It has examined the various roles that non-state players have played in governance and the socio-political ramifications of the governing process in North-East India. Some of the developmental issues that surfaced throughout Mizoram State's governance process are examined in this paper. Ethnic, religious, and regional concerns have characterized the new problems in the context of governance and development processes. Therefore, it is imperative that the State should recognize these new problems and respond appropriately in order to lead the governance process in North-East India in an effective manner.

B.P. Mathur's (2019),³³ article 'Rethinking Development: India's Cultural Ethos as Foundation,' stated that the Indian development model is viewed in narrow terms of economic development. The main cause of this is our blind imitation of western philosophy, which is founded on materialistic ideals and views acquiring wealth and earning money as the main purpose of life. This thinking causes serious socio-economic problems like ecological devastation, economic inequality, culture of consumerism and unemployment. The important components of socio-economic well-being of people such as education, health, employment, agricultural and industrial base are in dismal state. There is a need to redefine our development philosophy and adopt a more human-centric model of development based on our cultural ethos as foundation, in order to create a healthy and prosperous society.

Isher Judge Ahluwalia (2019),³⁴ in her article on 'Urban Governance in India,' has discusses the institutional frameworks which deliver the quality of life of the urban dwellers and focused on the necessity of establishing an investment climate in order to promote sustainable development. She has also stressed the importance of bridging urban infrastructure inadequacy through institutional reforms for collaborating with the private sector and sharing financial burden for improved service delivery. However, the Government of India has to play a major role in providing leadership, funds and aids for capacity building relating to urban

³³ Mathur, B.P. (2019). 'Rethinking Development: India's Cultural Ethos as Foundation.' *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Volume 65, Issue 1. Pp. 29-44.

³⁴ Ahluwalia, Isher Judge. (2019). 'Urban Governance in India.' *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Vol.41, Issue 1.

development and the state governments will be the main actors in creating an atmosphere that will allow the urban governments to carry out the duties that the constitution has given them.

Lalhruaitluangi Sailo (2019),³⁵ in her article, 'Rethinking Governance for Development in Mizoram,' articulated that development goes side by side with the notion of good governance for the welfare and well-being of the people. The paper has identified the problems responsible for poor governance as well as low development. The study is aimed at reconsidering the concept of governance in a new perspective. The concept of the study is based on a broad view which seeks to examine governance's impact on development that might further improve governance and ultimately lead to better outcomes for development.

Nicodim Basumatary and Bhagirathi Panda (2020),³⁶ in their article, 'A Review of Institutional and Developmental Issues in North-East India,' states that developmental issues of the north-eastern states of India cannot be studied in isolation from the varied socio-politico-economic and institutional aspects. The literature reviewed in this article covers a wide range of topics, including the lack of progress, ethnicity, the desire for statehood, the rule of law, corruption, and more. It encloses a wide range of socio-political issues as well as the developmental loopholes in the north-eastern region of India. Several issues of governance and the developmental scenario pertaining to the region are specifically highlighted in this article.

Fidha Hussain Malla and Ashish Jorasia (2023),³⁷ article, 'Exploring Strategies for Effective Development Administration in Public Administration: A

³⁵ Sailo, Lalhruaitluangi. (2019). 'Rethinking Governance for Development in Mizoram.' *Mizoram University Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences*. Volume V. Issue 2 (December 2019). Pp. 109-115.

³⁶ Basumatary, Nicodim and Panda, Bhagirathi. (2020). 'A Review of Institutional and Developmental Issues in North-East India.' *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Volume 66, Issue 2. Pp. 206-218.

³⁷ Malla, Fidha Hussain and Jorasia, Ashish. (2023). 'Exploring Strategies for Effective Development Administration in Public Administration: A Review of Approaches, Challenges

Review of Approaches, Challenges and Opportunities,’ makes a thorough analysis of Public Administration techniques for efficient Development Administration. Top-down, bottom-up, and participatory approaches to Development Administration are among the various approaches reviewed in this study. It examines the significance of leadership in promoting efficient Development Administration, collaboration between various government departments, and stakeholder involvement. It highlights the value of technology, accountability, openness, and good governance in tackling the issues. This article discusses the prospects presented by new developments including digitization, data-driven decision making, and evidence-based policy making. Policy makers and practitioners can increase their ability to accomplish inclusive and sustainable development goals by putting the recommended solutions into practice.

Surepalli Prashanth (2024),³⁸ article, ‘Citizen Centric Governance in India: A need of Transparency, Challenges and Strategies Ahead,’ stresses that an effective, responsive, transparent and accountable Public Administration is necessary for the proper functioning of a nation and is also the core method through which government achieve its goals. One strategy to deliver better services, more affordable, and faster services is for Public Administrations to go digital. E-government boosts accessibility, usability, and efficiency and lessens the risks of corruption and encourages moral behaviour. The role of governance is to guarantee that an organization runs in an ethical, efficient, and effective manner, fulfills its mission, and produces the desired results for citizens and service users. This article addresses the judiciary's and civil services' contributions to good governance while pointing out the difficulties in implementing citizen-centric governance.

and Opportunities.’ *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*. Volume 5, Issue 3, May-June. Pp 1-10.

³⁸ Prashanth Surepalli. (2024). ‘Citizen Centric Governance in India: A need of Transparency, Challenges and Strategies Ahead.’ *International Journal of Law Management and Humanities*. Vol. 7, Issue 4. P. 700.

1.4. Research Gap

Although various studies on District Administration, District Planning and Development Administration have provided important insight into the functioning of the various development policies and schemes including the role of development bureaucracy in their implementation in other parts of India, no specific study on 'Development Administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes' has been made by any researcher so far. Therefore, this absence of relevant works on the topic has proved the feasibility of taking up the present study by the researcher.

1.5. Statement of the Problem

Development Administration is an important branch of Public Administration which is concerned with increasing and improving the capacities of the administrative system to carry out developmental goals successfully with efficiency and effectiveness. So, Public Administration is considered an important mechanism in the development process. As the government's role expands to address the intricate issues and pressing needs of national development, the administrative machinery must be regulated to pursue new development goals. It is through public organizations and their proper management that the government can carry development policies and programmes for the realization of its development goals. Unless and until the administrative effectiveness of the government is increased, the developmental objectives cannot be fulfilled.

The residents of Lunglei District have felt that their district's rate of development has slowed down in recent years and were not satisfied with the State Government's meagre funding for their area. To redress the grievances of the people of Lunglei District, the Government of Mizoram has set up a High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei, which will address the development needs of the people in Lunglei District. As a result, the HPC has been tasked with formulating the plans and projects required for the improvement of the entire district in order to submit

them to the Central Government or other financial organizations through the State Planning Board. Additionally, the Committee has been tasked with pursuing the projects and plans that have been presented to various financing organizations.

The High Powered Committee, which was not made available to other districts in Mizoram, has been formed in Lunglei District. However, a number of issues hinder its efforts to bring about the district's desired development. In the district, poverty is widespread and unemployment remains high. Rural areas have not yet achieved satisfactory results in terms of health facilities. Many development plans, policies and programmes have not been implemented in true spirit. Scientific planning, an effective monitoring and evaluation system, a system of active participation of people or beneficiaries, strengthening of community-based organisations, and above all honest and sincere politicians and administrators are all needed. The commitment of political leaders and civil servants therefore plays an important role in determining the extent to which development policies and programmes are successful. Thus, Development Administration needs profound political will and vibrant administrative machineries which could meet the developmental requirements of the country in general and Lunglei District in particular.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The present study has been designed to focus on the conceptual framework, nature, scope, approaches and strategies of Development Administration. Significant development policies and programmes that were formulated and implemented in India and Mizoram in general and Lunglei District in particular were the focus of the study. Hence, this research examined the development policies and programmes undertaken for providing various amenities to the residents in Lunglei District. It is the contention of the researcher that the political executives and civil servants can play a significant role for achieving the desirable developmental objectives in India and the political executive - civil servant interface has been recognised as the central point to give direction and dynamism to the pace of modernisation, growth and

development. Therefore, the study covered the relationship between the political and non-political executives along with their areas of interface with reference to the performances of district administrative machineries in the formulation and execution of development policies and programmes within the district.

1.7. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the concept of Development Administration and its operational definition.
- 2) To highlight the policies and programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram.
- 3) To study the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.
- 4) To examine the role of District Administrative machineries in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.
- 5) To identify the problems, challenges and remedial measures in relation to the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.

1.8. Research Questions

- 1) How was the concept of Development Administration originated and developed as a branch of Public Administration?
- 2) What are the major policies and programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram?
- 3) What are the development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District?

- 4) What is the role of District Administrative machineries in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?
- 5) What are the problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes and the remedial measures thereof?

1.9. Methodology

The present research is descriptive in design and cross-sectional in nature which required data from both primary and secondary sources. A mixed-method approach was adopted to collect primary data through non-participant observation, questionnaires and unstructured interview from beneficiaries, grassroots bureaucracy and politicians from the study area. A mixed type of questionnaire (both closed and open-ended) was distributed among the respondents. In order to fill the unexpected gap of data collected through questionnaires, an unstructured interview schedule was administered to the selected respondents for eliciting information from them. Besides, informal discussions on the study were also held with prominent citizens and competent persons having interest in the subject in order to find out their responses and recommendations regarding the research.

In order to collect data for the study, a purposive non-probability sampling method was employed to select a sample of 300 people. The population was divided into several sub-populations, or strata and the items chosen as samples from each stratum was based on simple random sampling. Questionnaires were the primary tool used to collect data, although unstructured interviews were also administered and carried out. Accordingly, three sets of questionnaires were prepared and administered to 300 people, including Lunglei district development beneficiaries, officials and politicians.

The first set of questionnaires were given to 200 randomly chosen respondents as samples in order to learn more about people's or policy beneficiaries' perceptions, levels of involvement, and the effectiveness of development policies and programmes. 50 samples of grassroots officials in charge of different departments were gathered in order to administer the second set of questionnaires. Thus, information was gathered from officials of different line departments who are thought to observe issues and difficulties encountered by their respective departments in order to comprehend the formulation and execution of development policies and programmes. The third set of questionnaires were administered to 50 leaders of political parties and grassroots election contestants from four different political parties, such as Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Mizo National Front (MNF) and the Zoram People's Movement (ZPM).

Secondary data have been collected from published and unpublished works on the related subjects, books, journals, articles, government's data, souvenir, etc. In addition, web materials have also been used as an important source of secondary data. The data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interview were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportion.

1.10. Chapterisation

The whole work is divided into seven chapters. The *First Chapter*, titled **“Introduction”** deals with a brief introduction to the topic, background of Mizoram with a focus of Lunglei District, political and administrative divisions and origin of Lunglei District Administration. It also includes reviews of different literatures on the related subject for identification of the research gap, statement of the problem, scope and objectives of the study, research questions, methodology applied and chapterisation of the present study.

The *Second Chapter*, titled **“Development Administration: A Conceptual Study”** defines ‘Development’ and ‘Administration,’ and specifically stated the

origin and concept of 'Development Administration' as well. It also deals with the relationship between Public Administration and Development Administration. Furthermore, this chapter incorporated the elements, nature and scope of Development Administration along with Sustainable Development. It briefly studies the distinction between Traditional Administration and Development Administration as well as operationalisation of Development Administration in India for the present study.

The *Third Chapter*, titled, **“Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram: An Overview”** provides an overview of the various development policies and programmes undertaken in India and Mizoram across different sectors. It outlines the various development policies and programmes that the Governments of India and Mizoram have implemented to promote the socio-economic development of the country.

The *Fourth Chapter*, titled, **“Implementation of Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Lunglei District”** deals with the policies and programmes of Development Administration carried out by various departments in Lunglei District. The chapter started with the introduction, and implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. It discusses the development policies and programmes implemented by various District Offices, such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Commerce and Industry, District Rural Development, District Urban Development, Fisheries, Health, Horticulture, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Public Works Department, etc.

The *Fifth Chapter*, titled, **“Role and Responsibilities of District Administration in Development Policy and Programme Implementation in Lunglei District”** provides a brief profile of Lunglei District, various branches of Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lunglei, role of District Administration in development policies and programmes implementation in Lunglei District and achievements of District Administration under High Powered Committee, Lunglei

(HPC-L). It also deals with the relationship between political executive and civil servants in carrying out Development Administration in Lunglei District.

The *Sixth Chapter*, titled, “**Results and Discussion**” has provided results and discussion of primary data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interview which were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportion. Attempts have been made to bring out the problems, challenges and remedial measures to improve Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes.

The *Seventh Chapter*, titled, “**Conclusion**” is a concluding chapter that contains summary of the study, major findings and observation of the study, limitations and significance of the study, suggestions for improvement as well as the scope for future research studies.

1.11 Conclusion

To conclude, the first chapter which is introductory in nature covers about the topic, a brief background of Mizoram with a focus on Lunglei District, review of literature, research gap, statement of the research problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, methodology and chapterisation.

CHAPTER-II

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

2.1. Introduction

The most significant political shift of the 20th century was the establishment of a welfare state, and the majority of third-world nations are currently free from colonial domination and dealing with development issues. The initial stage of development that seeks to achieve economic growth has now adopted a more comprehensive concept such as human development, which encompasses not only physical but also social, economic, and civic developments. The concept of development gained significance following World War II, when many countries of Asia and Africa achieved political independence from their imperial rulers. With the attainment of independence, they have been facing huge problems of poverty, illiteracy, inequality, malnourishment, poor health, unemployment, low agricultural productivity, lack of industrial development and basic amenities.

Rapid socio-economic change is urgently needed in addition to planned development for nation-building. The national development became the crucial goal of the newly independent states after World War II, and how it achieves national development is the biggest challenge of the world community. The primary goal was speedy structural transformation of underdeveloped agrarian economies into modern industrial economies. The newly emerged independent countries have undertaken various development schemes and programmes in the economic and social spheres of life with special emphasis on the development of urban and rural areas.

Sustainable Development and Ethno-Development appear to be the new paradigm for development, in addition to increasing concerns about development. Sustainability refers to the fact that these developments are essential in order to ensure economic prosperity of present and future generations, as well as maintaining a healthy environment and welfare system. It is a comprehensive development and a standard of living which do not impair the environment's capacity to provide life

support for the people. Development is a continuous process that contributes to sustainable progress. It also aids in managing new problems and attaining political, economic and social advancement.

2.2. Origin of the Concept of Development Administration

"Development Administration" is a relatively new term. U.L. Goswami, an Indian Scholar, originally used it in 1955.¹ He used this term in his article titled, "The Structure of Development Administration in India," published in '*The Indian Journal of Public Administration*' and was subsequently made popular by Fred W. Riggs, Edward W. Weidner, Joseph La Palombara, and others.

Weidner was the first and most well-known proponent of Development Administration who conceptualised the definition of Development Administration. "A state of mind, tendency, a direction, rather than a fixed goal" was how he defined development. Development Administration has been conceptualized and developed by scholars in western nations, particularly in the United States. During the 1950s, the term "Development Administration" was used to describe the developments in Public Administration that were required to implement projects, programmes, and policies that would enhance social and economic circumstances. The 1950s and beyond saw a huge interest in the study of Development Administration, which led to the production of a great deal of literature on the subject.

The concept of a Development Administration emerged after World War II as a result of the decolonization of various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Many Asian, African, and Latin American nations fought in wars on behalf of their colonial masters, and the conflict increased their significance on a worldwide scale. The outcome has been chaos in terms of improved public service delivery and the requirement for a sustainable development policy. Even after gaining independence, the imperial monarch failed to address the issues facing these nations and disregarded the progress of their colonies. The government's machinery, especially

¹ Dwivedi O.P. and Jain, R.B. (1985). *India's Administrative State*. New Delhi: Gitanjali Publishing House, p.200.

the bureaucracy, has been inefficient and faced with several tasks that have not been delegated to it. The primary goal of third-world countries was to escape this backwardness and stagnation in order to quicken the pace of their political, social, and economic development. Their economy started transitioning from one that was underdeveloped to one that was advanced. Therefore, it is essential to have strong government machinery with capable and motivated officials who can meet development's demands.

Development Administration is a relatively new branch of Public Administration. Though its exact meaning is unclear, the term "Development Administration" has gained increasing popularity in developing nations since the middle of the 1960s when Public Administration was at its peak. Public Administration scholars, particularly those in the United States, have given developing countries this term so that their governments can carry out development programmes and projects. Thus, one of the US Government's efforts to promote development by offering technical assistance to newly established emerging nations after the war was the Development Administration. The transfer of administrative capacities was also associated with the focus on technical support.

The American Society of Public Administration's Comparative Administrative Group associates conducted a study on Development Administration in the 1960s. The study has demonstrated that western conceptions of Public Administration and development models are inappropriate and impractical for developing countries. The necessities of developing nations have led to the emergence of a new kind of administration, a unique category of governance known as Development Administration. Briefly, the development of new colonized nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America following World War II, as well as the creation of aid plans for developing nations by international and American economic and technical agencies were the primary factors in the establishment and expansion of the Development Administration.

2.3. Concept of Development Administration

The concept of Development Administration is composed of two words - 'development' and 'administration.' An analytical study of the different definitions given by various scholars to the terms 'development' and 'administration' is seen to be important in order to properly comprehend the idea of Development Administration.

2.3.1. Definition of "Development"

The concept of 'development,' which is ever-evolving and changing in all shapes and sizes, has undergone several changes over the years. Development today is very different from what was observed in the early age. Scholars from a wide range of fields have tried to define 'development' from different perspectives. To begin with, Cambridge Dictionary defines 'development' as "the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced." Merriam Webster Dictionary defines 'development' as "the act or process of growing or causing something to grow or become larger or more advanced."

The Brandt Commission Report also states: "Development never will be, and never can be, defined to universal satisfaction." The Brandt Commission Report indicates that development involves a profound transformation of the entire economic and social structure.² Montgomery considers development as "an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly predicted or planned or at least influenced by governmental action." According to R.K. Saprú, "Development in the ultimate analysis is about improving the well-being of the people, which is often measured in terms of providing facilities and services that could give them a chance for a better life." He also adds that "raising standards of living, improving education and health and opening out new and equal opportunities for a richer and varied life are all essential components of development. Developing the human being and the environment in which he lives and works is the essence of development."

² Independent Commission on International Development Issues (Under the Chairmanship of Willy Brandt), *North-South: A Program for Survival* (London: Pan Books, 1980), p.48.

According to Colm and Geiger, 'Development' means change plus growth. In brief, development is a process of enhancing and increasing people's quality of life, enhancing their health and education, and providing them with new, equitable chances for a more varied lifestyle. Thus, development means a gradual improvement of living conditions and quality of life, expanding choices, freedom and dignity for the benefit of society as well as its members. Therefore, the ultimate goal of development is to enhance people's rights including civil, political, and economic rights, regardless of gender, origin, religion, race, region and country.

2.3.2. Definition of "Administration"

The term, 'Administration' is originated from the Latin words – '*Ad*' and '*Ministrare*' and '*Administrare*' means to serve, to care for, to look after people or to manage affairs. Therefore, 'Administration' could be defined as an activity which includes the elaboration of policies and objectives, establishment of appropriate organisational structures to carry out and support organised tasks that provide necessary resources for achieving a target.

When analysing the nature of Public Administration, there is a dual outlook which can best be described as an integral and managerial perspective. The Integral view considers that 'Administration' is the sum of all activities- clerical, manual, technical and managerial- undertaken in order to achieve an objective, that is, implementation of policy or policies on any given issue. The work of all persons regardless of their level of employment in an organisation shall be considered as part of Administration. On the other hand, the managerial view considered the work of only those persons who perform managerial functions in an organisation formed Administration. Acceptance of the integral view means that we can count all staff in an undertaking as engaged in Administration, whereas managerial view considers only administrative or supervisory activities to constitute Administration.

Briefly, Administration is defined as the managerial strategies that are used in all activity domains. Luther Gullick sums up these techniques in the acronym, 'POSDCORB' in which each of the letter describes one technique, such as Planning,

Organising, Staffing, Directing, Co-ordinating, Reporting and Budgeting. The definitions of administration provided by different authors demonstrate the basic differences in approach and some of the definitions of 'Administration' are given as follows:³

According to Simon, Smithbourg and Thomson, "In its broadest sense, Administration can be defined as the activities of groups co-operating to accomplish common goals."

In the words of Z.A. Vieg, "In simplest terms, Administration is determined action taken in pursuit of a conscious purpose."

Marshal E. Dimock said: "Administration is concerned with 'the what' and 'the how' of the government. The 'what' is the subject-matter, the technical knowledge of a field which enables the administrator to perform his tasks. The 'how' is the technique of management, the principles according to which co-operative programmes are carried to success. Each is indispensable; together they form the synthesis called Administration."

According to Luther Gullick, "Administration has to do with getting things done; with the accomplishment of defined objectives."

The Integral view of Administration seems to be supported by the definitions provided by Marshall E. Dimock, Z.A. Vieg, Simon, Smithbourg, and Thompson. However, Luther Gullick's description lends credence to the Management perspective on Administration. However, it should be noted that neither of these two points of view can be disregarded straight away. The context in which the term is used will determine the precise meaning of Administration. Therefore, "Administration" refers to the appropriate organization and guidance of people and resources to achieve certain desired goals.⁴

³ Sharma, M.P. and Sadana, B.L. (2003). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, pp.3-4.

2.4. Concept of Development Administration

Development Administration is an interdisciplinary, multifaceted concept that addresses development of country's economies and societies. Development Administration is the process of using advanced administrative structures to carry out development projects and programmes in the context of nation-building and socio-economic advancement.⁵ Thus, the primary objective of Development Administration is strengthening the administrative machinery to promote socio-political-economic development.

Development Administration is a system of goal-oriented and action-oriented administration that includes more than just analyzing a conventional and routine administrative system to assess its effectiveness as a tool for policy development and implementation. Briefly, Development Administration is a component of the administrative unit in charge of carrying out development plans, programmes and projects. Many scholars from the fields of Public Administration and other fields have attempted to define the concept, "Development Administration."

Edward W. Weidner states that "Development Administration is concerned with maximizing innovation for development." His definition of innovation for development is "the process of planned or intended change in the direction of modernity or nation-building and socio-economic change."

John Montgomery defines Development Administration as "carrying out planned change in the economy (in agriculture or industry, or the capital infrastructure supporting either of those), and to a lesser extent, in the social services of the state (especially education and public health)."

According to Fred W. Riggs, Development Administration refers both to administrative problems and governmental reform. As Riggs observes "Administration cannot normally be improved very much without changes in the environmental constraints (the infrastructure) that hampers its effectiveness and the

⁵ Sapru, R.K. (2002). *Development Administration*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited., p.81.

environment itself cannot be changed unless the administration of development programmes is strengthened.”

K.R. Hope states that “Development Administration in contextual and operational terms implies efficient organisation and management of the development activities of a nation to attain the goals of development.”

As Donald C. Stones observes, “Broadly Development Administration is concerned with achieving national development. The goals, values and strategies of change may vary but there always are generic processes through which agreement on goals is reached and plans, policies, programmes and projects (4P’s) are formulated and implemented... Development Administration, therefore, is concerned primarily with the tasks and processes of formulating and implementing the four P’s in respect to whatever mixture of goals and objectives may be politically determined.”

There are two major aspects to the concept of Development Administration. One aspect of ‘Development of Administration’ denotes strengthening and improving administrative capabilities as a means for achieving Development goals while the other aspect refers to ‘Administration of Development’ which assumes Development Administration to act as an instrument in the implementation of development programmes, projects and policies. Therefore, Development of Administration and Administration of Development are two sides of the same coin. These two facets of Development Administration are often intertwined in definitions of the term. The fundamental tenet of "Development Administration" is that, as part of the overall endeavor to develop the country, attention should be directed toward the establishment and enhancement of a Public Administration system.

The main goal of Development Administration, after considering the many definitions given above, is to reinforce the administrative framework that will result in social, economic, and political developments. To put it briefly, Development Administration is the process of developing projects and programmes through a recognized administrative organization with the goal of advancing socio-economic development and nation building. Through the effective governance of public

organizations, developing nations can execute development policies and programmes to accomplish their national objectives. Development Administration refers to the type of administration that is specifically designed to meet the demands of developing nations.

2.4.1. Elements of Development Administration

1. Planned and Coordinated Efforts: The operational definition of Development Administration is an organized endeavor to implement development projects and programmes with the goal of advancing socio-economic development and nation building. Coordination and planning have become increasingly significance in coordinating activities. Governments in emerging nations, where human and material resources are limited, must embrace and modify development planning techniques as a vital instrument for promoting social and economic development.

2. Goal-oriented Administration: Development Administration, as it is practiced, is not merely Public Administration; it is a goal-oriented administration that places a strong emphasis on reaching social and economic objectives. Development Administration's growth depends heavily on its capacity to manage complex development initiatives. Development-oriented administration offers the greatest operational flexibility, allowing the administrator to apply rules with discretion in particular administrative scenarios allowing the required autonomy to be exercised by the administrator.

3. Management Capacities: The goal of Development Administration is to accomplish development goals by building and enhancing management capacity. In several emerging developing nations, decolonization has resulted in the rise of a political and bureaucratic elite that has not been focused on responding to public demand. Consequently, post-colonial administrations have been established on dubious grounds of legitimacy, much like their colonial predecessors. Development Administration is focused, actually, on helping development-oriented

administrators become more knowledgeable and skilled so they can meet the increasing needs of the public.

4. Progressivism: Goals' progressiveness is a recognized aspect of Development Administration. Progressivism calls for officials to have training and development of officials in the area of Development Administration. Administrators are prepared for the far future through development-oriented administration. This necessitates a forecast of new talents given the changes in technology and processes. For instance, environmental preservation necessitates that officials have technical training on safeguarding natural resources.

5. Citizen Participation: Participation would increase the pressure on public opinion in policy matters in a political democracy. Through Development Administration machinery, these conditions are anticipated to be created and promoted, making it simpler for people to engage in processes of economic and societal transformation as well as the provision of public services. The participation of individuals in the formulation, execution, monitoring and evaluating of projects and programmes that are likely to benefit them is a unique aspect of development administration. The development-oriented administration efficiently employs decentralization, delegation and consultation strategies, thereby functioning as a grassroots administration.

6. Creativity and Innovativeness: The term "creativity" is frequently used to describe the capacity and ability to generate new ideas. On the other hand, "innovation" usually means application of new ideas and doing things in a different way. Once goals have been agreed and priorities have been established, significant innovation is required if development is to be pursued. Therefore, the main responsibility of the government is to encourage and implement innovation. Development Administration is a tool of government that involves implementing new policies, plans, programmes, procedures and institutions to help accomplish development goals as efficiently as possible.

7. Responsiveness and Accountability: The Development Administration needs an administrator who is dynamic, innovative and development-conscious to carry out his duties in the administration of development. The Development Administration must be accountable and responsive. Development activities in planning and administration require innovation, creativity, adaptability and flexibility. It is generally acknowledged that a development-oriented administration can facilitate these requirements. The development administrative system needs high motivation of employees at every level and should be committed to the development's objectives, with a strong dedication for achieving them. They must be willing, committed and even persistent in order to accomplish the development's progressive goals.

8. People-centred Administration: Development Administration exists to serve the public interest. The development projects and programmes, which are designed by the planning and administrative authorities shall be of benefit to the public. It is widely acknowledged that community development governance requires an adaptable and pro-active strategy. The Development Administration must respond to the demands and difficulties brought forth by its surroundings.

9. Keeping in touch with Social Realities: The Development Administration needs to stay up to date with local issues, circumstances and other realities. Development administrators are supposed to be constantly in touch with the rapidly changing social realities of developing nations, which are highly diverse and have notable differences across various socio-economic or ethnic groups, as well as between rural and urban settings.

2.4.2 Nature of Development Administration:

The Development Administration has a goal-oriented and action-oriented approach. It is an innovative administration that is constantly experimenting new ideas and learning new skills. It shows a willingness to take chances to promote development and change. It entails leveraging skilled labour and enhancing existing employees, making use of advanced decision-making tools, applying an empirical

approach to problem-solving and placing a strong emphasis on problem-finding methodology. Development Administration works in an environment that is changing rapidly and also strives to assist in altering the environment itself. Therefore, it is an interdisciplinary campaign that looks for new roles and dimensions. Its core elements include goal focus, flexibility, inventiveness, dynamism and involvement.

The following characteristics can be used to describe Development Administration:

1. Change-orientation: Development Administration stands out since it is primarily concerned with socio-economic change. In an attempt to alter the general socio-economic structure of society, development administrators should take a more optimistic outlook, attitude and course.

2. Result orientation: Development Administration must be result-oriented since socio-economic change must happen rapidly and within a short timeframe.

3. Commitment: A country's socio-economic scenario cannot be changed without commitment. Commitment is becoming more and more important in the planning and execution of the development programme as well as in the overall process of modernizing and transforming Indian society.

4. Client orientation: Development Administration is clearly focused on the needs of the client. It must meet the needs and desires of its clients, or the local populace. The needs, requirements, and desires of the impoverished in the areas of developing nations that are affected by scarcity must be met within predetermined time frames.

5. Temporal Dimension: The only functional limitation in Development Administration is time. This implies that all development initiatives must be finished within a given time frame. The completion of developmental

projects within the allotted time frame is a major responsibility of the Development Administration to the country and society.

6. Citizen-participation orientation: The active involvement of citizens in developmental programmes is necessary for development management. Representatives of the people must thus be assigned roles in the administrative decision-making process and in carrying out the decisions that are made. It is impossible to accomplish the intended socio-economic improvements without the voluntary cooperation and involvement of people in the developmental tasks.

2.4.3. Scope of Development Administration⁶

1. Extension and Community Services: Extension and Community assistance can be best defined as a type of collaboration between the public and government organizations that offer financial, administrative or technical assistance. Their importance stems from the fact that they provide an alternative to a system that relies solely on government action and are founded on the idea that local communities are the ones who receive and respond to services. Thus, the developmental administration provides a thorough examination of societal conditions, identifies appropriate tools for addressing with issues relating to disabilities, mental health and developing overall social and economic policies.

2. Programme planning: In all sectors of the economy, problems related to programme management run right through the whole range of development. This requires a precise evaluation of the resources at hand and the management of inputs so as to achieve best results. In addition to the lack of measurement and systematic estimation of available resources or political pressures, much of the failure in developmental management can be attributed to bad programme planning.

3. Project Management: Project management is another important area of development planning as major projects represent a significant proportion of new

⁶ Singh, Sahib & Singh, Swinder. (2018). *Development Administration in India*. p.32.

investments and the demand for resources in people, materials and organisation which are frequently underestimated. The life cycle of a project from inception to operation includes a clear set of stages, such as project definition and early design phases, the building phase or operations management. In fact, they represent a significant challenge for the administration and technological capacity to achieve development. They should ensure efficient contact with the projects and develop information and control management system that will help foresee issues and address them before they arise.

4. Rural and Urban Development: The area of development, in which we have no sufficient experience so far, is a very complex and challenging field to manage. We consider area development to be the socio-economic development of a specific region, e.g. rural and urban areas development. It will take a lot more knowledge and insight to address the issues at the local level if area development is to be successful. Local people and institutions were expected to be able to adequately address problems at area level.

5. Human Resource Development: Development Administration is responsible to ensure the availability of trained personnel at all levels, organise training and make effective use of these staff, as well as adopt better strategies for management and planning. Therefore, Developmental Administration would need to plan training sessions and conduct research in many management domains, such as policy formulation, decision-making, coordination, supervising, directing, etc. To put it another way, the combination of skills, character and motivation must be achieved in all personnel development.

2.5. Traditional Administration and Development Administration

Development Administration has been conceptualized as different from Traditional Administration by scholars such as Ferrel Heady and George Gant. They clarify that there are differences between these two forms of administration in terms of their goals, organizational structures, attitudes and behaviours, skills, techniques and methods. A higher degree of managerial competence for integrative

coordination, as well as greater specialization and diversification of knowledge and abilities are necessary due to the growing shift in the development scenario. The need for a new generation of administrators who are exceptional, visionary, driven to achieve outcomes and capable of taking chances and introducing innovations is also necessary to accelerate progress. More responsiveness to the political process and increased sensitivity to the welfare of the underprivileged are becoming more and more necessary. Therefore, Development Administration needs to be based on various requirements and different features than Traditional Administration. S.P. Verma and S.K. Sharma have provided the following explanation of the difference between Traditional and Development Administration:

Traditional Administration

1. Regulatory administration or routine operation.
2. Geared towards efficiency and economy (emphasis on individual performances).
3. Focus on task and adherence to rules and procedures (concern for comfort, status, power, safety and security).
4. Strict and complex hierarchical structure (an atmosphere of distrust, strict and authoritative).
5. Centralized decision-making, (where problem-solving is primarily guided by prior experience).
6. Focus on preserving the status quo (opposition to organizational change).

Development Administration

1. Unpredictable new assignments or issues (a fast-evolving environment).
2. Geared towards organizational growth and effectiveness in achievement of objectives (focus on group performance and inter-group cooperation).
3. Relationship oriented with a focus on high programme standards (risk-taking readiness, encouraging innovation and transformation).

4. Goal-driven structure (flexibility, responsibilities that change frequently, mutual trust and confidence).
5. Widespread decision-making. (Empirical problem-solving and application of enhanced decision-making tools).
6. Continuing organizational development in response to environmental needs (development of a dynamic, adaptable and futuristic organization).

Traditional Administration has been envisioned as one that is focused on maintaining social stability and meeting all legal standards for governmental operations. This kind of administration primarily focuses on upholding law and order, collecting taxes and regulating national affairs in compliance with legal mandates. Development Administration differs from Traditional Administration on the idea that administration in recently developing countries must completely transition from law-and-order ideals to developmental values. Development Administration's qualitative objectives, such as planning for the people and enlisting their cooperation, set it apart from traditional Public Administration's quantitative objectives, which include implementing the law.

Another characteristic that distinguishes Development Administration as a distinct entity is that it is not a closed system; expert connections, relationships with the grassroots level and with the public are more significant than central structures. Even though all management styles include some technological and behavioural strategies, Development Administration requires optimizing external relations before allocating resources to specific, incremental goals. Development Administration focuses on attitudes and processes instead of focusing on procedures and structures.

2.6. Public Administration and Development Administration

Public Administration is a study of the different activities undertaken by governments. It is the government administration concerned primarily with the maintenance of law and order, collection of revenue and application of rules and regulations. On the other hand, Development Administration is concerned with the government's overall governance and its scope is considerably wider. The

Development Administration is an area of Public Administration dealing with a wide range of activities and responsibilities for the whole country's governance. It plays a major role in the utilisation and distribution of resources for many different developmental activities. It is the most recent and largest branch of Public Administration. The principles of POSDCORB, i.e. planning, organising, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting, are dealt with by Public Administration.

The term 'Development Administration' was incorporated in Public Administration for the purpose of reflecting modifications to policies, projects and programmes aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the society. Although it is unique in its nature, Development Administration depends on the flow of Public Administrations. Representation of different aspects of Public Administration and changes in Public Administration is a key objective of Development Administration. Third-world countries have had to make adjustments to their development strategies, projects and programmes in order to improve their social and economic circumstances.

In recent times, Development Administration is a new facet of Public Administration. It is a dynamic idea that has brought about societal change from politics, culture, society and the economy. The 1950s and 1960s saw the emergence of Development Administration as a branch of Public Administration. This has been influenced by the following factors:⁷

1. Excessive focus on the study of 'means' of administration and lack of focus on the study of 'goals' of administration by the conventional Public Administration.
2. Developing nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have gained independence as a result of the collapse of colonialism and imperialism.

⁷ Ghosh, Laxmi Kanta. (2021). "Development Administration in Public Administration." *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*, Volume 8, Issue 2.

3. The multilateral technical assistance and financial support provided by the United Nations to developing countries' development programmes.
4. Expansion of American economic and technical aids plans to newly developing countries.
5. The formation of the Comparative Administrative Group (CAG) in 1960 under the auspices of the CAG, the American Society for Public Administration.
6. In view of the failure of the western model in the developing countries, it is necessary to seek a new indigenous administrative model that can meet developmental needs of these countries.

2.7. Concept of Sustainable Development

The term '*sustainability*' literally means "a capacity to maintain some entity, outcome, or process overtime" and to conduct operations that do not exhaust the resources on which this capability depends.⁸ People through their development activities have a negative impact on the environment, which threatens the survival of Earth and future generations. In these circumstances, a shift has taken place in the attitude towards more rational and effective management of all sources that will lead to less pressure and minimal impact on environment. The concept of Sustainable Development envisages such an accountable behaviour of human beings that ensures the long-term exploitation of resources without creating threats for future generations.

In 1972, the concept of Sustainable Development was officially recognised at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm as one of the most important global concepts. Although it did not completely link environmental issues to development, this Conference developed the idea of Sustainable Development and emphasized the necessity of policy changes for economic growth.

⁸ Jenkins, W. (2009). *Berkshire encyclopaedia of sustainability: the spirit of sustainability. Vol.1 (1st Ed.)*. Berkshire: Berkshire Publishing Group, p.380.

Though the term was not specifically clarified, the international community concurred to the notion that both development and the environment, formerly regarded as separate issues could now be addressed in a mutually beneficial way. In 1987, the most widely accepted definition of ‘Sustainable Development’ was given by the United Nations, commonly known as the Brundland Commission in its report *Our Common Future (1987)*: “Development that satisfies current demands without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own.”⁹

Sustainability has been frequently described as a combination of three dimensions or pillars, e.g. the environment, economy and social aspects. Environmental sustainability means the ability to maintain and safeguard the environment over time through suitable practices and policies, meeting current needs without jeopardising future resource. Environmental sustainability often focuses on countering a number of factors including the climate change, overexploitation of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, land degradation, air and water pollution that can have a notable impact on the ecological balance and the earth’s capacity to support life. The protection of environment must be taken into consideration as an essential component of the development process and cannot be separated from it in order to achieve Sustainable Development.

The term "economic sustainability" is used to describe the activities undertaken in order to maintain and promote long term prosperity. It aims to create a balance between economic growth, social equity, resource efficiency and financial stability. A fundamental element of social sustainability is putting people's and communities' wellbeing first, which includes advocating for human rights, equity, and access to good job, education and healthcare. It seeks to uphold social fairness and coherence while creating inclusive societies, lowering inequality and guaranteeing the long-term well-being of everyone.

⁹ United Nations General Assembly. (1987). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future*. Retrieved on August 27, 2023 from <https://www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents>

Since its inception, the United Nations has been actively involved in Sustainable Development through organising numerous conferences, taking measures and publishing a series of publications aiming at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 1992, a UN Conference called the Earth Summit or Rio Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro to mark the 20th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference. The Conference has brought together a large number of governments and non-government organizations from 178 countries in an effort to establish a global framework for addressing environmental issues through the idea of Sustainable Development. The main objective of the Rio 'Earth Summit' was to create a comprehensive agenda and a fresh framework for global action on environmental and development concerns that will aid in directing global collaboration and development strategy in the 21st century. Agenda 21, an action calling for new strategies to invest in the future with a view to achieving global sustainability in the 21st century, was one of the most important outcomes of the Rio Conference.

On 25th September, 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution 2030 Development Agenda titled "*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*." The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets are intended to mobilise the world's efforts towards ending poverty, promoting peace, protecting human rights and dignity for all people as well as safeguarding the planet. They want to build on Millennium Development Goals to do the things they failed to accomplished. They also attempt to ensure the people's rights, including gender equality and empowerment. The three dimensions of Sustainable Development: economic, social and environmental are integrated, indivisible and balanced.

Sustainable Development should provide solutions in order to satisfy fundamental human needs, incorporate environmental preservation and development, ensure cultural diversity and uphold ecological integrity. Although the concept of Sustainable Development has evolved over recent years, its fundamental principles and objectives have helped to develop a more proactive attitude in response to environmental limitations. The degree of socio-economic development, which a large

number of countries have so far failed to achieve due to lack of financial resources and technology and also the diversity of policy objectives at world level, is one of the main obstacles in implementing Sustainable Development concepts. Sustainable Development would be achieved by promoting natural resources, protecting and preserving the ecological system's regeneration capacity as well as avoiding placing environmental risks on future generations.

2.8. Operational Definition of Development Administration for the present Study

Every democratic government has a major interest in development and has a huge task ahead of them in all aspects of development. The objective of Development as a multi-dimensional process is to ensure the well-being of the people as well as the protection of justice, equality, freedom of expression and security in society. A special mode of development known as 'Development Administration' has emerged to meet the needs of development. Thus, 'Development Administration' plays a crucial role for achieving this task for the following obvious reasons. *Firstly*, it helps in the formulation of programme, planning and policy making. *Secondly*, it is responsible for implementing government plans, policies and programmes. *Thirdly*, it keeps the citizens informed of possible government's plans, policies and programmes. Therefore, government needs capable institutions including a well-developed machinery to achieve development at the district level.

The role of Development Administration in India is changing under the present scenario. As a welfare state, India aims to promote the well-being of all of its citizens, especially that of the most vulnerable groups. A number of laws have subsequently been adopted by the Central and State Governments in this respect since independence from Great Britain. The Central and State Governments, through their plans have endeavoured to bring about a reduction of the disparities between citizens' living standards, an increase in per capita income, improved quality of life, etc. This has resulted in a number of benefits for the people. For the benefit of the nation, the hour must be devoted to putting the nation on a path of development.

Millions of people have experienced desirable changes in their lives as a result of the economic development and social justice brought about by planned development through national plans. Since independence, the democratic structure of a country based on adult suffrage has been followed at both Centre and State level.

However, inequality in the economy continues to grow even after a number of decades of intended development. Against this background, the idea of decentralized district level planning in India has been regarded as an idealistic approach to planning for reducing socio-economic inequalities among the people at the local level. In order to institutionalize the process of participation of the people in the progress of the country, a system of democratic decentralization has been adopted, with the establishment of the Panchayati Raj Institutions from the village to the district level. It is therefore considered that district level planning and implementation can facilitate the involvement of citizens in their development, thereby reducing socio-economic inequalities at local level to a minimum.

Development Administration is an operational management tool that deals with the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development policies, programmes and projects. In view of the complexity of emerging social and economic challenges, there is growing concern that the capacity of Public Administration systems in developing countries, such as India, is inadequate. Some of the main organisational development needs are not adequately addressed in a Traditional Public Administration. Though the Conventional Public Administration made many valuable contributions to the development, yet a new development type of administration having a prime concern for change and innovation is needed to carry out desirable developmental tasks. Public Administration, being the main instrument of socio-economic change in the developing countries like India is expected to play a pivotal role in building institutions such as co-operative societies, limited companies, public corporations, departmental organisations, etc. for sustaining and promoting industrial revolution, for the regulation and equitable distribution of essential commodities and other public utility services for the people.

2.9. Conclusion

Today, the role of the State in development has been recognised, and Development Administration's role has expanded beyond what it may have had in the 1950s and 1960s. The lack of administrators and personnel with adequate expertise in Development Administration is the first and most important issue facing Development Administration. To meet the challenge of national development, Public Administration is an important asset. The task becomes easier when the role of Public Administration is defined and administrative capabilities are improved. A United Nations publication concludes: "It would be disastrous if the importance of Public Administration were not recognised by those responsible for national development or if Public Administration were not fully developed and made to contribute its utmost to the development of the developing countries."¹⁰

In an effort to focus its attention on the ongoing challenges of developing countries in terms of development, a study concerning Development Administration has been recognized. However, it does not appear to be sufficiently developed for the purpose of meeting this challenge. It appears that the study of Development Administration, which focuses on the development objectives of nation building and socio-economic progress, does not fulfil its promises. If development goals are to be achieved, political reform must precede administrative reform and these two cannot be separated. Public Administration plays an important role in the process of development and has a major part to play. Therefore, it is important for national authorities and administrators to consider Public Administration as the main instrument of development, be it social, economic or political.

¹⁰ United Nations. (1975). *Development Administration: Current Approaches and Trends in Public Administration for National Development*. New York: United Nations, p.3.

CHAPTER-III

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA AND MIZORAM: AN OVERVIEW

3.1. Introduction

When India attained independence, she inherited a war-ravaged and backward economy and millions of displaced people. The process of economic development through the national plans and the spread of egalitarian ideas have brought in welcome changes in the lives of millions of people. Since her independence, India has been a welfare state and the primary objective of the development policies and programmes are to reduce rural poverty which is one of the main targets for India's planned development. The basic principle underlying all development plans and schemes has been the elimination of poverty, ignorance, disease or inequality of opportunities with a view to improving quality of life.

Though the main thrust in development was initially placed on industry, communication, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors, it was realised that grassroots participation of people, both direct and indirect, was necessary to adequately support governmental initiatives in order to enable rapid development. Thus, to provide rural residents with a better chance of economic development, greater involvement of rural residents in initiatives for rural development, decentralisation of planning, improved enforcement of land reforms and increased access to financing were strongly suggested by the Central Government. Accordingly, a system of democratic decentralization had been adopted for institutionalising the process of people's participation for the progress of the country which ultimately led to the establishment of the Panchayati Raj institutions for the involvement of the rural people in the process of implementation of development policies and programmes at the village level, and municipalities for the involvement of the people in the process of development in the urban areas.

3.2. Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India: An Overview

The Central Government formulates and implements various policies and programmes through different Ministries and Departments. However, only those policies and programmes of the Ministries and Departments under the Union Government having relevance for Development Administration in Mizoram will be highlighted in this chapter.

(A) AGRICULTURE: In view of the importance of agriculture sector, the Government of India is taking several steps to develop its economy sustainably. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched many new schemes. Some major programmes of the Ministry are:

1) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): PM-KISAN, with 100% funding from the Central Government, is operational since 2018. All landholding farmer households would get an income supplement of Rs. 6,000 per year in three equal installments. On the basis of scheme's guidelines, farmers' families eligible for support shall be identified by the State Government and Union Territory administration and the funds will be directly transferred to the beneficiaries' bank accounts.

2) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF): AIF scheme was initiated to generate a financing instrument for medium to long-term debt for investing in feasible projects related to communal farming and post-harvest management infrastructure. This scheme covers supply chain services like e-marketing platforms, warehouses, pack houses, sorting and grading units, primary processing centres, and other feasible projects like production units for organic inputs, facilities for precision and intelligent farming, supply chain infrastructure for crop clusters including export clusters, etc. Under this financing facility, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs should receive grants-in-aid. In addition, financial organizations would guarantee sufficient coverage of female business owners and other marginalized

groups in society and that the advantages of implementation are equitable and accrue to the recipients in compliance with government guidelines.

3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): The PMKSY curriculum places a strong emphasis on conserving and managing water. Its goals are to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices and to bring irrigation investments together at the field level. The mission is administered in 2016 by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

4) Agricultural Credit: In order to facilitate the easy acquisition of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides, as well as to obtain cash for production requirements, the Banks uniformly adopted the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) system, which was presented to farmers depending on their holdings. After the review of the scheme in 2012, the KCC has been designed to enable farmers in agriculture and allied sectors to have access to timely credit to cover short-term needs for crop cultivation, post-harvest costs, produce market loans, consumption needs, etc. Since 2020, the KCC offers institutional credit at a reduced interest rate, with the goal of covering all PM-KISAN recipients via the KCC.

5) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana: Per Drop More Drop (PDMC): On July 1st 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare launched the programme, Per Drop More Crop to increase farm-level water use efficiency by using micro-irrigation, or drip and sprinkler systems. In addition to saving water, micro irrigation lowers labour costs, other input costs, fertilizer usage through fertigation, and increases farmers' overall revenue. The programme provides financial support for the installation of such systems to small and marginal farmers at the rate of 55% and to other farmers at the rate of 45%.

6) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): The PMFBY was started in 2016, to provide financial aid to farmers who are experiencing crop loss or damage as a result of unanticipated circumstances and protect farmers from production risks. It encourages farmers to embrace creative and contemporary

farming methods while stabilizing their revenue to guarantee their continued farming. In terms of farmer enrolment, it is the largest crop insurance programme globally, and in terms of insurance premiums, it ranks third globally.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES: The department is in charge of issues pertaining to the production, preservation, illness prevention, stock improvement and dairy development of animals. The development policies and programmes undertaken are as follows:

(a) Animal Husbandry, Dairying: The main thrust areas are: building the necessary infrastructure in states and union territories (UTs) to increase animal productivity; strengthening central livestock farms (cattle, sheep and poultry) to generate superior germplasm to be distributed to states; and preserving and protecting livestock through the provision of healthcare, among other measures. Some policies and programmes of the Ministry are as follows:

1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): Since December 2014, RGM has been in place to promote and preserve native breeds of cattle. The programme is crucial for increasing cow productivity and milk output to meet the nation's expanding milk demand and to increase the profitability of dairying for the nation's rural farmers. All Indian cattle and buffaloes will benefit from the RGM's increased productivity, which will trickle down to small and marginal farmers in particular. Given that women perform more than 70% of the labour in cattle production, this plan will especially help women.

2) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been carrying out the programme with the aim of establishing or bolstering infrastructure required for the production of milk with high-quality as well as for the acquisition. Milk and its products are processed and marketed by the State Government. Raising the percentage of organized milk procurement and enhancing the quality of milk and milk products are the goals of the programme.

3) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund: The scheme is being carried out to build more infrastructures for processing more milk and to update the machinery and plants used in milk processing. Under the scheme, eligible end borrowers can receive loan assistance at a subsidised rate of interest. The interest subvention to NABARD or lending institution is set at 2.5 percent.

4) National Livestock Mission (NLM): NLM intends to increase productivity per animal through breed improvement, create jobs through entrepreneurship development in the small ruminant, poultry, piggery sectors as well as the fodder sectors, and increase production of meat, eggs, goat milk, wool and fodder. The scheme is implemented with the three sub-missions: Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry, Feed and Fodder Development and Research and Development, Livestock insurance, Extension and Innovation.

5) Livestock Health and Disease Control: The ultimate goal of Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme is to enhance the animal health and to prevent and control diseases leading to their eradication. The objectives of the scheme, among others, are to implement Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) to eradicate Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) by 2030 and to control Classical Swine Fever (CSF). To eradicate diseases through prevention and control is the programme's purpose. The enhancement of livestock and poultry farmers, greater animal productivity and improved access to veterinary care are other expected advantages.

(b) Fisheries: The Government of India has increased its investments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

1) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): In 2020, the government launched PMMSY with the goal of addressing gaps in fish production, post-harvest management, reinforcing the value chain, developing a strong framework for fisheries management and the well-being of fishermen. The initiative further sought to solidify the Blue Revolution's achievements. The

PMMSY is a comprehensive programme that consists of two distinct parts: the central sector programme and the centrally supported programme.

(C) EDUCATION: Education is the key to achieving a fully human potential, building an equitable and just society as well as promoting national development. The main objectives of the Ministry of Education are to formulate National Policy on Education (NPE) and to ensure implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) in letter and spirit. India's NEP 2020 seeks to restructure the educational system in order to close the gap between the learning objectives of today and what is needed. To ensure equal access for all in top-quality education, aligning with 21st century aspirations while safeguarding India's priceless heritage is its main motive.

1) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:

The Act provides a reasonable legal foundation for the free and mandatory entrance and attendance for all children aged 6 to 14 till completion of elementary education without (a) physical punishment and mental harassment; (b) screening procedures for admission of children, etc. The RTE Act was amended subsequently in 2012, 2017, 2019 and 2022.

2) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: This policy calls for the reform and overhaul of every element of the entire educational system, including its governance and regulations, in order to establish a new system that preserve India's customs and value systems while being in line with the ambitious objectives of 21st century education, such as the sustainable development goals. It also emphasizes developing each student's individual potential, supporting moral principles, stimulating critical thinking, cultivating a research culture, and fostering a sense of rootedness and pride in India. This NEP 2020 is built on the five foundational pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability.

3) Samagra Shiksha: The programme not only supports the RTE Act's implementation, but it also complies with NEP 2020's recommendations to guarantee that every child has access to a quality education in a classroom setting that is

inclusive and equitable, accommodating their varied backgrounds and range of academic abilities while also motivating them to actively engage in the learning process. States and UTs are given financial support for initiatives aimed at ensuring that all students receive an education. The major objectives of the scheme include implementing NEP 2020 and RTE Act, 2009, emphasize education and care for young children, delivering quality education and improving students' learning results, closing the gender and social gap in education, etc. Some of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha include- sports grant, library grant, ICT in school education, smart classroom, vocational education, etc.

4) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN): Between 2021–2022 and 2025–2026, the programme seeks to provide one hot prepared meal at government and government-aided schools. The objectives of PM POSHAN scheme implemented by the Ministry of Education all over the country are to address the two most important issues facing the majority of Indian children, that is, hunger and education, by enhancing the nutritional status of eligible students attending government and government-aided schools and motivating underprivileged students to attend more frequently and focus on class work.

5) National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme: The central programme, which was implemented in 2008 provides scholarships to deserving students from economically disadvantaged groups in an effort to keep them from dropping out of class VIII and to encourage them to continue their education at the secondary level. The scholarship is available to students whose parents combined annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,50,000. The scholarship is not available to students enrolled in residential schools, such as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan or Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samity.

6) World Class Institutions Scheme: The initiative was introduced by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in 2017 with the goal of enabling higher education institutions to develop into premier research and teaching facilities. The main goal of the scheme is to place a few chosen institutions in any of the top-

ranking systems for the first ten years, and then over time, to progressively raise their ranking and place them in the top 100. A total of twelve institutions, comprising eight public and four private institutions, have been designated as "Institution of Eminence" through the Financial Year 2022–2023.

7) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB): EBSB is the Central Government's programme for actively enhancing interaction between people from various cultural backgrounds residing in India, with the intention of promoting India's unity and integrity by encouraging deeper understanding between them through reciprocal interaction. Through this interaction, it is hoped that mutual understanding and stronger ties will result from learning about the languages, cultures, customs and practices of other states. For regular interactions among students, ten ministries have organized over ten thousand events and programmes.

8) Malaviya Mission Scheme: The plan sought to fully address every aspect of faculty professional development, capacity building and teacher training. The purpose of this mission is to guarantee that the nation's top talent is available to mold the future generation. This involves assisting in the preparation of educators and fostering their continuous professional growth.

(D) ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (EF&CC): With the goal of protecting the welfare of animals, reforestation and restoration of places that have been degraded, and preventing and reducing pollution, the Ministry of EF&CC oversees the execution of India's environmental and forest policies and programmes pertaining to the preservation of the nation's natural resources, such as rivers, lakes, biodiversity, wildlife and forests. When putting these policies into practice, the Ministry is governed by the sustainability principle. A set of legislative and regulatory measures designed to preserve, protect and safeguard the environment is well aligned with these objectives.

The Government of India has taken notable steps to protect biodiversity and resources including forming a network of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation areas, and community reserves that are protected areas; conducting

species-oriented programmes like Project Tiger and Project Elephant; surveying and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources; and evaluating the forest cover to provide a precise database for monitoring and planning. Protecting the country's biological resources and controlling access to them were the goals of the Biological Diversity Act of 2002. Under centrally sponsored programmes, the Central Government offers States and Union Territories financial support which include Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat and Identification of Forest Management Scheme. State Forest Departments create management plans that include a ten-year programme of activities to guarantee that plants and animals in protected areas are safeguarded. The Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972 states that due diligence must be performed by the State Government before authorizing any operation within a protected area.

(E) HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: The main objectives of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are to improve everyone's health and well-being by preventing illness and ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality healthcare without experiencing financial hardships. Its responsibilities include developing health and related policies, advising States on how to carry out health programmes, overseeing centrally sponsored healthcare schemes, medical education, medication and device regulation, and health infrastructures. The National Health Mission (NHM) launched in 2013 is a government initiative aimed at providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services to rural and urban areas, focusing on vulnerable sections of the population. The several policies and programmes under NHM, aimed at improving healthcare services in India are:¹

1) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) which provides free delivery, drugs, diagnostics, diets and transport to pregnant women and sick infants.

2) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) offers cash benefits for institutional deliveries.

¹ Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Retrieved on 20th April, 2025 from <https://pib.gov.in>

3) **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)**, Child health screening and early intervention services for diseases and developmental delays.

4) **Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)**, Adolescent health programme focusing on nutrition, health and well-being.

5) **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)**, which monitors and controls communicable diseases.

6) **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)**, which aims to eliminate tuberculosis.

7) **Revised National Leprosy Control Programme (RNLCP)**, works towards eliminating leprosy.

8) **National Programme for Tobacco Control and Drug Addiction Treatment (NPTCDAT)**, aims to reduce tobacco consumption and drug addiction.

9) **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)**, works towards preventing and managing deafness.

10) **Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY)**, a flagship programme providing health insurance coverage to vulnerable populations.

11) **Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic Services**, provides free essential medicines and diagnostic services.

12) **National Digital Health Mission**, aims to create a digital health ecosystem, promoting accessibility and efficiency in healthcare.

Management of Covid-19: The National Covid-19 Vaccination Programme in India was started in 2021. Over 220.67 crore vaccine doses and 22.88 crore precaution doses had been given nationwide to eligible individuals aged 12 and up by September 2023.

Other major initiatives include Mission Indradhanush, National Deworming Day, Vitamin-A Supplementation, Family Planning, Health and Wellness Centres, National Policy for Rare Diseases, National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, National Aids Control Programme (NACP), National Ayush Mission (NAM), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS), etc.

(F) HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS: A broad policy formulation and monitoring of urban housing and urban development programmes is entrusted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Indian Government supports housing initiatives, urban livelihood missions, and general urban development through a number of programmes by coordinating and overseeing these efforts. One of the key factors influencing the country's economic development and poverty alleviation is urbanization. Rapid urbanization presents a number of difficulties, such as enhancing the standard of urban services including transportation, water and sanitation; lowering urban poverty; developing land resources; and reducing the number of people living in slums. To address these urban problems, the Government of India provides the following programme supports through flagship schemes or programmes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. These schemes or programmes are implemented through a number of central sector and centrally sponsored schemes.

1) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) for providing all eligible beneficiaries in urban areas all-weather pucca houses with essential utilities like electricity and water supplies through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

2) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) for eradicating garbage and open defecation in India's cities. Briefly, the key components of the Mission comprise: sustainable sanitation and used water management; and sustainable solid waste management.

3) Smart Cities Mission to develop sustainable and inclusive 100 cities across the country into Smart Cities. The objective of this new project is to build replicable models that will encourage the establishment of similar Smart Cities throughout the country. Supporting cities with a basic infrastructure, a decent level of living, a clean and sustainable environment, adequate sanitation and water supply, strong information technology connectivity, good public transportation, citizen's safety and security especially for weaker section, etc. and the implementation of "smart solutions" is its objective. The 100 smart cities are allocated among the states and union territories based on a fair set of criteria.

4) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to provide basic civic amenities in cities with an emphasis on the poor and disadvantaged. The main aim of AMRUT, a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Urban Development, is to construct amenities in cities and offer basic services to households which include: water supply, storm water drainage, sewerage and septage management, urban transportation, green and open spaces, reform management and support, and strengthening of urban local bodies capacity.

5) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM): The goal of the mission is to gradually provide urban homeless people with accommodation that is furnished with essential amenities. DAY-NULM would strive to provide finance and skill development opportunities to all urban poor people by providing skills training for self-employment and market-based occupations while making financing more easily accessible. The difficulty lies in enabling them to produce sustainable and significant incomes. Convergence with the appropriate line ministries' or departments' programmes and state government programmes pertaining to skills, social assistance, livelihoods, health, entrepreneurship development, education, etc., is highly valued by NULM.

(G) INDUSTRY: The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade's role is to facilitate investments in new and emerging technologies, speed up and

encourage foreign direct investment as well as promoting a balance between industry growth and trade. The major policies undertaken by the department are as follows:²

1) PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan: The Department deals with matters relating to PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to integrate all the multimodal connectivity projects and eliminate any gaps in seamless movement of people, goods and services, Integrated Development of Logistics Sector, Development of Industrial Corridors, Investment and Promotion Programmes for Make in India and Invest India Programmes. PM Gati Shakti, launched in 2021, integrates planning and infrastructure development efforts across multiple agencies resting on the premise of a “whole of government approach.”

2) National Logistics Policy: In order to increase efficiency in the provision of logistics services and people resources, the National Logistics Policy was developed through streamlining procedures, legal framework, skills development, integration of logistics into education and adoption of appropriate technology. The National Logistics Policy, launched in 2022, uses an existing institutional framework to ensure that the policy is implemented and integrated with efforts across stakeholders. This policy change will help India become a logistics hub and move it closer to becoming a global manufacturing powerhouse.

3) Foreign Direct Investment Policy (FDI): Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade formulates the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is in charge of maintaining and managing data on FDI entering India. The Government of India strives to encourage FDI in order to augment domestic capital, technology and skills for faster economic development.

4) Make in India: The ‘Make in India’ initiative, launched in 2014, is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' initiatives to promote India's manufacturing sector worldwide. To improve international collaboration and encourage both foreign

² India 2024, A Reference Annual, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, p.214.

and local investments in the country, ministries, state governments and Indian missions overseas conduct investment outreach operations. Its goal is to stimulate entrepreneurship in India, not just in the manufacturing sector but also in other areas, by offering a new mindset.

5) Startup India: The Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January, 2016 to support entrepreneurs with a number of programmes, develop a robust startup environment and transform India into a country that creates jobs rather than seeks them out. The initiative aims to encourage the entrepreneurial environment through incubation, industry-academia partnerships, funding support and incentives, and simplification and handholding. The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme offers financial support through commercial banks or other financial institutions to help start-ups with proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. There are various programmes in place from a number of ministries and departments to support start-ups financially, physically and legally. Industry, manufacturing, agriculture, healthcare and other sectors are all covered by the schemes.

6) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs): In comparison to large sectors, MSMEs are crucial for generating a significant number of jobs at a comparatively lower capital cost. It ensured a fairer distribution of wealth and income throughout the nation and regional imbalances are lessened as a result of their assistance in the industrialization of rural and underdeveloped areas. MSMEs are auxiliary entities that assist larger industries. By supporting the expansion of current businesses and encouraging the start-up of new ones, the MSMEs create a thriving industry that includes the khadi, village and coir Industries. This will be accomplished in collaboration with relevant ministries or departments, state governments and other stakeholders. With the goal of supporting MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME designs policies, promotes and facilitates projects and schemes, and supports the States in their endeavours to promote entrepreneurship, job and livelihood opportunities. The State Governments bear the primary responsibility for the development and promotion of MSMEs.

7) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC): KVIC promote and develop Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in order to create employment opportunities in rural areas and bolster the rural economy. Establishment and promotion of small-scale rural industry is facilitated by a range of programmes and subsidies offered by KVIC. It has been acknowledged as one of the leading decentralized sector organizations for creating long-term, non-farm jobs in rural areas with minimal per capita investment.

8) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): PMEGP is administered by the Ministry of MSME. The KVIC, KVIB, and District Industries Centre are the state-level entities responsible for implementing the programme in rural areas. Creating job opportunities in both rural and urban regions through the establishment of self-employment initiatives is one of PMEGP's primary goals. The PMEGP initiative is available to anyone over the age of eighteen who is interested in launching a new business or company. Under the conditions of the programme, only one member of the family is eligible to receive financial support.

(H) POWER: Energy plays a key role in economic development and improves the quality of life. The government is responsible for developing conventional forms of energy to meet society's growing energy needs at a reasonable cost. There is also a sustained focus on the development and promotion of unconventional energy sources, e.g. solar, wind or bioenergy etc. With a view to contribute significantly to the country's overall energy supply, nuclear energy development is being geared up. Over the last decade, India's power sector has been undergoing a profound transformation. The Ministry of Power started functioning independently with effect from 2nd July, 1992. In accordance with the goals of government policy, the Ministry of Power is in charge of administering the Energy Conservation Act of 2001 and the Electricity Act of 2003, as well as making any necessary amendments to these Acts from time to time. The schemes for strengthening the distribution system have been approved under the following programmes:

1) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

DDUGJY was introduced in 2014 in order to provide Infrastructure for electricity in villages and aims to bolster and enhance the current infrastructure as well as meter existing feeders and distribution transformers. It is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Power and one of the main initiatives of the Indian Government. Rural households have benefited greatly from the DDUGJY scheme because electricity is essential to the country's growth and development. The project cost is covered by a grant from the Indian Government. When certain milestones are reached, an extra grant is also awarded. The programme's benefits include electrifying every town and home, giving rural communities in particular additional chances for all-encompassing development. Among the programme's noteworthy accomplishments are the rise in agricultural yield, the expansion of small businesses and enterprises that creates new job opportunities, the enhancement of health, education, and banking services, the improved accessibility of radio, telephone, internet, and mobile devices. Moreover, the availability of electricity has enhanced social security.

2) Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA:

The scheme launched in 2017 is one of the largest household electrification drives in the world. It is a collaborative and coordinated effort between the centre and the states. The scheme's nodal agency for operationalization is Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC). The scope of the programme includes providing all rural households without electricity access to last-mile connectivity and electricity; all economically disadvantaged urban households that are still without electricity should be given last-mile connectivity and electricity connections. This scheme does not apply to non-poverty urban households. The Government of India provides funds for the scheme to all States/UTs. For unconnected families in remote and unreachable villages or communities, it also offers a stand-alone system based on solar photovoltaics (SPV) in places where expanding the grid is not feasible or expensive.

3) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Scheme (PM-KUSUM): The PM-KUSUM scheme was introduced in 2019. Its objectives include providing farmers access to energy and water, increasing

their income, de-dieselizing the agricultural sector, and lowering pollution levels in the environment. This programme offers financial assistance to encourage the installation of solar power systems that supply agriculture pump sets with electricity. Farmers can profit from this programme by selling excess solar energy back to the grid. In addition, solar-powered pumps offer dependable and reasonably priced irrigation options. For the installation of solar panels and pumps, the government offers substantial subsidies. It encourages reducing reliance on fossil fuels, using renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

4) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY): The PMUY programme was introduced in 2016 with the goal of giving rural and underprivileged homes that previously utilized conventional fuels like firewood, coal, cow dung cakes, etc. access to clean cooking fuel like Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The main goal was to protect the health of BPL households by giving them access to clean cooking fuel, LPG and lowering the significant health risks associated with using conventional cooking fuels. The following requirements must be met in order for a woman to be eligible for a connection under Ujjwala 2.0: (i) she must be at least eighteen years old; (ii) an adult woman who falls into any of the following groups such as tea and former tea garden tribes, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, PMAY(G), backward classes, AAY, forest dwellers, and those who reside in islands and river islands, provided fulfilling all other scheme requirements.

(I) RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Rural Development has been given top priority first with multi-sectoral and comprehensive community development programme, which started in 1952. Although the community development programme was developed and funded by the central government, implementation of the programmes took place under the State Government's Developmental Commissioner who served as a coordinator for several departments that participated in the programme. The main goal of all development plans, policies and programmes has been to eliminate poverty, ignorance, diseases as well as inequality of opportunities with the support of people's participation in rural development programme, and decentralize planning. The popular institution entrusted with

decentralised democratic machinery for rural development administration is Panchayati Raj. The following are some of the major development programmes undertaken in rural areas:³

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): It is a social security programme that the Indian Government introduced in 2005 for giving Indian rural residents access to unskilled manual labour for at least 100 days in a year. In addition to creating job possibilities for rural regions, it offers financial help to rural households. By supporting a bottom-up approach to planning and implementation, it gives local communities the ability to take control of their own development.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM): The mission, launched in 2013 provides for self-employment and skill development to alleviate poverty and to improve the livelihood of the poor. Since DAY-NRLM uses a demand-driven methodology, the states are free to design their own action plans and establish their own standards for poverty reduction. Its main goal is to create robust institutions that would help the impoverished, especially women, obtain financial services and chances for employment.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G): Rural households are given access to affordable houses under the programme. All eligible rural households are to be given pucca dwellings with all the necessities, such as power, water, and sanitary facilities. Families that are homeless, landless, and economically marginalized are given preference when choosing beneficiaries. The government has taken steps to guarantee that projects are completed on schedule and that money is used efficiently.

³ Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Retrieved on May 20, 2024 from <https://rural.nic.in>

4. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** PMGSY is launched for construction of quality roads by offering all-weather access to eligible unconnected habitations with a population of up to 500 (census 2001) in plain area and 250 and above in special category states (states of North East, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand), desert area as identified by Desert Development Programme, and 88 selected backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission.

5. **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):** An initiative of the government, the NSAP aims to give financial support to disadvantaged groups in society, such as widows, the elderly, and those with disabilities. This programme is implemented in both urban and rural locations. A minimal degree of social security is guaranteed by the NSAP, which offers financial aid to qualified recipients through a variety of pension plans. The Central and State Governments split the funding.

6. **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission:** Its objective is to carry out the vision of "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas."

7. **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY):** It requires each Member of Parliament to adopt a Gram Panchayat and directs its overall development, placing equal emphasis on social and infrastructure development and the 'Adarsh Grams' would serve as models for local governance and development, serving as an inspiration to other Gram Panchayats.

8. **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):** IWMP sought to increase watershed regions' production and encourage sustainable livelihoods. It emphasizes the development and maintenance of watersheds using a

comprehensive strategy that includes community involvement, livelihood enhancement and natural resource management. The programme places a strong emphasis on community involvement in watershed management and development to make sure that local goals and needs are met. In addition to improving water availability for agriculture and other purposes, the IWMP gives rural people the tools they need to manage their natural resources and create sustainable lives.

(J) WATER RESOURCES: In order to fulfil the tasks expected of it, perspective planning has been carried out in line with its nomenclature as a Ministry for Water Resources. The Ministry establishes policies and initiatives for the nation's water resource development and management.⁴

1) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal: The Government of India is working with the States to implement JJM. The project's estimated cost is Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, and its goal is to provide every rural household with tap water by 2024, with a regular and sufficient supply of potable water of the prescribed quality. Sources for drinking water supply schemes are drawn from water sources such as groundwater, surface water (rivers, reservoirs, lakes, ponds, etc.), and rainwater collected in small tanks.

2) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT): It is a national urban mission focused on water that was launched by the Indian Government in 2015. Its goal is to provide water to all 500 Mission cities over a five-year timeframe, with an extension until March 2023 for project completion. 64% of households had access to water at the start of AMRUT, and by the end of the mission, it aims to cover 100% households. AMRUT 2.0 launched on October 1, 2021, seeks to encourage the circular economy of water by helping cities create city water balance plans that prioritize water conservation, revitalization of water bodies, and recycling and reuse of treated sewage.

⁴ Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Retrieved on May 18, 2024 from <https://www.jalshakti.gov.in>

3) National Water Mission: On November 14, 2019, the National Water Mission initiated the "Sahi Fasal" programme, with the intention of persuading farmers in water-stressed regions to plant crops that consume water less and provide financial gains. Under "Sahi Fasal," several workshops have been organized in the water-stressed areas of the country. The National Water Mission has started a new campaign called "Catch the Rain" which is a project that encourages rainwater conservation and gathering. The programme promotes rainwater collection and uses among people, organisations and communities in order to lessen reliance on external water sources and alleviate water scarcity.

4) Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I) campaign, which aims to conserve and secure water resources in 256 water-stressed districts across the nation. In order to promote water conservation and water resource management in these water-stressed districts of the country, officials from the Government of India, including officers, scientists and groundwater experts have collaborated with state and district officials under the JSA-I. By educating the public on the value of water management and conservation, the initiative seeks to achieve water security through community involvement. The programme is implemented at the district and state levels, with an emphasis on planning and executing at the block level.

(K) YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS: The Department of Youth Affairs pursues the dual goals of personality development and nation building in order to maximise their contribution and creativity. Youth development is facilitated and catalyzed by the department. The government is responsible for providing the necessary infrastructure and fostering capacity building to support both broad-based sports and attaining excellence in a range of competitive events. The Ministry's programmes are designed to achieve these objectives.⁵

1) National Youth Policy – 2014: National Youth Policy was launched in February, 2014 with the following goals: enable young people in India to realize

⁵ Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. Retrieved on May 18, 2024 from <https://www.yas.gov.in>

their full potential and advance the country; fostering a healthy lifestyle, sports and efficient healthcare in order to create a strong and healthy generation; transforming young people into productive workers by encouraging entrepreneurship and giving them the proper training and skills; encourage young people to get involved in social and volunteer work; enabling their involvement in the process of governance; and give underprivileged and marginalized youth fair opportunities.

2) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS): One of the biggest youth organizations in the world is Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, which was founded in 1972. Through its 3.03 lakh youth clubs nationwide, NYKS currently enrolls 8.65 million youth. The youth are to be involved in nation-building activities and have their personalities and leadership skills developed.

3) National Service Scheme (NSS): The NSS was established in 1969 with the goal of using volunteer community service to help and develop the personalities and characters of the student youth. The motto of NSS is "Not me, but you". Currently, 391 universities and 2 councils have enrolled 3.66 million volunteers in NSS. More than 46 million students have benefited from NSS. Every educational institution covered by the scheme has a minimum of one NSS unit, which is led by a teacher designated as the Programme Officer and typically consists of 100 student volunteers. Some of the areas in which NSS volunteers work are education, health and family welfare, sanitation and cleanliness, environmental conservation, relief and rehabilitation during disasters/calamities, etc.

4) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD): Under the NPYAD, government and non-governmental groups get funding to implement youth and adolescent activities. The National Youth Awards, Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards and the National Youth Festival are other programme components.

3.3. Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Mizoram

On January 20, 1987, Mizoram was granted Statehood to become the 23rd State of the India Union. There are three Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and eleven Revenue Districts in the State of Mizoram. This chapter also highlighted the development policies and programmes formulated and implemented in the State of Mizoram as follows:

1. Garden Colony (1978): The first major land use policy, called the Garden Colony, was introduced in 1978 by the Ministry of People's Conference (PC) Party, led by Brig. T. Sailo. The Annual Plan Projects for 1977–1978 introduced programmes covering land reclamation, settlement of Jhumias on settled farming, soil amelioration and enhancement and terracing of hill slope lands. The goal of Garden Colony was to settle multiple families in a small area so that they could focus only on horticultural farming. In spite of the government's efforts, the scheme lacked a clear framework for identifying the scheme's beneficiaries, a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation, and a fixed target within a specified time. With the defeat of the ruling PC Party in the 1984 election, the new Ministry ended the Garden Colony Scheme.

2. New Land Use Policy (NLUP) – I (1984-87): On November 24, 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Mizoram Pradesh Congress Committee (MPCC) decided to introduce New Land Use Policy (NLUP) as its flagship programme to control and replace the primitive agricultural practice of shifting cultivation, protect the land from degradation and increase productivity. Various departments of the State Government were involved in the scheme's implementation. A total of 15,076 families were covered during implementation of the programme. During implementation of the programme for three years, the accomplishment was not noteworthy.

3. Jhum Control Project (JCP): The Congress lost its Ministry to the Mizo National Front (MNF) party in 1987, and NLUP was replaced by a central

sponsored Jhum Control Project (JCP) in which horticulture was the most favoured option. The project was expected to gradually replace and reduce jhumming completely by 1993. But, the scope of JCP was reduced when the Special Area Development Programme in eight (8) states, including Mizoram, was cancelled by the National Development Council. As such, the progress made on the project was little and was abruptly abandoned with little consequence.

4. New Land Use Policy (NLUP) – II (1991-97): The New Land Use Policy (NLUP) with significant advancements over its initial attempt was relaunched as its flagship programme by the Ministry of MPCC. For the effective implementation of 53 primary trades and 5 subsidiary trades, the State Government decided to reorganize and expand the Rural Development Department into a full-fledged Commissionerate. However, the programme was moving slowly due to insufficient funding from the Central Government. Despite positive effects on the growth of forest and plantation crop areas, its primary goal of abolishing jhum cultivation was not accomplished. The programme benefited 49,025 households from 12 Rural Development (RD) Blocks.⁶ The 1998 election saw a change in the Ministry which caused a significant setback for the programme.

5. New Land Use Policy (NLUP) – III (2011-18): Following its election victory in 2008, the MPCC revived its effort to implement NLUP more comprehensively. The main goal of the project was to guarantee enhanced food security and means of subsistence of the poor Jhumia households in a sustainable manner. Despite the fact that the preparatory work was started in 2009, NLUP was formally introduced on January 14, 2011 which was declared to be observed as "Farmers Day". The NLUP was applied with more improvements and better frameworks in a phase manner which would be completed within five years at an astounding cost of Rs. 2,800 crores. With a maximum grant of Rs. 1 lakh per family, the programme offered a wide range of activities, and by 2014–15, 1.2 lakh families were expected to be covered. Though there were a number of flaws in the way NLUP

⁶ Abstract of NLUP Beneficiaries. (1998). Government of Mizoram.

was implemented after 2011, NLUP-III remains the most extensive and comprehensive Land Use and Livelihood Policy that the Government of Mizoram has ever adopted.

6. Mizoram Intodelhna Project (MIP): With the failure of earlier land use policies like Garden Colony, NLUP and JCP, the MNF Ministry, elected in 1998 election initiated a new line of thinking for the Jhum Control Policy which resulted in the replacement of NLUP in 2002 by a new project, called ‘Mizoram Intodelhna Project’, that is, self-sufficiency initiative. The primary goal of this project was to uplift the impoverished in the rural areas by freeing them from the laborious and traditional practice of shifting cultivation. Financial aid of Rs. 7,500 per beneficiary was provided in the first phase, and Rs. 4,000 per beneficiary was given in the second. But, frequent modifications to the programmes and guidelines caused confusion and ultimately, everything went wrong with the programme.

7. New Economic Development Policy (NEDP): The New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) was launched in 2016 by the Government of Mizoram with the objective of moving the economy of Mizoram from a subsistence-based economy to a market-based economy. Therefore, NEDP aimed to offer audacious, practical and successful solutions to move the economy in the direction of the intended development path by boosting productivity, creating job possibilities and delivering better services in a sustainable way. The Core Committee of NEDP approved 27 proposals during the fiscal year (2016–17) for building a Skills Development Centre, enhancement of processing facilities and marketing connections for agricultural and horticultural produce, establishment of a facility to promote handloom exports, horticulture, agriculture and other high-value crops.⁷

8. Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) was introduced as its flagship policy by the MNF Ministry in 2022 to provide direct monetary assistance to 60,000 household families.

⁷ Mizoram launches new policy to boost agri-based economy, the Morung Express, 2nd October, 2016.

The main objectives of SEDP were to improve public economic conditions, create job opportunities, foster a business-friendly environment and promote sustainable development. SEDP also aims to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates, eradicate poverty and uplift those who are economically disadvantaged by giving them access to employment opportunities. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs would be provided to the beneficiaries in installments of Rs. 25,000 so that they could begin the projects to promote sustainable development and improve household incomes. SEDP aimed at development of the State through its two components, namely Economic Development Policy and Programme and Social Development Policy and Programme.

(A) AGRICULTURE: Agriculture is the main occupation of the Mizos. The most common farming method is shifting or jhum cultivation. The main crops produced in the State are paddy, maize, mustard, sugarcane, sesame, potatoes and lately, grapes. So far, there has not been discernible impact of New Land Use Policy of the Congress Ministry and the Mizoram Intodelhna (Self-sufficiency) Project (MIP) of MNF Government to modify the practice of jhumming. The notable decrease in jhum area is mainly due to the implementation of NLUP, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Oil Palm Development Programme and the Sugarcane Cultivation Programme. Since 1972, Agriculture Department has been implementing various centrally sponsored schemes and state borne schemes. Some of the major development programmes undertaken by the department are:⁸

1) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): The main services delivered are: (i) creation of required pre- and post-harvest agri-infrastructures; (ii) provision of autonomy, flexibility to States to plan and execute scheme as per local/ farmer's needs; (iii) mitigation of risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities; (iv) promotion of value chain addition linked production

⁸ Citizens' Charter for Department of Agriculture 2023. Government of Mizoram.

models; and (v) empowerment of youth through agri-entrepreneurship based agri-business models.

2) Development of Oil Palm: Development of Oil Palm and its cultivation such as assistance for planting materials, maintenance of plantation, tools and machineries etc. under centrally sponsored scheme of National Mission on Edible Oils- Oil Palm.

3) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC): Enhancing on-farm water usage efficiency, expanding cultivable land under guaranteed irrigation and achieving convergence of field-level irrigation investments are the main goals of PDMC. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana's Per Drop More Crop programme focuses on water conservation on farms using drip irrigation and sprinklers.

4) Rainfed Area Development (RAD): RAD was established to encourage sustainable farming in rainfed areas to reduce the hazards of natural disasters like floods and droughts. By encouraging natural resource conservation and integrated farming methods, it raises farmers' incomes and ensures their livelihoods. In addition to offering farmers training in climate adaptation strategies, it promotes water efficiency through micro-irrigation and rainwater collection. Interventions under the scheme involve Integrated Farming System (IFS) covering (i) Agro-Forestry Based Farming System; (ii) Horticulture Based Farming System; (iii) Livestock Based Farming System; and (iv) Fishery Based Farming System and Value Addition covering (i) Water Harvesting Structures; (ii) Tank Renovation Restoration; (iii) Water application and Distribution; (iv) In Situ Moisture Conservation; (v) Apiculture (Beekeeping); and (vi) Training on Integrated Farming System.

5) National Food Security Mission (NFSM): The targeted crops under NFSM include rice, pulses, coarse cereals, nutri cereals and oilseeds. In order to improve farmer livelihoods and encourage sustainable agricultural practices, NFSM has been implemented in Mizoram. It has been attempting to increase Mizoram's rice production through the State's adopted programmes such as the System of Rice

Intensification technique. The mission has also prioritized training and capacity building for farmers, extension agents and other stakeholders in order to increase agricultural sustainability and production. In Mizoram, NFSM is implemented at the district level, and District Agriculture Offices are essential to carrying out the goals of the programme. The mission's primary initiatives consist of demonstration on improved technologies; assistance for distribution and production of seeds; plant and soil protection management; integrated pest management; farm implements and equipment; water application tools, etc.

6) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Organic farming is encouraged under PKVY by implementing the cluster-based organic village concept and obtaining participatory guarantee system certification in aspirational district (Mamit District) of Mizoram.

7) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): In Mizoram, the programme has been implemented to give farmers financial support. To ensure that beneficiaries receive their money on schedule, the State and Central Government have been collaborating closely to implement the PM KISAN scheme. Using the direct benefit transfer mechanism, the government releases Rs. 6000/-per year straight into the bank accounts of qualified farmers. The programme has benefited a large number of farmers in Mizoram.

8) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PMKMY): A pension plan called PMKMY is designed to give Indian farmers financial stability after they retire, with the goal of paying out pensions to farmers after they turn 60. The programme was launched in Mizoram on September 24, 2019, with the goal of encouraging farmers to utilize the incentives that are accessible to eligible recipients. Farmers between the ages of 18 and 40 can sign up for the programme and after they become 60, they would earn a pension of Rs. 3,000 each month.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT (AH & Vety): AH&Vety Department, one of the main development departments of

Government of Mizoram is in charge of issues pertaining to animals, the health of cattle and poultry, veterinary treatment, disease prevention, preservation and the enhancement of genetic resources via better breeding initiatives. It addresses better feed and fodder management as well as the provision of enhanced mechanisms for the gathering, handling and processing of livestock, poultry and dairy products. The department contributes significantly to GDP growth and is essential to the socio-economic development of the State and its rural populace in particular.

The Department has established a distinct division dedicated to investigating, controlling and surveying the incidence of diseases affecting animals and poultry in the State. The various policies and schemes carried out may be discussed as follows:⁹

1) National Livestock Mission (NLM): The NLM was launched in the years 2014–2015. The mission is formulated to encompass all necessary activities for guaranteeing both qualitative and quantitative enhancement of methods for producing livestock and training for all parties involved in Mizoram. The mission will address all matters pertinent to increasing livestock productivity and support for projects and initiatives needed to achieve that goal. The scheme propels the State's livestock output toward self-sufficiency.

2) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): The RGM was launched in December 2014 with the goal of increasing the nation's milk production and productivity among cows while putting an emphasis on the preservation and advancement of native breeds. Increasing milk output through the use of cutting-edge technologies, preserving and developing native cattle breeds, bolstering breeding networks and providing artificial insemination services at farmers' doorsteps are some of the mission's objectives. The programme's effects can be emphasized as improving the standard of living for marginal farmers, who are crucial to livestock production and dairy development, thereby satisfying the State's expanding milk demand.

⁹ E-Book, 2019-2020. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Government of Mizoram.

3) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP): In Mizoram, classical swine fever poses a serious danger to pig husbandry, impacting both the local economy and farmers' livelihoods. The disease is extremely contagious and endemic in the area, and measures are being taken to stop its spread. Cooperation between farmers, researchers and government organizations is necessary for the effective management of CSF. The programme's main goals are to vaccinate pigs older than four months against the CSF, and to increase knowledge and instruction regarding the disease and the significance of the CSF vaccine.

4) Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The objective of SEDP programme under AH&Vety is to support livestock farmers and encourage entrepreneurship in order to boost output, revenue and stability in the economy. To implement the programme under SEDP 2019-2020, the Finance Department of the Government of Mizoram has granted expenditure sanction for Rs. 1895 lakh.

5) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): The RKVY project was put into place in Mizoram with the goal of advancing agriculture and related fields. Its main objective is agricultural development, which includes promoting high-value crops and integrated farming methods. In order to improve farmer livelihoods, it focuses on raising farmers agricultural products and incomes as well as promoting the growth of livestock, such as pigs and poultry. Through the promotion of agriculture and related industries, the programme helps to improve the standard of living for Mizoram's farmers and rural communities.

(C) EDUCATION: The Directorate of Education was established in the year 1972. Mizoram could be considered a late comer in the context of general education. Mizoram has now attained a literacy rate of 91.33% in the 2011 census, up from 0.9% in the 1901 census and 88.80% in the 2001 census. Rapid Action for Total Literacy Campaign is a project of the School Education Department that aims to achieve 100% literacy. Besides looking after formal education through schools, the department is implementing various schemes and programmes such as:

1) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN): The Government of Mizoram implemented the PM POSHAN programme in order to give schoolchildren wholesome food. The scheme aims to lower dropout rates, boost school enrolment and attendance, and give schoolchildren nutritious food to support their health and well-being. The programme promotes community involvement and support for the initiatives. Moreover, medical teams visit schools to provide health examinations and administer medications, such as deworming tablets and vitamin A. To oversee the programme, a specialized cell has been formed within the department. The programme has a positive influence on student enrolment, attendance, retention, learning and achievement levels as well as a decrease in the dropout rate and an improvement in nutritional status.

2) Samagra Shiksha: Enhancing the quality of education in schools throughout the State was the goal of the Samagra Shiksha initiative. The scheme's goals include giving all students including those with special needs, an equitable and high-quality education; closing the gaps in education caused by gender and social category; enhancing the quality of education through support and training for teachers; encouraging students to gain practical skills and vocational knowledge; and fortifying school infrastructure. In addition to integrating vocational education with normal academic education, it distributed textbooks and uniforms for pupils with special needs. To emphasize the importance of holistic development, the programme incorporates sports, extracurricular activities and vocational training within the academic curriculum. Along with encouraging the use of technology in the classroom, it also aims to improve the digital infrastructure of schools.

(D) ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (EF&CC): According to the India State of Forest Report, 2021, approximately 85.53 percent of the State's land area is covered by forests. The State's scientific forest management is under the jurisdiction of the EF & CC Department of the Government of Mizoram. With the active participation of the local population, its efforts are intended to increase the area covered by forests and improve the quality of already-existing forests. Some major objectives of the department include: artificial regeneration and

enhancement of the quality of the current forest to restore degraded forests and wastelands; implementing state plans and centrally sponsored afforestation programmes effectively, as well as cultivating non-timber forest products like bamboos and medicinal plants; development of the state's fauna; and environmental education and awareness, along with air and water quality monitoring to improve the surrounding environment.

For improving the quality and quantity of forests in the State, the Government of Mizoram launched several programmes. According to the Government of India's directive of 1.6.1990, Mizoram has embraced Joint Forest Management, which calls for local people and voluntary organizations to be involved in forest planning, development, regeneration and other activities. Since 2002, the State EF&CC Department has been implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) through registered societies such as Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) and Village Forest Development Committee (VFDCs) which is being continuing till today. Major development schemes or programmes of the EF&CC are:¹⁰

1) Green Mizoram Programme: The programme was started in 1999 out of a great concern for the ongoing loss of vegetation brought on by numerous biotic stresses. A number of free seedlings of various tree species were given to various local stakeholders on Green Mizoram Day, in addition to the mass tree planting that was organized by different agencies. Green Mizoram Day is observed annually on June 11.

2) Fire Prevention Programme: The State frequently experiences fire outbreaks during Jhum burning as a result of the widespread use of traditional shifting cultivation. In addition, during the dry season, other biotic pressures result in forest fires. Deeply concerned about the devastation and degradation of forests caused by fire, the State Government established the State Level Committee on Fire Prevention in 2000, chaired by the Chief Minister. The Committee's task was to

¹⁰ Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Achievement Report for the year 2019-2020.

develop policies to reduce the frequency and severity of forest fires, which the district level committee would then carry out. Important strategies used are the mass awareness campaign, the scheduling of Jhum Burning Day, the awarding of the district or village with the best performance, etc.

3) Green India Mission (GIM): The Green India Mission project sought to mitigate climate change by boosting forest and tree cover, repairing damaged ecosystems and improving the standard of living for communities that depend on forests. Enhancing the amount of green space in urban and peri-urban regions by promoting urban, farm and agroforestry as well as improving ecosystem services is another goal of the mission. It also aims to increase the productivity of the jhum-lands and forests by enhancing the quality of the forest cover.

4) National Afforestation Programme (NAP): Since 1998, more than 63,000 hectares of plantations have been grown under the National Afforestation Programme with the help of Village Forest Development Committees. The programme's objectives were to increase the State's forest cover and support sustainable forest management. With sustainable forest management to forest products, the initiative seeks to increase Mizoram's forest cover, foster ecological resilience and boost livelihood prospects for the local population that depends on forest products. Additionally, it shields trees from biotic interferences like fire and other encroachment.

(E) HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (H&FW): In Mizoram, the Health and Family Welfare Department is in charge of managing the State's family welfare programmes, healthcare services and public health campaigns. The Department's hospitals, clinics and health sub-centres offer a range of health services. The department provides specialized services, such as emergency care, disease prevention programmes, and maternity and child health programmes. A total of 148 clinics spread across the State, 12 district hospitals, 1 tertiary hospital, 5 sub-district hospitals, 9 community health centres, 8 urban primary health centres, 81 main centres, 372 sub-centres and 1 state hospital are currently used in Mizoram to

provide healthcare services.¹¹ The department is also responsible for a number of areas pertaining to new health problems and issues as well as preventive, promotional, curative and rehabilitative health care. Health and Family Welfare Department, Mizoram under National Health Mission (NHM) has undertaken a number of policies and initiatives to enhance the State's family welfare and healthcare offerings.

- 1) **Mizoram State Health Policy:** Universal access to healthcare is the goal of this programme, which places a strong emphasis on quality control, decentralization and participatory planning. Improving health-related human resources and cutting out-of-pocket costs are given a priority.
- 2) **National Guidelines Policy for Rare Diseases, 2021:** In order to provide appropriate diagnosis, treatment and care, it offers guidelines for managing rare diseases.
- 3) **Public Health Emergency Guidelines:** It offers procedures for handling crises involving public health and guaranteeing prompt and efficient action.
- 4) **Mizoram Universal Healthcare Scheme (MUHCS):** It offers universal access to medical care through streamlined referral processes and affiliated hospitals both inside and outside of Mizoram.
- 5) **Universal Immunization Programme:** It implements immunization programmes to guard against diseases that can be prevented by vaccination.
- 6) **Disease Control Initiatives:** It takes initiatives to prevent and manage illnesses like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria.
- 7) **Family Planning Services:** Contraception and reproductive health counseling are among the services offered.
- 8) **Maternal and Child Health Programme:** It takes steps to enhance maternal and child health, such as monitoring maternal and infant mortality.

¹¹ Health and Family Welfare Retrieved March 20, 2025 from <https://health.mizoram.gov.in>

- 9) **Health Infrastructure Development:** It renovates and builds new medical facilities, such as clinics and hospitals.
- 10) **Capacity Building:** It offers healthcare workers training programmes to improve their expertise.
- 11) **Community Engagement:** It organizes health melas and awareness campaigns to encourage community health and wellbeing.

Other major programmes carried out by the Department of H&FW, Government of Mizoram include Health and Wellness; Mizoram State Healthcare Society, AB-PMJAY; Mizoram State Tobacco Control Society (MSTCS); Reproductive and Child Health (RCH); and National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), etc.¹²

(F) HORTICULTURE: Although the department is relatively new, it has made a significant impact on the State's horticultural development since September 2, 1997. Mizoram's geoclimatic conditions provide ideal conditions for cultivating a wide range of horticultural products, such as high-value medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, vegetables, spices and plantation crops. The development schemes or projects implemented by the Horticulture Department are:

1) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** The MIDH is the most significant centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the Horticulture Department for the creation of a new garden with fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, flowers, spice crops and aromatic plants, and the creation of water sources for crop irrigation are some of the main activities covered by this programme.

2) **National Bamboo Mission (NBM):** The Horticulture Department has been implementing the National Bamboo Mission as a sub-scheme of 100% centrally

¹² Important Achievements of Health & Family Welfare Department Government of Mizoram (2021-2022). Issued by Directorate of Health Services Health & Family Welfare Department Mizoram: Aizawl

sponsored scheme of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The mission aims to increase the area under bamboo cultivation, post-harvest management and marketing while promoting the sector's overall growth through the adoption of an area-based, regionally differentiated strategy. For the 2019–2020 fiscal year, the total authorized project expenditure for Mizoram under NBM is Rs. 926.15 lakhs.

3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): Food security and rural livelihood have suffered as a result of crop production under rain-fed conditions being severely hampered by a prolonged dry spell or insufficient water. The PMKSY aims to provide all agricultural farms in the country with access to protective irrigation in order to increase crop productivity. The "Per Drop More Crop" component of PMKSY put into action in 2015–16 includes micro irrigation, which aims to produce vegetables and flowers year-round by using drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, among other methods, to give crops a life-saving supply of water during dry spells.

4) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): The National Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (NVIUC), which places emphasis on vegetable crop production, is a key element of RKVY. In Mizoram, RKVY was launched in 2011–2012. The use of hybrid seeds with high yields and the adoption of latest scientific technology has significantly increased vegetable production due to increased productivity per unit area. The total approved outlay under RKVY 2019-2020 is Rs 107.93. The funds have been used for a number of projects, including training of State farmers and clearing and levelling ground for the construction of a community water tank.

5) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD): Under NABARD, nine (9) rural godowns are being built at the Centre of Excellence (CoE), Lunglei, Ngopa, Serchhip, Khawzawl, Tuidam, Siaha, Lawngtlai, Thenzawl and Mamit, with a total fund amount of Rs. 900.00 lakhs, with each unit costing Rs. 100.00 lakhs. There are also transit godowns at Thingdawl and

Sairang, each costing Rs. 300.00 lakhs per unit, with a total fund value of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. In order to meet the critical infrastructure needs for the collection of various horticultural crop products, a total of Rs. 11.60 crore was obtained during 2019-2020 for the building of 29 collecting centres and manager quarters at a cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per unit at various locations across different districts. It is anticipated that the development of these collection centres will improve the market chain for crops and significantly minimize post-harvest damage and loss.

6) Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The goal of the SEDP is to support and yield both short- and long-term sustainable development. Political and Administrative Policy and Socio-Economic Development Policy, which is further divided into two sub-components, Economic Development Policy and Social Development Policy, make up the two main components of the policy. Bamboo development is one of the most important programmes under SEDP.

(G) INDUSTRY: The Department of Trade and Commerce was founded in 1987 and became the Commerce and Industries Department (Commerce Wing) after merging with the Industries Department in 2016. The department's primary objective is to promote and regulate local trade and commerce throughout the state as well as interstate and border trade in order to safeguard public safety and security. The Commerce and Industries Department is also in charge of building markets and roadside markets for the fast disposal of agricultural and related products in various parts of the state. Some major programmes undertaken by the department are:¹³

1) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (PMFME) Scheme: The centrally sponsored PMFME is being carried out by the Government of Mizoram in collaboration with the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India. Assistance is provided under this scheme in any manner feasible to Self Help Groups (SHGs) or interested parties.

¹³ Achievement Reports under Commerce and Industries Department (2019-2023) Government of Mizoram.

2) Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

A Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme is provided by the Ministry of MSMEs for industries that are almost established. A 35% subsidy for urban entrepreneurs and a 25% subsidy for rural entrepreneurs were offered under this scheme. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the Nodal Agency of PMEGP. KVIC, District Industries Centre (DIC), and Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board (MKVIB) are responsible for taking state-level initiatives. In Mizoram over the last 4 years, from 2019–2020 to 2022–2023, there were 2220 beneficiaries. For this subsidy, Rs. 50.69 crore had been spent in total.

3) Handloom Textile and Handicraft: Handloom Textile and Handicraft schemes are undertaken under the National Handloom Development Programme. 12 Cluster Development Programme were sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. There are 576 beneficiaries under this scheme and the beneficiaries received the followings: (i) fly shuttle loom frame and accessories full sets, (ii) motorized pirn winding machine, (iii) warping machine, (iv) lighting units, (v) construction of individual work shed (in every cluster). The two important activities carried out under the scheme are:

(i) **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** As per this scheme, incentives are received for organisation of Expo in the State for weavers to expose their produce. These Expos. are organized by Handloom, Textiles and Handicraft Wing, ZOHANDCO and MAHCO.

(ii) **Establishment of Mizoram Handloom Export Facilitation Hub:** For the establishment of Handloom Export Facilitation Hub at Thenzawl Handloom Complex under ASIDE, Rs. 115.00 lakh, the first installment, had been received. But since the programme was terminated, NEDP provided the remaining sum needed, or Rs. 772.1 lakhs. This hub was finished being constructed.

4) State Incentive Subsidies: As per the Mizoram Industrial policy 2012, different types of subsidies were given to any person who sets up their own industry. The possible subsidies include the following: State Transport Subsidy on

Plant and Machinery; land subsidy; factory rent subsidy; manpower development subsidy; interest subsidy; power subsidy; power line subsidy; power generating set subsidy; and subsidy on the cost of the project report. The total amount of subsidies disbursed during 2019-20 to 2022-23 is Rs. 3,87,99,364.00 and the total number of beneficiaries are 331 Units.

5) Infrastructure Development: Rainwater Harvesting System upgrades are part of this project for two industrial areas: Export Promotion Industrial Park, Lengte, and Industrial Growth Centre, Luangmual. Two containers, each holding 5 lakh litres, and one with a capacity of 30 lakh litres were installed. A solar plate and water pump are installed to pump the water that is stored. This action was taken on behalf of the entrepreneurs in order to provide them with more affordable access to fresh water. January 2023 marked the completion of this project.

6) Training Centre Building - Mizoram KVI Board, MINECO– Aizawl: An Estimated Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the construction of Mizoram KVI Board amounts to Rs. 500.00 lakhs were made with a fund received from Central Government under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure (SASCE). As per the approval of Government of Mizoram, Mizoram KVI Board looks after the construction of this building. The Training Centre building was started from 28th June, 2022. The foundation stone for construction was laid on 9th July, 2022 and is expected to be completed by August/September 2023.

7) Commerce Wing:

(i) The NEC has approved funds totalling Rs. 1300.00 lakh for the construction of the New Market building in Aizawl. This building is used for the marketing of beef, pork, fish, vegetables and ready-made clothing, among other products.

(ii) Built under NABARD with a budget of Rs. 1082.92 lakh, the Agri-Marketing and Training Infrastructure building is situated in Electric Veng, Lunglei. It is utilized temporarily by shopkeepers of Lunglei Super Market building, since the market is under construction.

(iii) Aizawl City Centre Annexe (ACC Annexe) is constructed under NEDP (Rs. 3641.59 lakh) at New Market, Aizawl.

(iv) “Integrated Industrial Promotion Centre (IIPC), Hnahthial”: Construction has commenced with a project budget of Rs. 846.77 lakh. When finished, this structure will be very beneficial to both Hnahthial and Mizoram overall.

(v) Lunglei Super Market Annexe Building: Construction is completed with project cost of Rs. 270.00 lakh. It stands opposite to Lunglei Super Market Building. Presently, it is utilized by people of Lunglei for market.

(vi) Champhai Rahsi Veng Market – This market is extended vertically, with project cost of Rs. 150.00 lakh.

(vii) Kolasib Venglai Market – One out of the two markets in Kolasib, i.e, Kolasib Venglai Market was renovated, with a total spending of Rs. 150.00 lakh.

(viii) Saitual Market – An extension of the existing market in Saitual, costing Rs. 150.00 lakh was constructed.

(ix) Serchhip Market – Extension of Serchhip Market building costing Rs. 100.00 lakh is completed. It is currently utilized by the people.

(x) Lunglei Market and Trade Centre, Chanmari/Electric Veng, Lunglei: A new structure to replace the existing Lunglei Super Market building is built using funds provided by NEC, totalling Rs. 1403.00 lakh. The foundation stone was laid on February 18, 2023.

(H) IRRIGATION: The Department of Water Resources and Irrigation, Government of Mizoram began as a small division of the Agriculture Department in September 1984. On May 30, 2007, the Government of Mizoram bifurcated the Minor Irrigation Wing from the parent Department of Agriculture. The Minor Irrigation Department was renamed as the "Irrigation and Water Resources Department" on June 21, 2017, and it was designated as a Technical Department. The department's primary goal is sustainable development and effective land and

water resource management to boost agricultural sector productivity and the standard of living for farming communities in a variety of agroclimatic settings. Irrigation and Water Resources Department has been implementing the following schemes:¹⁴

1) Minor Irrigation Schemes (MIS): MISs are used in areas with a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of fewer than 2000 hectares. The department's main tasks include constructing farm roads, irrigation channels, field channels, water harvesting structures and diversion weirs, project approach roads, and land leveling and shaping. The main source of funding is PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) under the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The North Eastern Hilly States fall under the 90:10 (Central: State Share) funding pattern under PMKSY-HKKP.

Under PMKSY – Har Khet ko Pani, there are 36 active minor irrigation projects that are divided into two clusters: a cluster of 14 projects and a cluster of 22 projects. It is anticipated that these projects will be finished in 2020–21. During the current fiscal year, a cluster of nine new minor irrigation projects have been approved for inclusion. Additionally, the department is working on ten minor irrigation projects under NABARD, with support from RIDF, and they should be finished in 2020–21.

2) Command Area Development and Water Management Schemes: The utilization of created irrigation potential in completed minor irrigation projects has been found to be low. The primary factors contributing to this situation are the lack of an adequate irrigation distribution system and requirement for land development in project command areas. The scheme aims to develop command areas in completed minor irrigation projects in order to optimize the utilization of created potentials. The programme includes the following activities to better utilize the potential created under Minor Irrigation Projects: surveying, planning, designing, and carrying out on-farm development works, building field, link drains, etc.

¹⁴ Achievements of Irrigation & Water Resources Department. (2020). Government of Mizoram for the Year 2019-20.

3) Groundwater Irrigation Scheme: Groundwater irrigation schemes are implemented to create irrigation potential. Preferably, shallow or deep tube wells in alluvium regions will tap abundant aquifers, while dug wells and cum bore wells in hard rock areas will tap shallow aquifers. To lift water, electric or solar pumps must be installed in every well. A cluster or proposal that is relaxed in tribal or challenging areas may take into consideration providing 75% electric and 25% solar pumps. Along with encouraging the use of drip and sprinkler irrigation, this programme will also look to promote water conservation measures.

4) Anti-Erosion and Management Programme: The department has implemented an anti-erosive scheme to prevent further damage to the agricultural field and to control and manage erosion caused by heavy rains and a prolonged monsoon season. Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), the Flood Management Programme is funded in an 80% Central Grant and 20% State share ratio.

5) National Hydrology Project: The project's goal is to supply the public with hydro-meteorological data that is dependable, timely, high-quality and consistent. The project is anticipated to be completed in 8 years and will cover the entire country. A budget of Rs. 3,100.00 lakh was tentatively allotted to Mizoram for an eight-year period (2016 to 2023); in the 2020 fiscal year, this sum is raised to Rs. 3,200.00 lakh. The National Hydrology Project seeks to install automatic water level recorders, automatic weather stations, automatic rain gauges and standard rain gauge station throughout Mizoram. These devices are expected to provide and preserve accurate hydrological data.

6) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA): The JICA-funded research on development, "Study on Development and Management of Land and Water Resources for Sustainable Agriculture in Mizoram," starting in September 2013 and ending in April 2015, produced a final report that included a master plan. By 2035, the Master Plan wants to see 50% of Mizoram's paddy produced locally. This master plan is the "Road map for Development of Agriculture and Irrigation

Sector," as approved by the Government of Mizoram. The project's overarching objective is to establish sustainable agriculture in Mizoram by strengthening the capacities of farmers and government officials. As the nodal department, the Irrigation and Water Resources Department has coordinated the project with the departments of agriculture, horticulture, land resources, soil and water conservation.

(I) POWER AND ELECTRICITY: The department achieved full-fledged status at the directorate level in 1983 with the creation of chief engineer post. The department manages the production, transmission, distribution and dispatch of electricity within the State of Mizoram and operates as an integrated utility. Along with providing Mizoram with a sufficient and dependable power supply, it is also in charge of promoting, developing and maintaining the power distribution network.

According to the 2011 census, Mizoram State has 10.91 lakh residents. The State's per capita electricity consumption for 2020–21 is 324 kWh, taking into account the population's trend of growth since the 2011 census. During 2020–21, the department provided services to about 2.65 lakh customers throughout the state in a variety of categories. In 2020–21, the solar plant has a capacity of 3.85 MW, whereas the state-owned generating stations from the small hydel project have a combined installed capacity of 29.35 MW.¹⁵

1) Role of JERC (M&M): The Indian Government established the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur and Mizoram (JERC-M&M) in order to wield the authority granted by the Electricity Act 2003. Since January 24, 2008, the Commission has been doing its job of regulating the electricity sector in Mizoram (P & E Department).

2) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY): The Government of India launched RGGVY scheme on 18th March-2005 with the goal of giving every rural family access to power within 5 years. The Ministry is providing 90% of the project's capital subsidy, whereas the remaining 10% is loan

¹⁵ Citizens Charter, Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram.

from REC Ltd. On September 12, 2008, a Letter of Award was released for the implementation of RGGVY in Mizoram. The initiative aimed to electrify every rural household based on the 2001 census, in accordance with the RGGVY criteria. According to the 2001 census, 44334 rural dwellings in Mizoram were not electrified; nonetheless, it is estimated that these households have an additional load demand of 13854 kVA.

3) Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDR): Projects under the plan worked in two stages. The projects in Part-A will establish baseline data (GIS mapping, metering, consumer indexing, etc.) and information technology applications for energy accounting and auditing. Whereas Part-B includes upgrades, substation modernization and reinforcement operating at 11 kV levels, transformer centres, load bifurcation, feeder separation, high voltage distribution system (11 kV), installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centres, and other measures to reduce aggregate technical and commercial losses.

4) North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP): Six North-Eastern States including Mizoram are participating in the NERPSIP project, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Power, to strengthen their intra-state transmission and distribution systems (33kV and above). In order to provide a cheap and dependable power supply to all end user categories in the states of the north eastern region, the project intends to enhance the connectivity of the upcoming load centres with the national grid.

5) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD-RIDF): The NABARD- RIDF, established in 1995–1996 was made available for new projects pertaining to rural infrastructure. Since its inception, the RIDF has been included in every union budget, and it has developed into a significant source of funding for state governments and the construction of vital rural infrastructure projects. The RIDF has enhanced the

lives of rural inhabitants in Mizoram by constructing several infrastructure projects that have been approved by the state government.

(J) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (PHE): The provision of suitable sanitary facilities and a safe drinking water supply to all Mizoram residents falls under the purview of the PHE department of the Government of Mizoram. The main objective of the department is to guarantee that all households, whether in rural or urban areas, have sustainable access to and use of clean drinking water and sanitary facilities in order to promote prosperity and a healthy environment. Some of the policies and programmes carried out by the PHE department, Government of Mizoram are as follows:

1) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): The goal of the JJM, a central government programme run by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, is to guarantee that every Indian home has access to piped water. By 2024, all rural Indian households are expected to have access to sufficient and safe water through individual tap connections. JJM - 'Har Ghar Jal' is being implemented in full force with the goal of giving every rural home a guaranteed supply of potable piped water. The ambitious mission's goal is universal coverage, meaning that "no one is left behind" and that every family in every community or village will have access to tap water. The Union Government's flagship initiative, JJM, aims to improve the lives of rural residents, particularly women and girls, by reducing their drudgery. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been collaborating with the States and UTs to implement this programme. The Government of India distributes funds in accordance with the number of operational households tap connections and the amount of available central and state matching shares that are utilized. By 2022–2023, Mizoram plans to provide tap water to every rural home. Approximately 1.02 lakh of the 1.27 lakh rural households in the state lacked a household tap connection. The State intended to provide 33796 households with tap water connections in 2020–21.

2) Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G): Proper sanitation and the availability of adequate drinking water are essential for maintaining personal

hygiene and health. In Mizoram, the SBM-G programme sought to enhance cleanliness and sanitation in rural areas. The mission provided trainers with instruction on how to apply SBM-G. Encouraging local communities to adopt clean and hygienic practices, raising awareness and developing infrastructure, and enhancing the ability of stakeholders and local authorities to carry out and maintain sanitation projects are the primary goals of the total sanitation campaign. Besides, it encourages students and rural residents to adopt hygienic practices, education and cleanliness. In order to support its efforts, the mission works with both local and international organizations, such as UNICEF.

3) Achievements under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and New Economic Development Policy (NEDP): Several projects and schemes had been implemented under NABARD and NEDP such as pumping, Water Supply Scheme (WWS), Water Supply Scheme (Pumping and Solar Pumping), Combined Solar Water Pumping Scheme, improvement of State Referral Institute Laboratory Treatment Plant, Drainage, providing water supply to integrated Ayush Hospital, Storm Water drainage of Aizawl, etc.

(K) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD): Mizoram PWD is the State's top construction and maintenance organization for buildings, bridges, roads and other infrastructure projects. One Engineer-in-Chief oversees the department, with the Chief Engineer (Planning) in the office providing support. The organization is divided into three functional zones, such as building, highways and roads, each of which operates autonomously as the head of a department. PWD, Mizoram works on a number of construction projects, such as building, bridge and road projects. Moreover, the agency has started the process of validating and renewing contractor registrations.

The Chief Engineer (Buildings) currently look after 1,046 public buildings in addition to 2,249 quarters and offices. The Chief Engineer (Highways) is responsible for the building and upkeep of 1 state road and 11 national highways. As per the instruction of central government, NH54 – Aizawl to Tuipang (Km 372) was recently

handed over to National Highway Infrastructure and Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL). In due time, NHIDCL will also receive the remaining highways such as Lunglei to Tlabung (NH 302), Lailapur to Aizawl (NH 54), Seling to Champhai (NH 6) and Keifang to Ngopa to Tuivai (NH 102B). Mizoram PWD covers other national highways, including Vairengte to New Vervek (NH 306A), Sairang to Mamit to Langkaih (NH 44A), Bairabi to Bilkhawthlir (NH 6), Zero point to Siaha (NH 502), Seling to Tipaimukh (NH 150) and Lawngtlai to Zochachhuah (KMMTTP) (NH 502A). Additionally, there are 1,076.67 km of jeepable roads owned by the State department, 894.48 km by Border Roads Organisation and 175.60 km by PWD. The development programmes or projects undertaken by PWD are as follows:¹⁶

1) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD): The department works on eight bridge projects and fifteen road projects under NABARD.

2) Central Road and Infrastructural Fund (CRIF): Under CRIF, various projects such as construction of built-up steel girder bridges and double lane built-up steel girder bridge, widening to single lane with geometric improvement and up-gradation and construction of roads were carried out within the state.

3) Ministry for the Development of North East Region (DoNER), North Eastern Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), North Eastern Council (NEC): Improvement and upgradation of roads had been made under NESIDS and NEC.

4) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The PMGSY project got underway in 2001 and is one of the most significant projects to connect all villages with a fair-weather road. Out of the 795 villages listed in the 2001 census, 432 villages had all-weather roads connected to them already. Out of the 363 villages that are left under the PMGSY scheme, 256 are eligible. 157 villages were connected

¹⁶ E book, On Achievements of Mizoram PWD 2019-20. Published by Engineer-in-Chief, PWD Mizoram, Aizawl, Tuikhuahtlang-796001

out of the 235 villages that were sanctioned to be connected under the PMGSY project. Road work is proceeding well for the remaining 78 villages.

5) World Bank: Under World Bank Project, three (3) projects for improvement and up-gradation of roads were taken up through Mizoram State Roads II – Regional Transport Connectivity Project.

6) Asian Development Bank (ADB): ADB assisted improvement and upgradation of roads and bridges viz., Serchhip – Thenzawl- Buarpui Road (55 Kms) and construction of two bridges were undertaken.

7) National Highway under Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MoRTH): Several notable achievements had been made under MoRTH. Some of the projects include National Highway 44A, National Highway 502A, repair and rehabilitation of existing pavement of NH-6 and strengthening, profile correction and re-designing of pavement on NH-102B.

(L) RURAL DEVELOPMENT: The Mizoram Rural Development Department was expanded and renamed the Commissionerate in 1990 with the introduction of the NLUP, the government's flagship programme and the new rural housing scheme. The Commissionerate of Rural Development was again renamed the Directorate of Rural Development in 1999–2000. The primary goals of the department are to enhance the socio-economic standing of the rural community, bolstering the rural infrastructure, and assist individuals who are below the poverty line by providing wage jobs and chances for self-employment through sources of income. The majority of the department's programmes are designed to reduce poverty, lower unemployment or increase employment opportunities to improve the security of rural residents.

In Mizoram, a network of 28 (twenty-eight) Rural Development (RD) Blocks and 11 (eleven) District Rural Development Offices oversees all rural development programmes and other initiatives aimed at reducing poverty. The State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR), established in Aizawl offers training to officials in the Rural Development Department as well as other

stakeholders engaged in a range of rural development initiatives at the state, district, block, and village levels. Its goal is enhancing the skills and expertise of official and informal participants in the planning, execution, oversight and assessment of rural development initiatives.

Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Rural Areas of Mizoram:¹⁷

1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): This programme aims to provide up to 100 days of paid employment every fiscal year to all households with jobless adult labourers who are willing to engage in unskilled manual labour. The MGNREGS funding is shared between the Centre and the States. The Central Government pays 75% of the material costs and 100% of the unskilled labor costs, with the State Governments bearing the remaining part. According to the Minimum Wages, 1948, an unskilled worker was paid Rs. 91 per day. In 2009, this amount was increased to Rs. 103 per day, and ever since, the rate has been raised yearly to accommodate the needs of the populace. The unskilled wage rate is Rs. 281 per day (2025-26).

2) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Grameen (PMAY-G): The PMAY-G was introduced to support the "Housing for All" programme by 2022; this deadline has been extended by an additional year. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing it for Financial Year 2016–17. The primary goal of the PMAY-G programme is to supply some of the necessities for pucca house. The scheme is intended for those without a home, those residing in kutcha houses and those whose homes have sustained significant damage. In every district and block in the state, PMAY-G is being implemented. Under this scheme, a maximum of Rs. 1,30,000/-per unit is provided in financial assistance.

3) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM): The NRLM's primary goal is to decrease poverty by strengthening the grassroots institutions that serve the impoverished. These institutions give low-income households access to

¹⁷ Citizen's Charter for Rural Development Department for the year 2022, pp.12-18.

opportunities for skilled wage work and gainful self-employment, which raises their incomes significantly over time. The Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) is a society established by the government to carry out the NRLM programme in Mizoram. The mission currently operates in all the eleven districts of Mizoram. MzSRLM encompasses various themes, namely: Institution Building and Capacity Building, Social Inclusion and Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods Farm or Non-Farm and Skills development. The mission has implemented multiple sub-schemes, including the Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) and Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP).

4) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Component) PMKSY-WDC 2.0: The Department of Land Resources is responsible for implementing PMKSY (Watershed Component). The programme's objective is to carry out "Land-Based Development" by re-establishing ecological balance by utilizing, protecting and improving natural resources like soil, vegetative cover and water while also giving the local population in the watershed area sustainable livelihood options. The Mizoram Rural Development Department oversees the implementation of the PMKSY (Watershed Component), for which the Mizoram Watershed Development Agency serves as the state level nodal agency. At the village level, the Watershed Development Team is supervised by the village council and operates under the project implementing agency.

5) Border Area Development Programme (BADP): The Department of Border Management, Government of India, is the exclusive sponsor of this programme. The primary goals of BADP are meeting the unique development needs of those residing in isolated, unreachable locations close to international borders, as well as filling in the gaps in these areas' social and physical infrastructure. The programme aims to make sure that the border regions are developed in many ways and have all the infrastructure they require. The villages where this programme is being implemented are those that are close to the international borders of Bangladesh and Myanmar. Currently, BADP operates in 15 bordering rural development blocks.

6) Distribution of Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheet (GCI) Roofs (Rural Housing Scheme): Each selected household for this programme will receive four bundles of GCI sheets. In addition to helping rural households obtain high-quality roofing, this will also help collect rainwater and improve everyday living conditions.

7) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM): The mission aims to improve basic services, promote local economic development and establish well-planned rurban clusters. It aims to develop a cluster of villages while simultaneously protecting and fostering the essence of rural community life, resulting in the creation of a cluster of "rurban villages." It seeks to close the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of services, technology and the economy. There are presently four (4) urban clusters in Mizoram such as Aibawk cluster, which consists of eleven villages; Thingsulthliah cluster, which consists of fifteen villages; East Lungdar cluster, comprises of nine villages; and Khawzawl cluster, having thirteen villages.

(M) TOURISM: The Department of Tourism was created in 1987. The Government of Mizoram is working to upgrade its tourism infrastructure. In Mizoram, the tourism industry was not initially recognized as a vital sector to support the state's economy and provide exponential job growth. The National Tourism Policy 2002 enhances the efficiency of tourism development and makes it easier for the Central and State Governments to enact laws promoting tourism. Mizoram announced its Tourism policy in 2014 with the aim of promoting tourism that incorporates the state's cultural, religious and socio-economic practices. Mizoram's Tourism Department prioritizes infrastructural development, sustainable growth and highlighting the state's distinctive natural and cultural heritage. Encouraging the private sector to develop tourism-related infrastructure without

harming the environment and ecology is one of the State Government's top priorities. The following activities are carried out by the Department to promote tourism:¹⁸

1) Infrastructure Development and Management of Tourist Facilities: To develop the State's tourism infrastructure, funds are requested and obtained from the Central Government. Mizoram has 72 finished tourism facilities in the state, of which 66 are operational and the remaining one is under construction. To promote entrepreneurship and private involvement in the tourism sector, the management of the facilities has been delegated to a private party. 43 tourist attractions in the state are currently under the department's management.

2) Human Resource Development: The Department of Tourism provides financial support to students enrolled in degree course, diploma course and food craft courses at the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition located in Guwahati and Shillong each year. The department received funding from the Indian Ministry of Tourism to establish Mizoram's own Institute of Hotel Management after realizing the significance of having such training facilities in the state. Construction of the State Institute of Hotel Management's (SIHM) buildings were already completed.

3) Development of Adventure Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Rural Tourism: The goal of developing aero-sports is to draw in thrill-seekers from around the globe. Aero-sports equipment such as powered hang gliders, hot air balloons and paragliding equipment have been acquired by the department. Two of the Tourism Department's projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are adventure and eco-tourism oriented. The department also implemented the Rural Homestay Programme under the State Government's NEDP in order to foster and grow tourism in rural areas.

(N) URBAN DEVELOPMENT: The Department of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) was founded in 2006. The primary duties of the

¹⁸ Tourism Department, Government of Mizoram. Retrieved on July 9, 2024 from <https://tourism.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/2022/2/7>

department include overseeing the execution of numerous programmes, initiatives and missions of the Central and State Governments for the advancement of urban areas and facilitating cooperation among the State's Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in carrying out their mandated duties. As per the 2011 census, 51.51% of the State's population lives in urban areas, while the remaining 48.59% lives in rural areas. This indicates that a staggering 51.51% of the population depends on the resources and activities of the urban areas. Given that cities generate more than half of the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), urbanization with good planning has the potential to completely alter the State's social and economic structure.

Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Urban Areas of Mizoram:

1) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): AMRUT was launched on June 25, 2015 by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The goals of AMRUT in Mizoram are to guarantee that every home has access to a piped water supply, upgrade sewage systems to preserve hygienic conditions, reduce flooding by creating storm water drainage systems and improve transportation system. By establishing and improving parks, leisure centres and green areas, it raises the amenity value of cities. It covers Aizawl Municipal Corporation, which was established in 2008 and 23 census towns across the state. Ministry of Urban Development allocated Rs. 42 crores as central share for State Annual Action Plan 2016-17 and Rs. 1.12 crores for Administrative and Other Expenses with the funding pattern of 90:10 for the State of Mizoram.

2) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0): The AMRUT 2.0 was launched on October 1, 2021. The mission focuses on the following thrust areas: (i) universal coverage of water supply; (ii) sewerage and septage management (AMRUT City i.e., Aizawl) and recycle or reuse of treated used-water; and (iii) rejuvenation of water bodies and creation of green spaces. AMRUT 2.0 was launched to make sure that all urban residents have access to clean water, expand the scope of sewerage and septage management, secure cities'

water supplies and prevent any contaminated water from draining into rivers. The whole fund allocation for Mizoram under AMRUT 2.0, including state matching share is Rs. 157.78 crore (based on a funding pattern of 90:10).

3) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U)/Housing for All: On June 26, 2015, the Indian Government introduced the PMAY-U 2022 with the goal of ensuring that everyone in urban areas has access to affordable housing for the period of 2015–2022. The PMAY-U in Mizoram is being implemented through two verticals such as Subsidy for Beneficiary-led Construction Scheme and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has authorized a total of Rs. 9,399.60 lakhs for 23 statutory towns in Mizoram under PMAY-U. A total of Rs. 1.5 lakh is distributed to the beneficiary in installments, with the first installment being Rs. 60,000 and the second and third installments being Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively.

4) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM): DAY-NULM seeks to improve livelihood opportunities for urban poor and vulnerable people by providing them with opportunities for skilled wage job and profitable self-employment. It encourages impoverished urbanites to join Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and associated federations. To improve the employability of urban youngsters, free vocational training programmes are offered. The mission has arranged festivals and fairs to highlight the goods produced by SHGs and beneficiaries, and DAY-NULM has trained a large number of people in Mizoram. The initiative helps urban adolescents become entrepreneurs by empowering them to launch their own businesses.

5) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban): An initiative, the "Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)" was launched to guarantee sanitation, waste management and hygiene across the country. India's largest cleanliness drive, SBM(Urban) has been implemented in Mizoram since 2015 in the 28 urban towns of Mizoram covering 11 district headquarters and 17 towns. Every year since 2018, UD&PA Department has been organising Mizoram Cleanliness Competition covering all urban towns of

Mizoram to foster a healthy competition amongst the urban towns. It aims to institutionalize 'Swachh' behaviour and make it sustainable from October 2021-October, 2026. As part of SBM-Urban 2.0, the Indian Government is dedicated to making all cities "Garbage Free" in partnership with States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

6) Development of Urban Infrastructure and Urban Transport: The accelerated rate of urbanization calls for ongoing evaluation and enhancement of both current resources and development initiatives. The department attempts to address this issue with the assistance of Central and State schemes.

7) State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU) 2020: Ensuring development in areas related to public health and sanitation is the primary goal of this programme. The fact that the Government of Mizoram has received 100% of the grant from the Government of India is noteworthy. The purpose of this fund's allocation is to maintain an efficient public water distribution system and to treat public wastewater in a methodical manner to promote the best possible public health and sanitation. In 5 (five) North Eastern State's capital, viz- Aizawl, Agartala, Shillong, Kohima and Gangtok, a SIPMIU has been established to oversee the implementation of this unique programme.

3.4. Conclusion

Development policies and programmes are crucial components of national development strategies. Many policies have been initiated and implemented for various development goals, but they were unable to produce the desired results and ineffective. Ultimately, the success of a nation or a region rests solely on its ability to govern. India is about to undergo a significant change. The India's economy is emerging from the negative legacies of the past, and is expanding at the fastest rate in the world once again. Ensuring rapid growth while maintaining inclusivity directly means that policy decisions must be grounded in the realities of the Indian context and prioritize the well-being of all parties involved in the process of formulation and implementation. India must concentrate on the essential modernization of agriculture

and mainstreaming of areas like the hilly states, the north-east and the 115 aspirational districts. Better inter-personal and regional equity will be the direct result of this.

Both the Government of India and Mizoram have put in place a number of development policies and initiatives to promote the nation's socio-economic growth. There are several areas where these policies have been found to be successful and have positive effects, and it is admirable that different political parties are committed to developing better and sustainable development schemes. The effectiveness of governance is enhanced by the proper application of several governing principles, including accountability, impartiality, transparency, responsiveness and the rule of law. The government must carefully review its work and make any necessary improvements before taking any further action.

CHAPTER-IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT

4.1. Introduction

Mizoram has three Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and eleven revenue districts, and Lunglei District is one of such revenue districts. Being the second biggest district in Mizoram, it is the state's second most populous district as of 2011. After bifurcation in 2019, Lunglei District has two sub-divisions, namely Lunglei and Tlabung Sub-Divisions and three rural development blocks, viz. Lunglei, Lungsen and Bunghmun Blocks.

The district is primarily agrarian and agriculture and allied activities form the backbone of the economy of the district. The State Government has adopted various development policies such as New Land Use Policy (NLUP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP), etc. to fulfill its goals of bringing about development in Mizoram. Additionally, it aims to establish a society that is harmonious and peaceful, inclusive and active in the governance process, and that advances Mizo society toward a better and prosperous future. Ensuring the proper implementation of development policies and programmes is a priority for all financial institutions, line departments, developmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. However, the residents of Lunglei District had been deeply dissatisfied with the district's development fund and allocation of funds in the budget. The people of Lunglei District have long felt that the development fund was passing over their district, slowing down the pace of development. It was against this background that High Power Committee of the District Planning Board was proposed to be established to ensure sufficient authority for the efficient execution and monitoring of the district's development initiatives, thereby accomplishing the intended goals. Keeping the desire of the people for development

in view, the following discusses the development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District of Mizoram.

4.2. Implementation of Development Policies and Programmes in Lunglei District

The administration of development in Lunglei District is managed by different departments and organizations. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of district level plans as well as re-allocation of funds to various departments within the district for its execution towards development were under the purview of HPC-L. In addition, the District Administration works with other external organizations to carry out development initiatives and offer impacted communities assistance with relief and rehabilitation. Some of the development policies and programmes implemented by various departments in Lunglei District are:

(A) AGRICULTURE: The State Government has implemented a number of programmes to help farming families by weaning them away from the damaging and unprofitable shifting cultivation methods in order to give them a stable source of income. The District Agriculture Office (DAO) oversees the District's Agriculture Department, which is supported by two agriculture subdivisions and ten agriculture circles. Besides, the farmers in the district receive extension services from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Hnahthial, and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). The major programmes or schemes implemented under District Agriculture Department, Lunglei are as follows:¹

1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD): The Department of Agriculture, Lunglei, under RAD is focused on enhancing rainfed areas' sustainability and agricultural productivity. By managing soil health, increasing rainwater usage efficiency, using chemicals sparingly and diversifying crops, the scheme seeks to promote location-specific better agronomic practices. This programme increases

¹ Information received from District Agriculture Office, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023.

farmers' income and agricultural output while simultaneously strengthening their capacity to lower risks and adjust to climate variability. In addition to lowering soil deterioration and enhancing soil health, it encourages the sustainable use of natural resources. The following are some of the agricultural activities that are undertaken under RAD to supplement farmers' incomes:

Table 4.1: Agricultural activities under RAD in Lunglei District:

Sl. No.	Location	Horti	Livestock	Fishery	Apiculture
		Phy (Ha)	Phy (Ha)	Phy (Ha)	Phy (Ha)
1	Hmawngva, Thuampui	35	35	10	5
2	De, Sertlangpui	25	45	10	5
3	Mualcheng S	-	25	-	-
4	Kangfim, Vanhne	-	25	-	-
	Total	60	130	20	10

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): The programme seeks to advance agricultural methods and increase water efficiency. Rainwater harvesting and micro-irrigation devices are two ways the programme encourages the economical use of water resources. Through effective irrigation systems and precise water delivery, it raises farmer income and crop output. Under PMKSY, Lunglei, the department offers farmers training programmes to improve their knowledge and abilities and help them adopt best practices.

Secondary storage structures, water harvesting tanks for micro-irrigation were constructed under PMKSY and Land levelling for renovation of Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) were taken up as given below:

Table 4.2: Construction for Micro-irrigation under PMKSY, DAO, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Item	Target	
		Phy	Remarks
1	Secondary Storage Structure	29	Achieved
2	Water Harvesting Structure	61	Achieved
3	Water tank	10	Achieved
4	Land levelling	158.33	Achieved
5	Water tank linked with Minor Irrigation (MI)	105	Achieved

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Food accessibility and availability in Lunglei District are improved by the NFSM. The District Agriculture Office (DAO) carries out the programme to assist farmers in Lunglei District. Putting money into storage facilities, rural roads and irrigation systems increase market accessibility and lower post-harvest losses. Through enhanced markets, education and training, it gives farmers more leverage to support sustainable farming methods and guarantee long-term security. The district's farmers take part in workshops, training sessions and demonstrations conducted by the department to improve their abilities and expertise as well as boosting their confidence in farming. Moreover, the initiative promotes the use of eco-friendly pest management techniques, bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers to improve soil health and lessen environmental effect. The mission's sub-division and the achievements under NFSM are listed as follows:

Table 4.3: Achievements under NFSM, DAO, Lunglei

Sl. No	Scheme	Target	
		Phy	
1	NFSM – Rice	17.5	Achieved
2	NFSM – Oilseeds	170.0	Achieved
3	NFSM – Coarse Cereals	18.0	Achieved
4	NFSM – Nutri Cereals	58.0	Achieved
5	NFSM – Pulses	30.0	Achieved
	TOTAL	293.5	Achieved

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): RKVY implemented in Lunglei District aims to turn farming into a profitable economic activity through bolstering farmers' efforts, reducing risk and encouraging agri-business entrepreneurship. In addition to encouraging innovations and agri-entrepreneurship, its focus is on pre- and post-harvest infrastructure. The following data show the achievement made by RKVY in Lunglei District.

Table 4.4: Achievements under RKVY, DAO, Lunglei

Sl. No	Received	Target	
		Phy	Remarks
1	Irrigation facilities for potential		
	Wet Rice Cultivation Clusters		
	a) Chamdur, MI Lungdai South		
	i) Construction of diversion weir	1	Achieved
	ii) Construction of CC Channel and aqueduct	1	Achieved
	iii) Construction of Culvert	4	Achieved
	b) Repair & Maintenance of Tlawng phainuam MI Project, Buarpui		
	i) Reconstruction & plastering of CC Chanel	425	Achieved
	ii) Construction of RCC channel	470	Achieved
	iii) Renovation of diversion weir	3	Achieved
	iv) Procurement of fitting of GI pipe	570	Achieved
2	i) RCC tank Nghasih, Melte, Hauruang	3	Achieved
	ii) Brick line dugwell pond	1	Achieved
	iii) Semi RCC workshed Rahsiveng	1	Achieved
	iv) Crop collection centre godown, Thaizawl	1	Achieved
	v) Construction of essential oil distillation unit shed Hauruang	1	Achieved
	vi) Oil expeller machine & shed, Hauruang	1	Achieved
	vii) Sesame oil expeller machine & house at W. Bungtlang	1	Achieved
	viii) Repair & restoration of Agri complex, Lunglei	1	Achieved
3	Community Water Storage Structure, Chite, Haulawng	1	Achieved
4	i) Rural Market Shed, Bazar	1	Achieved
	ii) Rural Market Shed, Rahsiveng	1	Achieved
	iii) Farmer Hat, Chhumliamkawn	1	Achieved
	iv) Market Infrastructure, Zobawk	1	Achieved
	v) Market Infrastructure, Pukpui	1	Achieved
	vi) Market Infrastructure, Zohnuai	1	Achieved
	vii) Market Infrastructure, Chawngte L	1	Achieved

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

5. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN):

Farmers in Lunglei can receive financial assistance through the PM Kisan initiative, which is available to small and marginal farmers. Each household can have one registered member. The programme gives qualifying farmers income support of Rs.

6,000 annually, which is paid into their bank accounts in three installments of Rs. 2,000 each. 9529 number of farmers with permanent land holdings beneficiaries identified by DAO received Rs 6000/- annually in three installments. Kisan Credit Cards are being distributed to all PM Kisan beneficiaries as part of an effort to give everyone access to institutional credit that is discounted. The plan is implemented in collaboration with the line department, bankers and district administration. The present status of PM KISAN within Lunglei District is as below:

Table 4.5: Status of PM KISAN under DAO, Lunglei

Sl. No.		Total Nos of benefi - ciaries	Action taken by Agriculture Department as per meeting minutes of State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee
1	Total farmers receiving full installment	7437	1 st to 13 th installment
2	No of registered farmers not receiving payment	3858	Non updation of e KYC, non-authentication of Aadhaar, non-seeding of bank account & Aadhaar
3	Total farmers receiving partial installment	4854	Double entry, wrong address, Govt. servant & pensioners, death etc.
4	Total Nos of farmer registered since inception (1+2+3)	16149	
5	Farmers to receive 14 th installment	11639	Ongoing
Reason for Farmers receiving partial installment (1st – 13th installment)			
	Double entry	301	Deleted as per instruction from State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee
	Wrong Address	684	Deleted as per instruction from State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee
	No land documents	0	New SOP for land documents awaited
	Govt. servant and pensioner	196	Deleted as per instruction from State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee
	Death	225	Next of kin registered as per instruction received from State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee

	Non farmers	2	Merchant and traders deleted as per instruction received from State Level Grievances Redressal and Monitoring Committee
	Unidentifiable/untraceable beneficiaries	3438	Re-verification ongoing by Department of Agriculture
	Income Tax Payee	8	

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

6. Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The SEDP is a flagship programme of the MNF Ministry launched in 2022 to provide direct monetary assistance to 60,000 household families. The policy aims to bring about sustainable development by speeding growth in agriculture sectors through optimum utilization of land, water, soil and plant resources. The policy aims to implement beneficiary-oriented schemes for economics upliftment of the farming community. The achievement status of SEDP Policy within Lunglei District is as follows:

Table 4.6: Achievements under SEDP, DAO, Lunglei

Sl. No	Installment	Target		Achieved		Remarks
		Phy	Fin (in lakhs)	Phy	Fin (in lakhs)	
1	1 st Installment SEDP	1155	288.75	1155	288.75	Achieved
2	2 nd Installment SEDP	1154	288.50	1154	288.50	As recommended by District Level SEDP Implementing Board, 2 nd Installment for 1 beneficiary is withheld.
	TOTAL		577.25		577.25	

(Source: Records of DAO, Lunglei District on August 11, 2023)

7) The Green Ag Project: The project, which is being carried out in four villages (Bunghmun, Sesawm, Laisawral and Tleu) in Lunglei District, aims to increase agricultural output and encourage ecologically friendly farming methods. It also promotes veterinary care and animal husbandry, including breeds of rainbow roosters. Agriculture, livestock development and forest conservation are the main priorities of the project's operations in Lunglei District.

Besides, using the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) funding, the department built a mini-Agriculture Production Centre, a farmer's inn, a water harvesting tank, a farmer's products collection centre, etc. in the district.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY (AH & Vety): Since time immemorial, animal husbandry has been essential to the Mizo people. Every household now has a place for it, and even landless farmers can benefit from it if it is not used as their primary source of income. Nearly all types of livestock can be raised in Mizoram due to the favourable climate. The department's primary goals are to maintain the health of cattle and poultry; to provide veterinary care; to enhance genetic resources; to manage feed and fodder more effectively; to develop better systems for gathering, processing; and administration of cattle, poultry and dairy products. The department performed various functions through Veterinary Health Coverage, such as a network of District Veterinary Hospitals (1 No.), Veterinary Dispensaries (6 Nos.), Rural Animal Health Centre (12 Nos.) and Veterinary Sub-Centre (3 Nos.). The following are the services rendered by AH & Vety Department, Lunglei:

1. Achievements under Policies / Programmes carried out by AH & Vety Department Lunglei: In Lunglei District, the department had carried out a number of development projects or schemes under various missions or programmes.²

Table 4.7: Achievements of AH&Vety, Lunglei under various programmes:

Sl. No	Name of Programme / Policy	Name of implementing Agency	Year	Name of Trade	No. of Beneficiary allotted for Lunglei District	Amount per Beneficiary
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2018-2019	1) Rural Backyard Poultry	1	192000
				2) Smart Mini Poultry	2	57213

² Information received from District AH&Vety Officer (DAH&VO), Lunglei District on November 2, 2023.

2	National Livestock Mission (NLM)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2019-2020	Rural Backyard Piggery Development	20	21000
3	Article 275(1)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2019-2020	1) Rural Backyard Poultry	260	1540 (Cost of 22 chicks @ Rs 70)
				2) High Genetic Dairy Cow induction	12	65000
				3) Piggery Development	6	83000
				4) Cattle & Dairy Development	4	125000
4	National Livestock Mission (NLM)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2020-2021	1) 3 Sow unit Piggery	19	100000
				2) Piggery	42	19950
				3) Goatery	14	62700
5	IPPP Broiler (NLM)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2020-2021	Broiler	40 unit	70875
6	Rural Backyard Poultry (NLM)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2020-2021	Rainbow Rooster	100 unit	9000
7	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2021-2022	1) Backyard Poultry	40	32025
				2) Backyard Piggery	50	33177
8	Poultry Sub Component of NLM	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	IPPP LIT	10	15840
9	Poultry sub-component of National Livestock Mission (Additional Allocation)	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	Rainbow Rooster	15 unit	9000
10	LIT Sub-component of NLM Additional Allotment	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	IPPP LIT	1 unit	15840
11	LIT Sub-component of NLM Additional Allotment	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	Rural Backyard Poultry (RR)	3 unit	9000
12	LIT Sub-component of NLM Additional Allotment	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	IPPP Broiler	5 unit	70875

13	LIT Sub-component of NLM Additional Allotment	AH & Vety Lunglei	2023	Rural Backyard Goatery	3 unit	62700
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(Source: Records of DAH&VO, Lunglei District on November 2, 2023)

(IPPP: Innovative Project of Productivity Enhancement, LIT: Low Input Technology, NLM: National Livestock Mission)

2. Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The Department had implemented development programmes using the funds it had received from SEDP in order to develop this sector. The following table highlights the cluster wise beneficiaries of SEDP:

Table 4.8: Family Oriented SEDP Phase-I under AH&Vety, Lunglei

Sl.No.	Name of Cluster	Dairy Farming	Goat Farming	Hill Cattle	Piggery	Poultry	Total
1	Lunglei East	9	12		501	273	795
2	Lunglei North	7	8		478	203	696
3	Lunglei South	10	35	1	590	231	867
4	Lunglei West	3	5		463	306	777
5	Thorang	26	29	1	376	204	636
6	West Tuipui	16	50	2	294	146	508
Total		71	139	4	2702	1363	4279

(Source: Records of DAH&VO, Lunglei District on November 2, 2023)

Table 4.9: Family Oriented SEDP Phase-II under AH&Vety, Lunglei

Sl.No.	Name of Cluster	Dairy Farming	Goat Farming	Mithun	Piggery	Poultry	Total
1	Lunglei East	4	3		632	382	1021
2	Lunglei North	3	5		693	282	983
3	Lunglei South	13	23		704	348	1088
4	Lunglei West	3	2		550	508	1063
5	Thorang	8	22	1	438	192	661
6	West Tuipui	2	24		375	200	601
Total		33	79	1	3392	1912	5417

(Source: Records of DAH&VO, Lunglei District on November 2, 2023)

The Department had built staff quarters, an approach road to the slaughterhouse and other facilities using a certain amount of funding from HPC-L.

With funding of Rs. 83.37 lakhs, the HPC-L has approved and recommended a Self-Sufficiency for Egg Production Project, specifically for the town of Lunglei District.

(C) COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES: The entire Lunglei District is under the jurisdiction of General Manager of District Industries Centre (DIC), Lunglei. The primary responsibilities of the General Manager and Staff in Lunglei District were to support small-scale industries and make financial grants available. Furthermore, DIC's goal is to raise awareness of self-employment, and this leads to the widespread implementation of training programmes in various schemes. The development policies and programmes implemented by the DIC, Lunglei District are:³

1) Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP): In Lunglei District, under the State Government's SEDP, 1755 individuals have received financial aid of Rs 25,000 each in the first installment for various projects during 2022. The second installment has been paid to 1182 individuals during the fiscal year 2023–2024. Nine departments are in charge of implementing the SEDP, and they trained the recipients according to their trades. The following tables indicate the number of beneficiaries and the sanctioned amount of money in 1st Installment/Phase during 2022 and 2nd Installment/Phase during 2023 under SEDP:

Table 4.10: Beneficiaries of SEDP under DIC, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of 1st Installment @ Rs. 25000.00 (in Rs.)
1	Lunglei East	499	12,475,000.00
2	Lunglei North	303	7,575,000.00
3	Lunglei South	265	6,625,000.00
4	Lunglei West	427	10,675,000.00
5	Thorang	96	2,400,000.00
6	West Tuipui	165	4,125,000.00
	TOTAL	1755	43,875,000.00
Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of 2nd Installment @ Rs. 25000.00 (in Rs.)
1	Lunglei East	364	9,100,000.00
2	Lunglei North	238	5,950,000.00

³ Information received from District Manager, DIC, Lunglei District on July 29, 2024.

3	Lunglei South	160	4,000,000.00
4	Lunglei West	267	6,675,000.00
5	Thorang	38	950,000.00
6	West Tuipui	115	2,875,000.00
	TOTAL	1182	29,550,000.00

(Source: Records of District Manager, DIC, Lunglei District on July 29, 2024)

2) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

The nodal agency for PMEGP is Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The beneficiaries of the PMEGP programme in Lunglei District engaged in a variety of trades and activities, such as tailoring, handloom, baking, beauty parlour, carpentry, steel fabrication, mobile phone repairing, blacksmithy, grocery, petty trade, hair cutting, shoe repairing, tyre works, motor servicing, two-wheeler workshops and many more. The beneficiaries under PMEGP Scheme during 2015 – 2024, District Industries Centre, Lunglei are shown below:

Table 4.11: Beneficiaries of PMEGP under DIC, Lunglei (2015 – 2024)

Sl. No.	Period	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Project Cost (in lakh)	Contribution (in lakh) (5%)	Term Loan	Margin Money (35%)
1	2015-16	44	118.00	5.90	112.10	41.30
2	2016-17	58	156.00	7.80	148.20	54.60
3	2017-18	29	78.25	3.91	74.34	27.39
4	2018-19	33	127.00	6.35	120.65	44.45
5	2019-20	47	144.00	7.20	136.80	50.40
6	2020-21	90	413.00	20.66	392.44	144.59
7	2021-22	51	345.00	17.25	327.75	120.75
8	2022-23	40	342.90	17.14	325.76	120.36
9	2023-24	35	326.00	16.30	309.70	114.00

(Source: Records of District Manager, DIC, Lunglei District on July 29, 2024)

3. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC), Pukpui:

The development of infrastructure is necessary for industrialization. Building an industrial area in the state's hilly terrain—such as an Industrial Estate, Park, etc. is a difficult undertaking. Up until now, the State Government has created Industrial areas with only the most basic amenities. One of the State's Industrial Estates, IIDC, Pukpui, is situated in Lunglei District and spans 76.68 Bighas (102577 Sq.m). The

allotted list of plots at IIDC Pukpui, Lunglei as on Dt. 19.2.2024 are given in the following table:

Table 4.12: List of plots at IIDC Pukpui, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Proprietor
1	RPH Woodbase Industries	H. Lalremruata
2	M/S NH Saw Mill	Vanlalhriata Hrahse
3	KK Woodbase Industry	Gilbert Lallawmkima
4	Maurua Society	Lalrinsanga Tonson
5	Lunglei Organic Ginger Producer Society	Lunglei Organic Ginger Producer Society, Lunglei
6	Megastruct Project Mizoram Limited	Amos Lalramchhana Fanai
7	Dream Alive Foundation	C. Lalremsiama
8	Leitlangpui Wood Industry	H. Thangrenga
ONGOING LIST OF APPLICANTS TO BE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORITY		
Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Activity
1	ST Enterprise	Woodbase Industry/Saw Mill
2	Orison Furnish Industry	Wood Works/Saw Mill
3	M/S Southern Mill	Woodbase Industry/Saw Mill

(Source: Records of District Manager, DIC, Lunglei District on July 29, 2024)

Agri-Marketing and Training Infrastructure building located in Electric Veng, Lunglei was constructed under NABARD with an amount of Rs. 1082.92 lakh. The construction was completed on 26.02.2022 and utilized temporarily by shopkeepers of Lunglei Super Market Building, since the market is under construction. Lunglei Market and Trade Centre, Chanmari/Electric Veng, has been constructed with NEC's fund of Rs. 1403.00 lakh.

(D) COOPERATION DEPARTMENT: Cooperation Department is mainly responsible for overall development of co-operative movement in the State of Mizoram. The scheme implemented by Cooperation Department, Lunglei includes:⁴

Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY): The PMVDY project sought to improve the livelihoods of forest residents and encourage tribal entrepreneurship. The PMVDY programme executed in Lunglei District seeks to

⁴ Central Government Scheme implemented by Cooperation Department, Lunglei District. Office of the District Cooperation district Officer, Lunglei, Information received on May 8, 2023.

promote the economic growth of the beneficiaries engaged in the gathering of minor forest products through assisting them in making the best use of natural resources and giving them a stable income. The programme employs a cluster method, in which ten to fifteen self-help groups work together to enhance and market non-timber forest products. Tribal gatherers can increase their earnings by improving their abilities to collect, process and market non-timber forest products through training provided by PMVDY. The plan contains two phases: Phase I and Phase II.

Phase I: The initial stage was finished by March of 2022. Initially, six Cooperative Societies were selected to serve as Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVK). The project included two weeks of food processing training for the beneficiaries at the Mizoram Food Processing Research and Training Centre in Seling, Aizawl District, in addition to several advocacy activities for the Kendras. Tools and machineries were distributed as per the demands made by each Kendra. With the infrastructure and training provided, the Kendras have been producing and marketing bamboo shoot pickles, tamarind candy, amla juices, chilli pickles, turmeric powder, sesame oil, khawmhma candy, etc., in different places.

Phase II: The second phase is being carried out by the department since April 2022. For Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, 27 Cooperative Societies have been chosen for the second phase and Kendras are receiving advocacy and training.

(E) DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT: The Department's majority of programmes are designed to reduce poverty, lower unemployment or increase employment opportunities to improve the security of rural residents' livelihoods.

Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Rural Areas of Lunglei District of Mizoram:⁵

1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): The Act requires every rural household with an adult volunteer

⁵ Development Programmes/Projects undertaken by DRDO, Lunglei District. Required information from Project Director, DRDO, Lunglei on June 6, 2023.

performing unskilled manual labour to have at least 100 days of pay employment throughout a financial year. However, the entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers is paid by the Central Government with the intention of helping rural people by providing wage employment while creating sustainable productive assets. Wages amounts are directly credited in the accounts of the beneficiary/Job Card Holders.

Works like water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, micro irrigation works, refurbishment of conventional water features (desolation of tanks/ponds), land development, rural connectivity, works on individual land, rural infrastructure, fisheries related works and rural sanitation related works are being taken up under the scheme. There are 32366 Job Card Holders within Lunglei District as on June 6, 2023 and the Wage Rate under MGNREGA was enhanced from time to time as shown in the table below:

Table 4.13: Wage Rate under MGNREGS in Lunglei District

Year	Wage Rate @ per day (Rs)
2015-16	183
2016-17	188
2017-18	194
2018-19	194
2019-20	211
2020-21	225
2021-22	233
2022-23	233
2023-24	249
2024-25	281

(Source: Records of DRDO, Lunglei District on June 6, 2024)

2) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G): The PMAY-G programme seeks to give rural households access to inexpensive housing. From 2016 to 2017, the programme was in place in Lunglei District, offering each beneficiary Rs. 1,30,000 in financial aid. Choosing a beneficiary is one of PMAY-G's most crucial aspects. The Gram Sabha-verified housing deprivation criteria in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data are used to identify beneficiaries, ensuring that aid is directed towards people who are actually in need. All payments to beneficiaries are paid through direct benefit transfer to beneficiary's

Bank/Post Office accounts that are linked to Aadhaar with consent. The beneficiary assistance is released in four installments.

3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (PMKSY 2.0): PMKSY 2.0 was carried out in 2021 in Mizoram including Lunglei District. The goals of watershed development projects are enhancing rainfed and degraded land's productive potential through integrated watershed management, bolstering locally based community institutions to support livelihoods and watershed sustainability, and boosting project efficiency through cross-learning and incentive systems. The duration of the scheme is usually 5 years and extendable to another more years subject to fund flow.

In Lunglei District, there are 2 projects covering 6 villages (Project-I covers Haulawng, Mualthuam North and Mausen villages and Project-II covers Sertlangpui, Serte, South Lungdai) and the project cost for each project is 700 lakhs with an area of 2,500 Ha. each. BDO, Lunglei is the Project Implementing agency (PIA) for Project-I and Project Director, DRDO Lunglei is the PIA for Project-II.

4) Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM): Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) was launched on 22nd April, 2013 to initiate the implementation of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) which is a flagship programme under Ministry of Rural Development to eradicate poverty in the rural areas of Mizoram. MzSRLM took over North-East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in November, 2019. Since then, several SHGs have been revived, so that new SHGs would be formed.

Table 4.14: Achievements under MzSRLM, DRDO, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievements in Nos.	Financial Achievements
1	Total No. of SHGs	1040	-
2	Total No. of Village Organisations (VOs)	86	-
3	Total No. of SHGs received Start-up cost	697 SHGs	@ Rs. 2500 = Rs. 17,42,500.00
4	Total No. of SHGs received Revolving funds	608 SHGs	Rs. 1,17,45,000.00
5	Total No. of VOs received Start-up cost	79 VOs	@ Rs. 75,000.00 =

			Rs. 59,25,000.00
6	Total No. of VOs received Vulnerability Reduction Fund	76 VOs	Rs. 1,14,00,000.00
7	Total No. of VOs received Community Investment Fund	84 VOs	Rs. 12,14,20,000.00

(Source: Records of DRDO, Lunglei District on June 6, 2023)

5) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY):

DDUGKY was launched on 25th September, 2014 by the Government of India. The vision of the programme is to “Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce”. It is a flagship programme of Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM), which aims to skill rural youth through training and provide them with regular jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. It is funded by the Ministry of Rural Development, Central and the State Governments at 90:10 for all the north-eastern states. Due to COVID-19, alumni support was given to candidates.

Table 4.15: Alumni Support under DDUGKY due to Covid 19

Sl.No.	PIA	No. of Candidates	Amount (in Rs.)
1	eCentric Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	91	3,66,000
2	Apollo Medskills Ltd.	27	1,08,000
3	Eternity Partner	24	96,000
4	Mission Foundation Mizoram	37	1,48,000
5	IDEAS	20	80,000
	TOTAL	199	7,98,000

(Source: Records of DRDO, Lunglei District on June 6, 2023)

Number of candidates who have completed their trainings and got placement within and outside the state during the year 2019–2021 are given below:

Table 4.16: Training and Placement under DDUGKY (2019-2021)

Sl. No	Name of Trade	R.D. Blocks	No. of Selected Candidates
1	General Duty Assistant (GDA)	Lunglei	31
		Lungsen	12
		Bunghmun	8
2	Hospitality Management	Lunglei	49
		Lungsen	6

		Bunghmun	8
3	Domestic Data Entry Operator & Customer Relationship Management (DDEO cum CRM)	Lunglei	26
		Lungsen	19
		Bunghmun	4
		Lunglei	4
4	Retail Sales	Lungsen	1
		Lunglei	1
5	Tailoring	Lunglei	1
6	Airline Cabin Crew	Lunglei	12

(Source: Records of DRDO, Lunglei District on June 6, 2023)

HPC-L has provided finance for a number of projects, such as the building of the Community Hall/Indoor Stadium and the BDO quarters, tennis courts, library, water points, water harvesting tank, fencing, retaining walls, side drains, culverts, pavement, footpath, fields, public restrooms and latrines, waiting shed, village council house, improvement of internal roads, etc.

(F) DISTRICT URBAN DEVELOPMENT: The Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department (UD&PA), established on August 24, 2006, constructed building assets and carrying out a range of programmes related to urban development and poverty alleviation in Lunglei District.

Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Urban Areas of Lunglei District of Mizoram:⁶

1) Construction of Multi Utility Building: One significant project undertaken by HPC-L through the UD&PA Department is the construction of a multi-utility building at 3-Gate Junction in Lunglei town. A total of Rs 145 lakh was sanctioned, and it has provided an appropriate space for urban residents to work for themselves and boost the local economy.

2) Construction of Storms Drains, Link Drains, Side Drains: In Lunglei, storm water flows in various directions causing landslides, soil erosion and other related natural disasters. Using the HPC-L fund made available by the UD&PA Department, numerous storms drain, link drains and side drains have been built in

⁶ Information received from DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024.

various locations throughout Lunglei in an effort to stop the possibility of such a natural disaster occurring as a result of heavy rainfall.

3) Construction of Footpath, Retaining Wall, PCC Pavement, Basketball Court and Volleyball Court: In Lunglei, handrail-equipped walkways have been built and covered in plaster, chevron tiles, etc. Moreover, stone masonry retaining walls have been built in many of Lunglei urban areas to protect the road from more severe damage caused by landslides and heavy rainfall. In addition, retaining wall, PCC pavement, basketball court and volleyball court construction was carried out in a number of locations within Lunglei.

4) Works under New Economic Development Programme (NEDP): With funding from the NEDP, a number of urban development projects were completed in 2017 and 2018. These projects included building roads, a public urinal, a side drain, retaining walls, playgrounds, stone and PCC pavement, playgrounds, waiting sheds and laying of chequered tile in various locations throughout Lunglei District.

5) Works under Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP): In Lunglei District, numerous urban developments have been made possible by this programme. The following table indicates the number of beneficiaries and the sanctioned amount of money in 1st Installment (27.01.2023) and 2nd Installment (11.04.2023) in Phase I under SEDP:

Table 4.17: SEDP Phase I under UD&PA, Lunglei District

No. of Families	1st Installment (Rs.)	2nd Installment (Rs.)	Total amount of assistance (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Rs.)
25	25,000	25,000	50,000	12,50,000

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

Only the first installment of assistance is provided to beneficiaries in SEDP Phase II due to programme termination as there are changes in government. The number of beneficiaries and the sanctioned amount of money in 1st Installment (11.09.2023) under SEDP Phase-II are:

Table 4.18: SEDP Phase II under UD&PA, Lunglei District

No. of Families	1 st Installment (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Rs.)
26	25,000	6,50,000

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

6) 10% Lumpsum Grant under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA): A 10% Lumpsum grant for North East Region, amounting to Rs. 24,18,80,000 under MoHUA was received by the department for the construction of Sports Stadium at Serkawn, Lunglei, and it was completed in 2020.

7) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): Since 2015, Mizoram has been implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), a Central Mission that aims to eradicate open defecation in all urban towns and cities. All 23 urban towns of Mizoram had already received certification from Quality Control of India and had attained Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. In addition, the department is building individual household toilets, community toilets and public restrooms as needed. The department's remarkable success in cleaning activities to date has been the increase in participation and creation of motivation among all stakeholders. To improve the cleanliness of urban areas, the department has launched the following initiatives within Lunglei District:

Table 4.19: Cleanliness initiatives under SBM, DUDO, Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Sanction Amount (in lakh)
1	Solid Waste Management Centre	600.00
2	Construction of Public Toilet/Community Toilet at Zobawk	3.00
3	Construction of Public Toilet/Community Toilet at Zotlang	3.00
4	Construction of Public Toilet/Community Toilet at Bazar Veng, Lunglei	3.00

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 202

Achievements of the programme implemented since 2019 by the Department of UD & PA, Lunglei under SBM(Urban) are as follows:

Table 4.20: Achievements under SBM(U), DUDO, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Category	Year	Award
1	Swachh Survekshan	2019	Best City in Innovation and Best Practices in North East Zone (Population Category 50K – 1 Lakh)
		2021	Best City in Citizen's Feedback in North East Zone (Population Category 50K – 1 Lakh)
		2022	Clean City in North East Zone (Population Category 50K – 1 Lakh)
		2023	Clean City in North East Zone (Population Category 50K – 1 Lakh)
			Clean City in Mizoram (Population below 1 lakh)
2	Mizoram Cleanliness Competition	2020	Overall Cleanest Town 1 st Rank in Category II (District Headquarters)
		2021	2 nd Rank in Category II (District Headquarters)
		2022	2 nd Rank in Category II (District Headquarters)
3	Indian Swachhata League	2022	Best Performing City in India (Population Category 50K – 1 Lakh)
4	Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)	2020	Rs. 12000/- (Rupees Twelve Thousand) disbursed to 1335 households
		2023	1 st Instalment of Rs. 6000/- (Rupees Six Thousand) disbursed to 590 households)
		2024	2 nd Instalment of Rs. 6000/- (Rupees Six Thousand) disbursed to 590 households)
5	Open Defecation Free	2024	Certified ODF+ for the first time in 2024

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

8) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods

Mission (DAY-NULM): The achievement under DAY-NULM within Lunglei District may be discussed as under:

(i) Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM & ID): In Lunglei District, 53 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed, and 4 Area Level Federations (ALF) were also formed at the ward/slum level. Bank loans were used to provide urban women with both individual and group assistance. Within the district, there were 48 SHGs that received Rs. 10,000 in revolving funds, and there were 4 ALFs that received Rs. 50,000 in revolving funds.

(ii) Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) programme: The programme offers urban poor people skill training. According to this provision, women must make up to 30% of the beneficiaries, and the component primarily

targets the urban poor and underprivileged sectors, including waste pickers and manual labourers. The number of beneficiaries who received training under EST & P is shown in the following table:

Table 4.21: Beneficiaries under EST&P Programme, UD&PA, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2019-2020	118
2	2020-2021	83
3	2021-2022	75
4	2022-2023	54
5	2023-2024	119
Total		449

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

(iii) **Self-Employment Programme (SEP):** UD & PA, Lunglei District provides a range of self-employment programmes to encourage entrepreneurship and skill development. It set up a training programme with an emphasis on business and livelihood generation for migrant workers who had returned. In addition, group and individual businesses are eligible for subsidized loans under SEP, provided they meet the requirements of timely repayment and appropriate bank certification. The name of Loan and number of Loan disbursed since 2019 under the programme are as follows:

Table 4.22: Loan Disbursed under SEP, DUDO, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Name of Loan	Number of Loan Disbursed
1	SEP-I (Individual)	214
2	SEP-G (Group)	6
3	SHG Bank Linkage	25

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

(iv) **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):** In Lunglei District, the DAY-NULM component supporting urban street vendors has been put into practice and seeks to address the concerns of urban street vendors. There are 534 street vendors in the district, and 154 recipients have received loan disbursements.

(v) **Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):** In Lunglei District, there are eleven Registered Shelter Homes; five of them received funds for operation and maintenance support, and six of them received items for refurbishment.

9) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U)-Housing for All (Urban): Urbanization has accelerated due to factors like health care, livelihood and education. In order to address this, the PMAY-U was created with the intention of providing housing for all urban dwellers between 2015 and 2022. The mission provides housing assistance to all eligible families and beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries who received installment since its inception up to July 31, 2024 under the scheme PMAY (U) in Lunglei District is given as follows:

Table 4.23: Beneficiaries under PMAY(U) in Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Detailed Project Report (DPR)	Total No. of Beneficiaries received installment since inception up to 31.07.2024		
		1 st Installment @ Rs. 60,000	2 nd Installment @ Rs. 60,000	3 rd Installment @ Rs. 30,000
1	1 st DPR	2374	1374	624
2	2 nd DPR	623	320	0
3	3 rd DPR	512	230	0
	Total	3509	1924	624

(Source: Records of DUDO, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

(G) EDUCATION: The District Education Office, Lunglei is trying to bring the educational system in line with NEP 2020 in order to make it better. With an emphasis on comprehensive and equitable education, the Samagra Shiksha initiative seeks to raise the general standard of education in Lunglei District. Programmes or schemes undertaken by District Education Office in Lunglei District are:⁷

1) PM POSHAN: The centrally sponsored scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)’ formerly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme was approved by the government from 2021 to 2026, which intends to serve one hot, prepared meal in all government and government-aided schools in Lunglei District. The programme was implemented with the intention of improving the nutritional

⁷ Programmes or Schemes under Samagra Shiksha, Lunglei District, District Education Office, Lunglei. Information received through RTI on January 31, 2024.

quality of school children, motivating them to attend class more regularly and help them focus on their school work. The following table indicates the number of schools receiving the scheme and its beneficiaries during 2021-2023:

Table 4.24: Schools under PM-POSHAN, DEO, Lunglei

Category.	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools receiving	No. of beneficiaries
Primary (PS)	262	248	16274
Upper Primary (UPS)	188	179	6318

(Source: District Education officer, DEO Office, Lunglei District)

The total amount received for conversion costs up until April and May of 2023 was Rs. 54,97,274.00, or Rs. 6.11 per day for Primary School (P/S) and Rs. 8.35 per day for Upper Primary School (UPS) per child.

2) Civil Works: Civil works projects involve the construction and upkeep of infrastructure, including school reconstruction, classroom additions, restrooms for boys and girls, drinking water and handwashing stations and children with special needs. Its major objective is to provide schools with the necessary and safe infrastructure to improve the learning environment for the general development of students.

3) Free text books and Free uniform: Free textbooks and 13422 library books were given out to students in Primary and Middle Schools under Samagra Shiksha, Lunglei District. 12536 students received free uniforms at a cost of Rs 600 per student, for a total of Rs 7,521,600 (As on January 31, 2024).

4) Sport and Physical Education: Samagra Shiksha, Mizoram and the State Level Sports Association are coordinating the implementation of the Grassroot Level Sport Development Programme at the elementary school level. Training programmes for football, badminton, weightlifting and hockey have been introduced in selected schools within Lunglei District.

5) Vocational Education (VE) and Inclusive Education (IE): Vocational Education is offered in ten high schools and two higher secondary

schools. Several courses such as home furnishings, beauty and wellness, health care and agriculture are available. Under Inclusive Education, there are 797 children with special needs, with five special educators at the secondary level and nine at the elementary level.

6) Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA): The different activities carried out under RAA include: Quiz Competition and Children's Science Congress for elementary and secondary schools, exposure visit outside the State and Kala Utsav- which fostered and displayed school children's artistic skills in an effort to promote the arts in schooling.

(H) ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE (EF&CC): The State's Department of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been putting Central and State Government initiatives into practice to preserve the variety of wildlife and manage both natural and artificial forests in a sustainable way for many years. The main activities of Lunglei Forest Division are summarized as below:⁸

1) National Afforestation Programme (NAP): In Lunglei Forest Division, field works are implemented through Village Forest Development Agency (VFDC). Two types of plantations have been taken up under this scheme – Artificial Regeneration (in degraded lands) and Aided Natural Regeneration (in degraded lands with plenty of rootstock).

2) Medicinal Plants: Two types of Medicinal Plants projects have been implemented – Resource Augmentation of Medicinal Plants (RAMP) and Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDA). RAMP has been taken up in 4 ranges (50 Ha each) – Lunglei, Hnahthial, Tawipui and Haulawng Ranges. MPCDA of 200 Ha has been taken up in S. Vanlaiphai Range.

3) Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA): Improvement of tree cover inside and outside forest areas,

⁸ Information received from Lunglei Forest Division & Booklet. (2023), E&F Department, Lunglei District on August 8, 2024.

soil and moisture conservation works, Silviculture operations and other improvement works have been taken up under this scheme.

4) Plantation on Important Days: Green Mizoram Day (GMD) has been observed in the State of Mizoram every year since 1999. On this day, Mass Planting programme has been organized with the involvement of various departments, community-based organisations (CBOs), village councils (VCs), various associations and any interested persons under the supervision of EF&CC Department. Green Mizoram Day was observed on June 11th with the primary goals of increasing the State's green cover and educating the public about the value of forests and trees. Plantations were established on government/institutional land, roadsides, barren land, etc. Plantations have also been established beside the GMD in accordance with convenience to commemorate significant days such as World Forestry Day, World Earth Day, World Environment Day, etc. Following is list of plantations that have been established under GMD in the last seven years under Lunglei Forest Division (2018-2024).

Table 4.25: Plantation under Green Mizoram Day (GMD) (2018-2024), E&F Department, Lunglei

Year	No. of Seedlings planted	Survival %	No. of Seedlings distributed
2018	346	68	12283
2019	660	70	14925
2020	1890	70	17610
2021	1991	75	12461
2022	812	80	7996
2023	451	87	9637
2024	1635	98	12573

(Source: Records of E&F Department, Lunglei District)

5) Management of Forest Produce:

(i) Timber: Lunglei Forest Division has three licensed primary Wood-Based Industries and three licensed secondary Wood-Based Industries. In Lunglei Forest Division, following verification of their authenticity, private teak plantations are registered at the office of the DFO, Lunglei.

(ii) **Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP):** Royalties have been realized as fixed by government from time-to-time for NTFPs. Revenue collected by Lunglei Forest Division during 2018-2023 is shown below:

Table 4.26: Revenue collected by Lunglei Forest Division (2018-2023)

Year	Revenue collected (in Rs.)
2018-19	19,85,129.00
2019-20	27,02,189.00
2020-21	16,06,715.00
2021-22	7,52,510.00
2022-23	28,79,307.00
2023-24	10,70,650.00

(Source: Records of E&F Department, Lunglei District)

Other development project works include nurseries, forest protection, wildlife protection and awareness generation among all sections of the society.

(I) FISHERIES: The District Fisheries Department sought to improve information and service extension for fishery development in Lunglei District by building additional infrastructure, educating farmers about post-harvest and fish farming technologies and employing contemporary information techniques. The development programmes implemented by the District Fisheries Office are:⁹

1) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): The District Fisheries Department, Lunglei has implemented PMMSY scheme by providing physical and financial assistance to selected numerous potential farmers. This results in increasing the rate of production and productivity of fishes and also increases the construction of new ponds within the district.

2) Family Oriented Socio-Economic Development Policy (FO-SEDP): Along with other districts, Lunglei District implements the State Government's SEDP project under the Fisheries Department in an attempt to boost economic growth and lower unemployment and poverty in the district by assisting and supporting rural businesses. The government has taken a number of steps under

⁹ Fisheries Department's Policies and Programmes, Lunglei District. Information received from DFDO, Lunglei District on October 9, 2023.

SEDP to make aquaculture one of the State's main economic pillars in Lunglei District. Under Fisheries Sector in Lunglei District, there are 194 Family oriented SEDP Phase-I beneficiaries and 114 Family oriented SEDP Phase – II beneficiaries selecting Fisheries trade.

Table 4.27: FO-SEDP Phase – I & II, Fisheries Department, Lunglei

No. of Families	1 st Installment (Rs.)	2 nd Installment (Rs.)	Total amount of assistance (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Rs.)
FO-SEDP Phase – I				
194	25,000	25,000	50,000	97,00,000
FO-SEDP Phase – II				
114	25,000	-	25,000	28,50,000

(Source: Records of DFDO, Lunglei District on October 9, 2023)

(J) HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: The objectives of the Department of Health and Family Welfare include not only giving data on health indicators, diseases and infrastructures, but also on the status and achievements of the department's various health programmes run in the district as follows:¹⁰

1) Construction and Renovation of Health Infrastructure: The multiple plans and schemes under the Health Services include renovations of TB Centre to accommodate staff and amenities for the residents of Lunglei District. The medical personnel were having difficulties due to lack of residential quarters, and the HPC-L proposed to construct more Sub-Centre and Staff Quarters in various location within Lunglei District in order to address the ongoing issues faced by the department. Programmes or schemes implemented under NABARD RIDF are:

Table 4.28: Construction under NABARD RIDF, H&FW, Lunglei

Sl. No.	Name of Construction Work	NABARD RIDF	Year	Amount (Rs.)
1	South Vanlaiphai Primary Health Centre	XXIV	2018-19	140.21 lakh
2	Hnahthial Sub-Centre	-do-	-do-	15.12 lakh
3	Leite Sub-Centre	-do-	-do-	15.12 lakh

¹⁰ eBook, Important Achievements of Various Programmes under Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram (2022-2023). Issued by Directorate of Health Services, Mizoram: Aizawl.

4	Hrangchalkawn Sub-Centre	-do-	-do-	15.12 lakh
5	Darzo Sub-Centre	-do-	-do-	15.12 lakh
6	Pukpui Sub-Centre	-do-	-do-	15.12 lakh
7	Pangzawl Primary Health Centre	XXV	-do-	Rs. 2,58,94,300
8	Pangzawl PHC Type III quarter	-do-	-do-	Rs. 44,50,000
9	Tuipui D SC Type I quarter, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	Rs. 16,82,000
10	Re-construction of double storied PHC at Tawipui South, Lunglei District	XXVI	-do-	Rs. 2,67,15,100.00
11	Re-construction of double storied PHC at Lungsen, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	Rs. 2,67,15,100.00
12	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Pangzawl Sub-Centre, Lunglei District	XXVII	2021-22	39.40 lakh
13	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Bualpui H, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
14	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Muallianpui, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
15	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Thingsai, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
16	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Tarphe, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
17	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Vaisam, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
18	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Muallcheng S, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
19	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Thualthu, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
20	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Lungrang S, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
21	Reconstruction of Sub Centre at Ruallung, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	39.40 lakh
22	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Bualpui H, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
23	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Muallianpui, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
24	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Thingsai, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
25	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Tarphe, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
26	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Vaisam, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
27	Construction of Type-I qtrs. at Muallcheng S, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	26.96 lakh
28	Construction of Iso. Ward at Buarpui, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	42.30 lakh
29	Construction of Iso. Ward at Tlabung, Lunglei District	-do-	-do-	42.30 lakh

(Source: ebook, Government of Mizoram, 2022-2023)

Table 4.29: Construction under SPP, H&FW, Lunglei District (2018-2019)

Sl. No.	Name of Construction Work	Year	Amount (in INR)
1	Construction of Lunglei CMO Office building	2018-19	2,50,85,500
2	Construction of Lungsan Sub-Centre Clinic building		15,12,300

(Source: ebook, Government of Mizoram (2022-2023))

Table 4.30: Government Hospitals and Non - Government (Private) Hospitals in Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	Civil Hospital, Lunglei	160
2	Christian Hospital, Serkawn	100
3	Hope Hospital, Lunglei	35
4	Faith Hospital, Lunglei	35
5	John William Hospital, Lunglei	30

(Source: ebook, Government of Mizoram, 2022-2023)

The following are projects implemented in Lunglei District for improvement of Health Care Facilities:

Table 4.31: Projects implemented under H&FW in Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects	Year	Amount (Rs.)
1	Improvement of Health Care facilities under NEDP	2019-20	20.00 crores
2	Emergency & Trauma Centre at Civil Hospital, Lunglei, Under NEDP	-do-	7.50 crores
3	Staff quarters at Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEDP	-do-	8.76 crore
4	Construction of Type – III quarters at Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEDP	2020-21	178.65 lakh
5	Construction of Type – IV quarters at Civil Hospital, Lunglei under NEDP	-do-	321.35 lakh
6	Trauma Care Facilities at Civil Hospital, Lunglei under CSS, Ministry of H & FW	-do-	494.20 lakh
7	Construction of Laboratory Building at Civil Hospital, Lunglei under SASCI	-do-	396.00 lakh

(Source: ebook, Government of Mizoram, 2022-2023)

2) Universal Immunization Programme: Under Universal Immunization Programme, immunization is provided free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases in Mizoram. Target beneficiaries are pregnant women, infants

and children. In Lunglei District, vaccines were administered to 2780 pregnant women and 2662 children under the age of one in 2022–2023.

3) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP): In Lunglei District, the RNTCP was started with the goal of lowering TB-related mortality and morbidity until the disease is no longer a public health concern and to break the transmission chain. RNTCP, Lunglei creates networks and facilities to aid in TB control initiatives and informs the public about TB symptoms, diagnosis and available treatments.

Table 4.32: TB Patient in Lunglei District (2021-2023)

Age Classification	TB Patient (2021)	TB Patient (2022)	TB Patient (2023)
0 - 9 Years	6	3	7
10 - 19 Years	12	14	10
20 - 29 Years	28	37	37
30 - 39 Years	25	30	36
40 - 49 Years	25	26	23
50 - 59 Years	14	19	22
60 - 69 Years	6	13	4
70 - 79 Years	5	9	8
80 Above	5	7	3
TOTAL	126	158	150

(Source: Records of District Tuberculosis Office, Lunglei District on October 1, 2024)

4) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): At present, NUHM covers Lunglei town. Currently, Lunglei District has two Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs). The existing UPHCs are providing round the clock health care services like out-patient department, in-patient department, antenatal care, postnatal care, institutional deliveries, immunization services, etc. Based on prior experiences, Universal Health Coverage programmes have been found to be highly beneficial in improving the health of underprivileged communities, particularly those residing on the outskirts of cities. In order to create and build UPHCs in the district, a plot of land has been provided by some local organizations and CBOs.

5) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY): Beneficiaries nationwide can obtain health insurance coverage under AB-PMJAY. The initiative reduces the potentially enormous costs associated with medical treatment and gives the beneficiary cashless access to health care services at all affiliated facilities. The programme provides floater-based financial coverage for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization costs up to Rs. 5 lakh per household. The number of Golden Cards issued in Lunglei District under AB-PMJAY during 2022 – 2023 was 72781.

6) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK): RKSK covers Lunglei District to provide comprehensive services to adolescents in the district. The menstruation hygiene scheme is one of the elements of RKSK that promotes menstruation hygiene among teenage girls in rural regions between the ages of 10 and 19. Adolescent health counselors who are committed to their work provide weekly outreach services in schools, hostels and church-based programmes, raising awareness about topics such as menstrual health, mental health, nutrition, and sexual and reproductive health.

7) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK): RBSK is a ‘Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services’ programme under National Health Mission. Early detection of birth abnormalities, illnesses, deficits and developmental delays that affect children aged 0 to 18 is achieved using a comprehensive approach. To this end, the District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) has been set up in Lunglei and is staffed by various medical specialists.

(K) HORTICULTURE: The ideal geoclimatic conditions of Lunglei District provide for cultivating a wide range of agroclimatic horticultural products, such as high-value medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops and floriculture. All across the district, vegetables such as potatoes, gourds, squash, pumpkin, ladies fingers and brinjal were grown in good condition. Some major

development schemes executed under the District Horticulture Office (DHO), Lunglei District are as follows:¹¹

A. Central Sponsored Schemes:

1) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

Under MIDH scheme, potential farmers within Lunglei District are selected by the Department and quality planting materials, plant nutrients, etc. were given to them. Awareness on cultivation practices, disease and pest management are given which improves their farming knowledge and helps increase their production. For cultivation of high value vegetables crops and off-season vegetable, green houses are installed at farmer's field. Detail physical and financial achievements under MIDH 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given as follows:

Table 4.33: Achievements under MIDH, DHO, Lunglei (2022-24)

Sl. No.	Year	Component	Rate of Assistance (in Rs.)	Physical	Financial (in Rs.)
1	2022-2023	1) Papaya	15,000/unit	20 units	3 lakh
		2) M. Orange	30,000/unit	20 units	6 lakh
		3) Turmeric	15,000/unit	60 units	9 lakh
2	2023-2024	1) Papaya	7,500/unit	120 units	9 lakh
		2) M. Orange	30,000/unit	35 units	10.5 lakh
		3) Dragon Fruit	1,20,000/unit	60 units	72 lakh
		4) Hybrid Vegetable	25,000/unit	58 units	14 lakh
		5) High Value Vegetable	7,000/unit	49 units	3.43 Akh

(Source: Records of DHO, Lunglei District on August 2, 2024)

2) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): In Lunglei District, the PMKSY was implemented to raise the amount of money invested on field-level irrigation and expand the quantity of farmland that is assured to get irrigation by expanding other water-saving technologies (per drop more crops). Micro Irrigation system like Sprinkler Irrigation and Drip Irrigation are installed at farmers' field which improve crop production. Detail physical and financial achievements under PMKSY 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given as follows:

¹¹ Horticulture Department Policies and Programmes, Office of the District Horticulture Officer, Lunglei District. Information received from DHO, Lunglei District on August 2, 2024.

Table 4.34: Achievements under PMKSY, DHO, Lunglei (2022-24)

Sl. No.	Year	Component	Spanning	Rate of Assistance (in Rs.)	Physical	Financial (in Rs.)
1	2022-2023	Drip Irrigation System	1) 2mx2m (1 Ha)	1,69,100.00	40 units	67,64,000.00
			2) 1.2mx0.6m (1 Ha)	2,31,430.79	5 units	11,57,153.00
2	2022-2023	Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System	8mx8m (1 Ha)	1,99,864.64	4 units	7,99,458.56
3	2023-2024	Drip Irrigation System	1) 2mx2m (1 Ha)	1,24,422.97	20 units	24,88,459.40
			2) 1.2mx 0.6m (0.4 Ha)	68,171.00	2 units	1,36,342.00
			3) 4mx4m (1 Ha)	63,552.53	4 units	2,54,210.12
4	2023-2024	Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System	1) 3mx3m (1 Ha)	98,901.00	3 units	2,96,703.00
			2) 3mx3m (0.4 Ha)	59,370.00	4 units	2,37,480.00

(Source: Records of DHO, Lunglei District on August 2, 2024)

B. Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP): The MNF Ministry's flagship programme, the SEDP was introduced in 2022 with the goal of directly assisting 60,000 household families with financial support across the state. The programme, which covered more than 70 different avenues for livelihood were carried out by 9-line departments in cooperation with 11 District Administration.

i) SEDP Pilot Project: Cultivation of Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus brandisii*)

Table 4.35: SEDP Pilot Project under DHO, Lunglei

No. of Family	Area Covered	No. of Bamboo planted	Assistance @ Rs. 50,000/- per farmer
113	113 Ha	200 nos. per beneficiary	5,650,000.00

(Source: Records of DHO, Lunglei District on August 2, 2024)

ii) Family Oriented SEDP (Phase-I & II): Under Horticulture sector in Lunglei District, there are 500 nos. of beneficiaries taking up 24 nos. of different trade under Family Oriented SEDP (Phase-I), and 429 nos. of beneficiaries taking up 19 nos. of different trade under Family Oriented SEDP (Phase-II) such as

cultivation of M. Orange, Banana, Dragon fruit, Lemon, Pineapple, Tea, Bamboo, Betel vine, Passion fruit, Chilli, Tomato, Gooseberry, Cabbage, Climbing Wattle, Potato, Flower, Squash, Ginger, Brinjal and Litchi. The number of family, trade, rate of assistance and amount has been given as follows:

Table 4.36: Family Oriented SEDP (Phase I & II) under DHO, Lunglei

No. of Family	No. of Trade	Rate of Assistance per beneficiary (Rs.)	Total amount of Assistance (Rs.)
Family Oriented SEDP (Phase I)			
500	24 Nos.	50,000.00	250,00,000.00
Family Oriented SEDP (Phase II)			
429	19 Nos.	25,000.00	107,25,000.00

(Source: DHO, Lunglei District on August 2, 2024)

In order to boost horticultural output among Lunglei residents, infrastructure development has been prioritized. This includes building the Sale Emporium at the Divisional Horticulture Office. Besides, Market Shed was built at Pukpui. The Eastern Rural Institute and Research Centre of the All-Mizoram Farmers' Union (AMFU) at Hrangchawkawn was also renovated and repaired with funds of Rs. 10 lakhs from HPC-L. Planting supplies and other utilities were given to the chosen farmers of Zobawk, Lungpuizawl, Pukpui, Zotlang, Zohnuai and Theiriat. A one-lakh-rupee wooden structure greenhouse was built at Zobawk District Park. With the assistance of the funding from HPC, Lunglei, the department has accomplished the aforementioned successes.

(L) IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES: Lunglei Division of Irrigation and Water Resources Department covers 4 (four) districts i.e., Lunglei, Saiha, Lawngtlai and Hnahthial to guarantee irrigation facilities in order to boost food grain and other crop production. The department has been undertaking several Minor Irrigation Projects (MIP) works in these districts under various schemes. Under Lunglei Division, 60 numbers of Minor Irrigation Projects have been completed which enables 2220 hectare of land under Culturable Command Area. The

department is undertaking both Surface and Ground Water Minor Irrigation Projects under various schemes which are as follows:¹²

1) PMKSY-2: There are eight (8) nos. of on-going Surface Water MIPs spreading across four districts. Once completed, it will create another 518 hectares Culturable Command Area (CCA) and will benefit 243 nos. families.

2) PMKSY -3: One Surface Water MIP is being undertaken. It will create another 54 hectares CCA. 18 nos. families will be benefitting this project.

3) PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP): There are 2 nos. of Ground Water Irrigation Project (GWI Project) undertaken by the department under Lunglei Division. There has been tremendous success in ground water extraction for rabi cropping. Once completed, it is envisaged to create 127 hectares CCA. Solar Pumps are used for ground water extraction.

4) NABARD (Ridf-27): Two on-going Projects have been undertaken under Lunglei Division. It is Surface Water Minor Irrigation Projects which will create 80 Ha of CCA and 47 nos. families will benefit these projects.

5) National Hydrology Project (NHP): Under Lunglei Division, there are 21 nos. of hydromet (Automatic Water Level Recorder – 7, Automatic Weather Stations – 4, Automatic Rain gauge – 7).

The following are List of Minor Irrigation Projects under Lunglei Irrigation Division during 2010- 2020 (As on March 2020):

Table 4.37: Minor Irrigation Projects, Lunglei Irrigation Division (2010- 2020)

Sl. No.	Projects	Location	Completion Year	GCA Ha	CCA Ha	IPC Ha	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries
1	Tlawngdung M.I. Project (aibp-8)	Zotlang, Lunglei	2010-2011	130	91	238	349.18	42

¹² Information received on August 6, 2024 from Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Lunglei District.

2	Rulkual M.I. Project (aibp-8)	Mualthuam 'N' Lunglei	-do-	60	45	104	167.23	27
3	Phunchawng M.I. Project (aibp-8)	Kawmzawl Lunglei	-do-	50	34	57	85.62	13
4	Kawnpui M.I. Project (aibp-8)	Theiriat, Lunglei	-do-	45	37	79	124.28	14
5	Ngengpui M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Lunglawn, Lunglei	2011-2012	60	40	78	95.78	33
6	Servakui M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Tawipui 'S' Lunglei	-do-	52	34	76	99.66	2
7	Mat M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Hnahthial	-do-	171	97	198	289.32	43
8	Phainuamtlang M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Buarpui, Lunglei	-do-	65	51	112	161.00	27
9	Tiauvate M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Pangzawl, Hnahthial	-do-	64	64	128	191.90	33
10	Khurpui M.I. Project (aibp-9)	Zobawk, Lunglei	-do-	80	56	100	149.48	37
11	Thlanpuizawl M.I. Project (aibp-10)	Lungchem, Lunglei	-do-	90	60	146	218.95	5
12	Bemtar M.I. Project (aibp-10)	Rawpui, Hnahthial	-do-	50	30	72	107.48	20
13	Nghasih M.I. Project (ridf-21)	Lunglei	2016-2017	52	34	50	85.38	22
14	Ngengrual M.I. Project (aibp-21)	Thingfal, Lunglei	2017-2018	100	85	132	211.88	49
15	Zabawhzau M.I. Project (ridf-22)	Haulawng, Lunglei	2018-2019	50	40	46	93.23	18
16	Nulzau Lift Irrigation Project (ridf-23)	Phairuankai, Lunglei	2019-2020	38	24	38	58.17	25

(Source: Records of Irrigation & Water Resourced Department, Lunglei District)

(aibp- accelerated irrigation benefits programme, ridf- rural infrastructure development fund, GCA- Gross Command Area, CCA- Culturable Command Area, IPC- Irrigation Potential Created)

With the funds allocated by HPC-L, the department undertake several programmes for the development of Minor Irrigation in the district, some of them include: Chherchhuan Minor Irrigation Project with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 20 lakhs, construction of water tank and laying of GI Pipe at Sethlun (Rs.10 lakh) and Executive Engineer Quarter, Minor Irrigation amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs.

(M) LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (LESDE):¹³ The main functions of LESDE, Lunglei District, include: (i) The Department through the Employment Exchange register job-seekers or varying categories; (ii) candidates are sponsored as per requirements of vacancies notified by employers and are selected on the basis of seniority and rotation; (iii) employment market information is collected quarterly from public or private establishments; (iv) registering principal employers under Labour Rules implemented in the state; (v) under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, Vocational Training is conducted in 6 trades, viz., Driver-cum-Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) Electronics Mechanic, Carpenter, Wireman, Computer Operator and Programme Assistant and Dress Making. The Employment Exchange Register of Lunglei District has 6054 job seekers in various categories as of July 24, 2024.

During the year 2023-2024, there are 357 Stores listed in the Shops and Establishment Register and 998 members of the Welfare Board in Lunglei District. A number of registered constructor workers in Lunglei District received a total of Rs. 15,96,000 from the Mizoram Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (MBOCWWB) through a number of programmes, including funeral assistance, maternity benefit, marriage assistance, medical benefit and death benefit.

¹³ Information received from Department of LESDE, Lunglei District on July 24, 2024.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): To increase industrial production through systematic training, lower youth unemployment by giving educated youth employable training and instill in the next generation a technical and industrial mindset, ITI, Lunglei was established in 2002 and conducts six trades. The number of trades offered, their duration, entry requirements and the number of trainees at ITI, Lunglei during 2023-2024 are shown in the following table:

Table 4.38: Trades under ITI, Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Duration	Entry Qualification	No. of Trainees
1	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	1 year	HSLC	18
2	Electronics Mechanic	1 year	HSLC	6
3	Carpenter	1 year	HSLC	7
4	Wireman	1 year	Class – VIII	6
5	Computer Operator and Programme Assistant	1 year	HSLC	15
6	Dress Making	1 year	HSLC	13
TOTAL				65

(Source: Records of LESDE, Lunglei District on July 24, 2024)

(N) POWER AND ELECTRICITY (P&E): The issues and power supply shortages in Lunglei District were primarily addressed by the District Plan under the jurisdiction of the Power and Electricity Department. The programmes or projects implemented by P&E Department, Lunglei are given as follows:¹⁴

1) Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDR): The programme's main objectives are to set up automated, dependable systems for collecting accurate baseline data over time, adopt information technology for energy accounting and show actual, measurable performance in these areas. The following are the projects implemented under RAPDRP 'B' in Lunglei District:

a) Construction of double circuit line 33kV Lattice type Tower Line from Khawiva to Theiriat – 12 Km., Date of Commission: 5th November, 2020.

¹⁴ Information received from Executive Engineer, P&E, Lunglei, Government of Mizoram on October 26, 2023.

- b) Construction of 33 kV Tower Line from Theiriat to Szaikawn Sub-Station – 7.52 Km., Date of Commission: 24th November, 2020.

2) North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP): The goal of the project is to improve the upcoming load centres link to the national grid so that all end user categories in the north eastern region can have access to a reliable and affordable power supply. The projects carried out by the Power and Electricity Department, Lunglei District, under NERPSIP scheme are as follows:

- a) Installation of 25 MVA 132/33 kV Transformer at Khawiva, Date of Completion: 23rd August, 2023.
- b) 132 kV Sub-Station Lungsen, ongoing works and 90% is completed.
- c) 132 kV Line from Lungsen to Chawngte, the project is completed.

3) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD-RIDF): The NABARD-RIDF has improved the lives of rural residents in Mizoram by establishing a number of infrastructure projects that have been approved by the State Government. Under NABARD RIDF XXVII Scheme, power supply was provided in several locations in Lunglei District, including Phairuangkai Melveng, Baganpara, Kamalanagar-V Zau, Barapansury, Chawngte P, Lamthai Zau and Tlabung Zau.

4) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS): Under IPDS scheme, the Department of P & E, Lunglei implemented several works within Tlabung town such as renovation and modernisation of 33/11 kV Sub-Station, 11 kV Line: New Feeder/Feeder Bifurcation, Arial Bunched Cable, Installation of Distribution Transformer, Capacity enhancement of LT Sub-Station, LT Line: New Feeder/Feeder Bifurcation, Provisioning of Solar Panel and many others.

5) Special Central Assistance (SCA): Construction of 2x25 MVA, 132/33 kV Sub-Station at Kawmzawl, Lunglei with sanctioned amount of Rs. 1690

lakh was implemented by the department under SCA scheme and it was completed on February, 2022.

6) Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR): Schemes implemented under NLCPR were 132 kV Line-110 Km and Single Circuit (S/C) from Melriat to Khawiva, Lunglei and were also commissioned on 14th October, 2020.

The fund components of HPC-L under P&E Department, Lunglei focused on the construction of staff quarters, site store, site office-cum-bill counter, replacing rusted poles, installing lighting and floodlights, improving street lighting, upgrading the distribution sub-station, installation of transformer in rural areas, and others.

(O) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (PHE): The main objective of PHE Department is to facilitate all rural and urban households to have access to and use adequate safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities so as to ensure sustainability of drinking water sources and systems. Water quality monitoring and surveillance is also one of the most important tasks of the department. The department has initiated conservation and reforestation of catchment areas in collaboration with CBOs; and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes have been undertaken side by side to impart awareness to the common public.

The HPC, Lunglei allocate funds for the growth of this sector and has drawn up schemes for improvement of water supply. It has developed plans to enhance the water supply, with a primary emphasis on building water reservoirs, water harvesting tanks, quarters and offices. Using funds from HPC-L, the PHE Department built the urban infrastructure including staff quarters, site office and bill counter, water harvesting tank, public water distribution point, RCC underground reservoir, RCC reservoir, etc. HPC funds are also utilised for rural infrastructure development such as tank roofing and minor repair at Sairep, rain water harvesting at Bualpui 'V', Phaileng 'S', Chhipphir and Thlengang.

Some of the major programmes or schemes undertaken by the Department of PHE, Lunglei District may be discussed as follows:¹⁵

1) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): On 15th August, 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission, a reformed approach to the water supply sector has been designed to incorporate an integrated approach with end-to-end measures, from supply to reuse and recharge. The main objective of JJM is to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. Rural water supply has been done by gravity feed system, pumping system, rain water harvesting, hand pump tube wells (ground water) and solar energy.

Table 4.39: Achievement under JJM, PHED, Lunglei District (2019-2023)

Sl. No.	Total No. of Villages	Total Estimate (in Rs.)	Total No. of House-holds	Total No. of FHTC already achieved	Total No. of FHTC Proposed	Physical Achievements
1	14	212,119,000	2601	2601	0	100%
2	82	1,275,805,000	10241	7809	2432	On-going Work
Total	96	1,487,924,000	12,842	10410	2432	

(Source: Records of PHED, Lunglei District)

2) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): The Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on October 2, 2014, with the goal of achieving Swachh Bharat by 2019, a fitting tribute to the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The mission aims to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to bring attention to sanitation. In rural areas, this means improving the levels of cleanliness through solid and liquid waste management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.

¹⁵ Development Achievement under JMM. Information received from E.E., PHED, Lunglei District on June 18, 2023.

India's largest Cleanliness Drive Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been implemented in 23 urban towns of Mizoram since 2015. With the addition of 5(five) new urban towns in 2021, it has now implemented in 28 urban towns of Mizoram covering 11 district headquarters and 17 towns. Lunglei and Tlabung are the two urban towns within Lunglei District.

Table 4.40: Achievements under SBM, PHED, Lunglei District as on 31.03.2022

Sl. No.	District	No. of Village	BPL	APL	CSC	SLWM
1	Lunglei	158	29485	8121	37	30

(Source: Records of PHED, Lunglei District)

Apart from JJM and Swachh Bharat Mission, many rural and urban habitations in Lunglei District have been covered under various programmes or schemes such as NEDP, NABARD, etc. in order to achieve norms of water supply level as well as for improvement of existing water supply scheme. Some of the schemes implemented are as follows:

Table 4.41: Schemes under PHED, Lunglei District (NEDP & NABARD)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding Source	Amount (lakh)	Expenditure (lakh)	Commissioned/ Completed
1	Improvement and Electrification of existing Tlabung WSS	NEDP	180.20	180.20	May 2019
2	Chhipphir WSS (Solar Pumping)	NEDP	80.00	80.00	May 2019
3	Thenhlum WSS	NEDP	85.40	85.40	May 2019
4	Water Supply Scheme for Belthei	NEDP	78.34	78.34	May 2019
5	Buarpui WSS (Solar Pumping)	NEDP	400.00	400.00	May 2019
6	Contruction of RCC Reservoir at W. Rotlang	NEDP	11.27	11.27	May 2019
7	Construction of Service Reservoir at Rahsi Veng including Sectional Office and replacement of PS Tank by RCC circular Reservoir at Bazar Veng, Lunglei	NEDP	67.60	67.60	June 2019
8	Dengsur WSS (Solar	NEDP	26.98	26.98	August 2019

	Pumping)				
9	Repair of Service Reservoir at Thingsai	NEDP	15.68	15.68	October 2019
10	N. Mualthuam WSS (Solar Pumping Scheme)	NABARD RIDF-XXIV	174.35	52.30	On-going Work

(Source: Achievements of PHED (2019-2020), Government of Mizoram)

As of March 2022, Lunglei District had 24137 house water connections (13771 in the urban area and 10366 in the rural area). The district has 7 (seven) submersible pumps and 93 (ninety-three) hand pumps. As of September 30, 2020, the two towns of Lunglei District, i.e., Lunglei and Tlabung had 13276 and 495 house water connections, respectively. Plans to improve the water supply have been developed by HPC-L, with a primary focus on constructing offices, quarters, water harvesting tanks, reservoirs and numerous other facilities around the area with funding from HPC-Lunglei.

(P) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD): The Public Works Department, under the Government of Mizoram is in charge of infrastructure development and the planning, designing, building and maintaining of government properties. PWD are committed to construct, maintain and provide technical services for infrastructural facilities as per the qualitative, quantitative and timely requirement of the stakeholder's satisfaction through continual improvement and meeting statutory and regulatory requirement.

Achievements under HPC-L: The majority of the department's developmental work from HPC-L fund consists of projects like construction of main gate and fencing the approach road to the Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow in Lunglei and a plan to widen, resurface and improve town roads in Lunglei District. The District Plan includes projects like constructing multiple retaining walls in Lunglei, building link and cross drains, cricket ground construction and Lunglei to Nghasih road have all been improved. Funds have been allotted for the purpose of developing and enhancing Lunglei Stone Bridge. Several projects outside of Lunglei

town such as the improvement of Saibuchhuah road, Tlabung Hospital to Bazar Road, construction of culvert at Tlabung, etc. were undertaken.

The development programmes or projects carried out by PWD, Lunglei Road Division I and II, under PMGSY, NEDP, NABARD, SEDP, SASCI and NLCPR are given as follows:¹⁶

Table 4.42: Achievements under PWD, Lunglei Road Division I, 2020-2024.

Sl. No.	Name of Works	Physical (%)	Finance (Rs. In lakh)	Remarks
A. PMGSY				
1	Construction of Thuampui to Lungchem Road	100	424.08	<i>Completed</i>
2	Construction of Marpara to Laisawral Road	100	1192.01	<i>Completed</i>
3	Construction of Mauzam to New Sachan Road	100	1665.44	<i>Completed</i>
4	Construction of Bunghmun to Sesawm Road	100	770.5	<i>Completed</i>
5	Construction & Maintenance of Bunghmun to Sachan Road (0.000-9.070 Kmp)	74	899.05	<i>Work in Progress</i>
6	Construction & Maintenance of Sachan to Sumasumi Road (0.000-24.090 Kmp)	84	3421.35	<i>Work in Progress</i>
7	Construction & Maintenance of Sumasumi to Tuikawi Road (0.000-19.220 Kmp)	59	1384.83	<i>Work in Progress</i>
B. NEDP				
1	Improvement of Buarpui - Bunghmun via Thenhlum Road under NEDP during 2016-2017 (65.000 - 79.000 Kmp)	78	914.25	<i>Work in Progress</i>
C. NABARD				
1	Improvement of Thuampui S - S Lungdai-Serte-Sertlangpui Road	100	3048.33	<i>Completed</i>
D. SEDP				
1	Rehabilitation of Buarpui to Bunghmun (Bungtlang W to Changpui Section & Thenhlum to Bunghmun Section)	100	400.00	<i>Completed</i>
E. SASCI				
1	Improvement of Chanmari - Electric veng - Ramthar veng at Lunglei District in Mizoram	100	204.64	<i>Completed</i>
2	Improvement of Tlabung Road - Thuamluaia Mual - College veng - Rahsiveng at Lunglei in Mizoram	100	372.42	<i>Completed</i>
3	Improvement & Strengthening of Aizawl-	100	834.16	<i>Completed</i>

¹⁶ Achievement under PWD, Lunglei Road Division I&II, 2020-2024. Information received from EE PWD, Lunglei District Lunglei Road Division-I&II on August 5, 2024.

	Thenzawl-Lunglei Road from 160.00-164.00Kmp (Includes all works under liabilities)			
4	Construction for Pavement and culverts from Bunghmun-Thenhlum-Lungchem in Mizoram	100	201.13	<i>Completed</i>
5	Construction of Pavement on Approach Road to Pialthleng at Lunglei District	98	626.50	<i>Work in Progress</i>
6	Aizawl-Thenzawl-Lunglei Road Between Kangmun 'S' and Kikawn, Lunglei Phase-I, (Sh:- Group - A Between 100.00 - 120.00Kmp)	49	269.70	<i>Work in Progress</i>
7	Aizawl-Thenzawl-Lunglei Road Between Kangmun 'S' and Kikawn, Lunglei Phase-I, (Sh:- Group - B Between 120.00 - 143.00Kmp)	80	503.34	<i>Work in Progress</i>
8	Construction of Bamboo Link Road at Phungchawngzau, Pukpui during 2023-2024 Lunglei North AC, (Group – A)	10	0.00	<i>Work in Progress</i>
9	Improvement of Bazar veng – College veng – Venghlun at Lunglei District for the year 2023-2024 under SASCI-II	77	63.61	<i>Work in Progress</i>
10	Construction of Link Road from Vaisam tlang – Zawlte – Phunchawng at Bunghmun in Mizoram	77	20.13	<i>Work in Progress</i>

(Source: E.E., PWD, Lunglei Road Division I, 2020-2024, Lunglei District)

Table 4.43: Projects under PWD, Lunglei Road Division II, 2020-2024.¹⁷

Sl. No	Name of Work	Physical (%)	Finance (Rs. In lakh)	Remarks
PMGSY				
1	Construction and Maintenance of Haulawng to Dawn Road (0.00 – 30.50 Kmp)	100	3854.51	Completed
NLCPR				
1	Hnahthial to Haulawng Road via Zotui (0.00 – 12.00 Kmp) Phase – I	100	1515.78	Completed
NABARD				
1	Hnahthial to Haulawng Road via Zotui (12.00 – 34.00 Kmp) Phase – II	100	4618.28	Completed
Special Priority Project (SPP)				
1	Thingsai – R.Tiau (0.00 – 15.420 Kmp)	100	674.60	Completed
Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) -I				
1	Construction and upgradation of retaining wall at Zobawk Ring Road	100	208.40	Completed
2	Construction of Pavement at Tawipui ‘S’ to	100	295.00	Completed

¹⁷ Ibid.

	Tawipui 'N'			
3	Construction of Pavement at Bualpui V to Lungmawi	100	203.00	Completed
4	Improvement and upgradation of Roads from Hnahthial to Thingsai	100	500.00	Completed
5	Improvement of Hnahthial Town Road	100	100.00	Completed
Maintenance Action Plan under Mizoram Road Fund Board (MRFB) 2021-2022				
1	PHC, Dilkawn, Zobawk, (0.00 – 3.80 Kmp).	100	7.69	Completed
2	Resurfacing of ICDS Office to BDO Rest House near DC Bungalow at Hnahthial.	100	5.61	Completed
3	RCC Pavement of Bazar Shed to Pu Malawma's House via Police Outpost at S. Vanlaiphai.	100	10.43	Completed
4	Haulawng Lalveng to Telephone Exchange Road. (200.00 Rm)	100	3.99	Completed
5	Haulawng Lalveng to Kawlrothanga House. (600.00 Rm).	100	11.98	Completed
Maintenance Action Plan under Mizoram Road Fund Board (MRFB) 2022-2023				
1	Sabiali's House to TT Hardware Store.	100	14.50	Completed
2	Approach Road from Zabuanga's House to Seventh Day Adventist Church via PHE Reservoir, Zobawk.	100	9.54	Completed
3	Approach road to Lalveng, Haulawng.	100	17.20	Completed
4	Banglakawn Lalnunmawia's House, Zobawk. (0.420 Km).	100	7.80	Completed
5	Hnahthial – Tumtukawn Road (Hnahthial Thana – Nauhruaikawn) Part I, (0.710 Kmp).	100	11.91	Completed
6	Haulawng – Chhipphir via Bualpui 'V' Road (16.500 Kmp)	100	6.00	Completed
7	Approach Road from Rohmingthanga's House NH-54 to Dilkawn via Playground. (0.300 Km).	100	4.00	Completed
8	Approach Road to IB, Haulawng (600.00 Rm).	100	2.05	Completed
9	Hnahthial Tumtukawn Road (Nauhruaikawn Tumtukawn) Part II.	100	7.00	Completed
SEDP during 2022-2023				
1	Patch Repair of Bualpui 'V' to Chhipphir Road (17.300 – 24.360 Kmp).	100	150.00	Completed
2	Patch Repair of Hnahthial to Tumtukawn Road (0.700 – 10.500 Kmp).	100		Completed
3	Resurfacing of Approach Road from C. Rohmingthanga's House NH-54 to Dilkawn via Playground, Zobawk.	100		Completed
4	Resurfacing of Approach Road from C. Rohmingthanga's house to Govt. H/S, Zobawk.	100		Completed

5	Resurfacing of Hospital Approach Road, Haulawng (1.00 – 0.600 Kmp).	100		Completed
6	Resurfacing of Approach Road from Banglakawn to B. Liangngaia's House, Zobawk.	100		Completed
7	Reconstruction of Culvert wing wall on Hnahthial to Tumtukawn road at ch:29.930 Kmp.	100		Completed

(Source: E.E., PWD, Lunglei Road Division II, 2020-2024, Lunglei District)

The following Table shows the status of works under PWD, Lunglei Building Project Division, Lunglei District:¹⁸

Table 4.44: Works under PWD, Lunglei Building Project Division (2019-2024)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Fund-ing Source	Sanctioned Amount (in lakh)	Physi-cal (%)	Expected Date of Completion	Remarks
1	Re-Construction of SDO (Civil) Office at Tlabung	STATE	150.00	100	15.09.2019	Completed & handed over
2	Construction of Joint Director, Accounts & Treasury, Southern Zone building at Lunglei	STATE	194.48	100	11.03.2022	Completed & handed over
3	Construction of College Auditorium cum Annexe building at LGC, Lunglei	STATE	472.22	99.88	27.12.2022	Work in progress
4	Construction of DC Staff Quarters Type II (6 Units) at Lunglei	NEDP	185.36	100	30.03.2019 (Dt. of allocation)	Completed & handed over
5	Construction of District Science Centre and Type II Quarters (2 Units) at Zohnuai, Lunglei	NEDP	331.00	100	11.03.2020 (Dt. of allocation)	Completed & yet to be handed over
6	Construction of Digital Planetarium at Zohnuai, Lunglei	NEDP	133.96	100	23.20.2019 (Dt. of allocation)	Completed & yet to be handed over
7	Construction of Market Shed at Rahsi Veng, Lunglei	CM Priority Fund	182.22	100	15.12.2022	Completed

¹⁸ Status of Works under PWD, Lunglei Building Project Division, Information received from E.E., PWD, Lunglei Building Project Division, Lunglei District on August 6, 2024.

8	Construction of Officer & Staff Quarters Type III (4 Units), Type IV, (2 Units) for Taxation Deptt., Venglai, Lunglei	STATE	330.00	57	07.05.2023	Work in Progress
9	Re-Construction of Safe House at Tlabung	DoNER	114.90	82	18.11.2022	Work in Progress
10	Construction of Double Storied PHC at Tawipui South	NABARD	267.15	42	01.02.2024	Work in Progress
11	Construction of Double Storied PHC at Lungsen	NABARD	267.15	30	10.02.2024	Work in Progress

(Source: EE, PWD, Lunglei Building Project Division 2019-2024, Lunglei District)

In Lunglei District, several Building Projects or Works under the headings of North Eastern Council (NEC), NABARD, DoNER, NEDP, State, etc. were carried out during the Financial Year 2022–2023. With a sanctioned amount of Rs. 192.98 lakhs, the ground floor of the laboratory building at the Civil Hospital in Lunglei (State) has been completed. Lunglei Market and Trade Centre is still being built at Chanmari, Lunglei, with an approved budget of Rs. 1403.00 lakhs, under the NEC.

(Q) SERICULTURE: Sericulture is one of the most useful methods for replacing the destructive and traditional jhum cultivation in the district and is crucial in providing both rural and urban residents with a sustainable source of income. The Department of Sericulture began Seed Preparation at Zobawk Centre in 2006. The HPC-L (District Plan 2009-10) has allotted Rs 40 lakhs to upgrade and develop Zobawk Seed Grainage into a fully operational Silkworm Seed Production Centre, with staff quarters, cold storage, a wider approach road to the centre and other necessary amenities.

Eri Silkworm Seed Development Scheme: The High Powered Committee Lunglei (HPC-L) has funded the Eri Silkworm Seed Development Schemes, which are being prepared for implementation in various locations throughout Lunglei District. The Sericulture Department will identify the projected villages in close

coordination with the HPC-L, the funding organization, and will train and upgrade farmers' skills to equip them with the knowledge and skills of proven technologies to establish proper managerial aspects, monitoring, reporting, etc. To carry out the initiative, the department chooses ten target farmers who are prepared to make Ericulture their primary source of income. The following is a technical cost breakdown of the Seed Development Scheme's components:¹⁹

Table 4.45: Cost breakup for Seed Development, Sericulture, Lunglei

1 unit = 1 acre

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Rate	Qty	Amount		
					Gov't share	Farmers contribution	Total
1	Land Development	1	15,960	10	1,59,600	0	1,59,600
2	Construction of Rearing House	1	71,500	10	7,15,000	0	7,15,000
3	Seed Money	1	2,400	10	24,000	0	24,000
4	Supply of Rearing Equipments	1	6,800	10	68,000	0	68,000
5	Skill upgradation of stakeholder	1	400	10	4,000	0	4,000
6	Project administration	1	2,940	10	29,400	0	29,400
	TOTAL		1,00,000		10,00,000	0	10,00,000

(Source: Records of District Sericulture Office, Lunglei District)

Total Government Assistance for 10 Units = Rs.10,00,000.00 (Rs. 10 lakh) only.

(R) SOCIAL WELFARE AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS, WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: The Department of Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development has undertaken several initiatives, including the provision of welfare programmes and services to individuals with disabilities, social security for the elderly, sick, impoverished and widowed. Women in Lunglei District are regularly given tailoring instruction by government agencies such as Social Welfare, Industries and Private Sectors. The department has been given a fund of Rs. 30 lakhs

¹⁹ Detail Estimate for Seed Development Scheme funded by HPC-L 2022-23. Information received from District Sericulture Office, Lunglei District on October 23, 2023.

from HPC-L to buy sewing machines, looms and sunshields. The department has received a large portion of its funding for the development of women from BPL households and other marginalized groups in society. Some of the major schemes, services and programmes functioning under the department are:²⁰

1) Anganwadi Services: Anganwadi is the Central Government sponsored village-level child care and mother care development programme in India. It serves children between the ages of 0 and 6. In an effort to fight child hunger and malnutrition, the Indian Government launched them in 1975 as a component of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. It is a component of the public health care system in India. Basic health-care activities include pre-school programmes, nutrition education and supplementation, and contraceptive counseling and supply. The Centres can also serve as distribution points for child care, basic medications, oral rehydration salts and contraceptives.

ICDS aims to offer young children an all-inclusive set of services. As children's nutritional and health needs cannot be addressed in isolation, those of their mother, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls are also included in the programme. The main activities of Anganwadi Centres are: growth monitoring, supplementary nutrition, Nutri-garden, and early childhood care and education. The number of ICDS, anganwadi and beneficiaries within Lunglei District as on October 20, 2023 are:

Table 4.46: ICDS Beneficiaries in Lunglei District (20.10.2023)

Sl. No.	ICDS	No. of Anganwadi	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Lunglei ICDS	143	5800
2	Lungsen ICDS	91	5283
3	Bunghmun ICDS	69	1899
4	Hnahthial ICDS	115	2999
	Total	303	15981

(Source: District Programme Officer (WDC), Lunglei District, 20.10.2023)

²⁰ Schemes, Services and Programmes under Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs. Information received from District Programme Officer (WDC), Lunglei District on October 20, 2023.

2) Mission Shakti: The Mission Shakti is to offer short- and long-term services and information for the holistic development and empowerment of all women and girls, including those with disabilities, members of socially and economically marginalized groups, and vulnerable populations in need of care and protection. The main goals of the components that make up Mission Shakti are either to empower women or to protect and support women who are facing violence or difficult circumstances. The District Hub for Empowerment of Women, Lunglei is functioning under District Programme Officer's Office.

3) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): The PMMVY, previously known as the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, is a maternity benefit programme run by the Government of India. Following an institutional delivery, the eligible beneficiaries would receive the remaining cash incentives in accordance with approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) meaning that a woman would typically receive Rs. 6000. Regarding PMMVY Case, as of May 5, 2023, there were 3593 beneficiaries registered in Lunglei District since the programme's launch in 2017 (i.e., Lunglei project – 2408, Lungsens project – 1002 and Bunglei project – 598).

4) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS): The BBBP Scheme was launched on January 22, 2015 with a view to undertake special drive and awareness programme for promoting higher education and skill development among girls. The components will include encouraging girls to play sports, holding self-defense workshops, building restrooms for girls, providing sanitary napkins and sanitary pads, particularly in schools, raising awareness of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, etc.

On January 23, 2024, while commemorating National Girl Child Day, 2024, the Minister in charge of Social Welfare, Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development, launched the BBBP scheme, which will be implemented in all the district of Mizoram. The objectives of this initiative are: prevention of gender biased

sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child; and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

5) Shakti Sadan: The Shakti Sadan scheme is a nationwide initiative by the Government of India, and it is implemented in various districts across Mizoram. Home was initiated and started functioning from November 2019. The scheme is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girl rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence and mental stress. The scheme through the provisions of shelter, food, clothing, counselling, training, clinical and legal aid aims to rehabilitate women in difficult circumstances. Rehabilitation in terms of vocational training in convergence with District Social Welfare Office was carried out in the form of Computer training, Beauty Culture, Hotel Management and Tailoring.

6) One Stop Centre (OSC): The purpose of OSC is to provide assistance to women who have experienced violence in their homes, communities, workplaces, and other private and public settings. Specialized services will be extended to aggrieved women who have reached out or been referred to the OSC. The Nirbhaya Fund provides funding for the programme. The OSC located in Serkawn, Lunglei District was fully safe for women and open around-the-clock with security guards on duty. The following lists the specific cases that the OSC at Serkawn, Lunglei has handled from the Centre's inception in October 2018 to August 2024:

Table 4.47: Cases and Beneficiaries under OSC in Lunglei District

Sl. No.	Cases	Number of beneficiaries
1	Domestic violence	169
2	Sexual harassment	8
3	Cyber crime	3
	Total	180

(Source: Records of One Stop Centre, Lunglei District on August 5, 2024)

7) Mission Vatsalya – Child Protection Scheme: District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Lunglei started functioning on January 2012 to ensure effective implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) within the

district. Through a variety of programmes and services, the scheme plans, organizes and carries out all district level child rights and protection initiatives. Since its establishment, the DCPU has worked tirelessly to meet the goals of the ICPS, enhance the wellbeing of children in challenging situations, and lessen their exposure to situations and behaviours that can result in abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and child separation from families.

(S) SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES (SYS): The Department of Sports and Youth Services' primary goal is to promote the growth of youth activities and sports, as well as to build the infrastructure needed for proper youth grooming, nurturing and channelling for the full realization of each person's potential. The District Sports and Youth Office (DSYO) is a crucial component in preventing juvenile delinquencies involving drug and/or sex abuse, as well as other undesirable elements. The main purpose is promoting sports and youth programmes, such as National Cadet Corps (NCC), Adventure Sports, Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK) and the National Services Scheme (NSS).

Lunglei District has a lot of potential for excellence in numerous youth activities and sports. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) Extension Centre at Electric Veng, Lunglei is under the management of the DSYO, Lunglei. At the SAI Centre, coaching was provided in a variety of sports disciplines, including boxing, taekwondo and judo. In addition, the department is in charge of Sports and Youth Service's Football Academy at Lena Stadium in Melte, Lunglei. Various State and District level competitions, including volleyball, karate, basketball, table tennis and the HPC Football Cup have been organized by HPC-L. A substantial sum of HPC funds had been set aside for the purchase of sporting goods and supplies, support for sports associations and cash awards as incentives to athletes. The department has taken up vertical extension of SAI Hostel, Lunglei, using funds from HPC-L totalling Rs. 20 lakhs. A sanction for the construction of the Liandala Mini Sports Complex in Lunglei was also received, totalling Rs. 28 lakhs. Enhancing sports-related infrastructure and promoting various sports and games disciplines have been identified as essential elements in Lunglei District's sports development.

4.4. Conclusion

State intervention plays a crucial role in the population's overall development in the country, particularly in districts where issues of widespread poverty, inadequate infrastructure, unemployment, ill-health, illiteracy and inequality must be addressed. Facilities for industry, infrastructure, transportation and communication are inadequate in Lunglei. In terms of basic supplies, the district is mostly dependent on other states or districts. Lunglei District has not seen much development despite the government's enormous efforts. In order to improve the quality of life for the people, good governance through e-governance, transparency, democratic decentralization, accountability, efficiency and public participation has now been recognized as one of the fundamental administration requirements. Attention must also be drawn to the part that grassroots bureaucracy has played in Lunglei District's overall development. Fast socio-economic change via planned development is critically needed. For developmental programmes to be successful, public administration must therefore, adapt structurally and mentally in order to develop the proper kind of vision, change-oriented and administrative skills.

Despite significant advancements over the last several years, the residents of Lunglei District continue to have limited access to resources like credit, land, infrastructure, healthcare and education. Administrative barriers rather than financial are the main hindrances to development. The majority of administrators are not capable of carrying out development plans and programmes. Achieving desirable development requires a number of crucial factors, including genuine political willingness, the removal of regional barriers, corruption and sufficient public awareness to participate in development programmes. The fundamental requirements for development are the establishment of infrastructure, such as power, roads, waterways, health care, education, etc. The district's economy will grow as a result of a rise in population income brought about by increased productivity in small-scale industries, fisheries, agriculture, horticulture and other sectors.

CHAPTER-V

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT

5.1. Introduction

Districts must adjust to a new administrative environment in the current period of Development Administration, and district administrators must take on new challenges in their role as change agents. District Administration has become even more crucial as development planning and the democratic decentralization process for carrying out welfare and development programmes have gained more attention. Poor development outcomes resulted from policy planners and implementers' decision to use a top-down strategy and trickle-down theory for all district-level developmental efforts after independence rather than a bottom-up approach. Against this backdrop, District Administration has evolved into an equitable organization that conforms to the district's governmental framework and overarching objectives.

District Administration is an administration for a principal administrative unit of the State, called 'District,' which has been defined by the Oxford Dictionary as a "territory marked off for special administrative purpose." In India's administrative hierarchy, district is the first level of administration where the people are directly contacted by the administrative machineries of the Central and the State Governments. District is, therefore, the most advanced administrative machinery which puts all of the policies and programmes developed by the Centre and State Governments into practice. The number of districts may vary depending upon the size of the states. Similarly, the size of districts may differ from state to state. However, the roles and functions of the District Administration are generally the same across the country. Since every town and village in the country is a part of the

district, any inaction on the part of District Administration can result in a decline in public support for the government.

District Administration is a crucial aspect of Public Administration and governance and is the key mechanism responsible for the proper functioning and development of the district. It serves as a connecting bridge between the Local Governments and the State. People-government interface is possible because all the government apparatuses are represented at the district level administration. District Administration is the entire operation of a government within a district; it is the comprehensive and intricate arrangement of the management of public affairs at work, which is dynamic and not static within the boundaries of a district. All government agencies, people, functionaries, public servants, institutions for managing public affairs in the district, corporate entities like Panchayats of various types and advisory bodies connected to the administration are all included in District Administration.

The three main purposes of the District Administration include the maintenance of law and order, the revenue administration and the socio-economic development of the district residents without any discrimination. As District Administration directly impacts the quality of services provided at the local level, its effectiveness is vital for the well-being of the citizens. It performs a broad range of functions to ensure smooth running of the district. These include:

- Implementation of developmental programmes
- Maintenance of law and order
- Collection of taxes and revenues
- Maintenance of public health and sanitation
- Regulation of markets and trade
- Providing educational services
- Management of natural resources and public utilities
- Disaster management.

5.2. Administration in Lunglei District

The District Administration of Mizoram was established in 1891 when the erstwhile Lushai Hills was bifurcated by the British regime into two administrative districts, namely the North Lushai Hills District which was under the Government of Assam and had its headquarters in Aizawl, and the South Lushai Hills District governed by the Government of Bengal and had its headquarters in Lunglei. However, in 1898, the British regime amalgamated the two districts into one Lushai Hills District for administrative convenience and the new District was made a part of Assam. The Superintendent and his Assistants, supported by traditional Chiefs took charge of the District Administration of the Lushai Hills.

After the establishment of the Autonomous Mizo Hills District Council and the Pawi-Lakher Regional (P-LR) Council in Mizoram in 1952 and 1953 respectively, the District Superintendent's position and responsibilities were redesignated as the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and the Chief Executive Members (CEMs) of the Mizo District and Regional Councils, who were granted significantly less authorities following independence. In this sense, the District Superintendent's position and duties had experienced substantial shifts in power and prestige.

Currently, Mizoram consists of 3 Autonomous District Councils, 11 Revenue Districts, 24 Sub-Divisions and 26 Rural Development Blocks. Lunglei District is one of such Revenue Districts in Mizoram with the Deputy Commissioner as Head of the District Administration. Following is the Profile of Lunglei District:¹

¹ Statistical Handbook Mizoram 2022, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Mizoram: Aizawl.

Table 5.1: Profile of Lunglei District

1.	Area (Sq. Kms.)	3552.61 Sq. Km.
2.	Location	22°30' N – 23°18' N latitude 92°15' E – 93°10' E longitude
3.	Distance from Capital Aizawl	via NH 54 235 Kms via World Bank Road 164 Kms
4.	Population (2011 Census)	1,61,428 (with Hnahthial) 1,31,736 (excluding Hnahthial)
	Males	82,891 (with Hnahthial)
	Females	78,537 (with Hnahthial)
5.	Literacy rate	88.86%
6.	Sex ratio	947 (Females /1000 Males)
7.	Population density	36 persons / Sq. Kms.
8.	Rural population	92676
9.	Urban population	68752
10.	Decadal Growth Rate	17.64%
11.	Administrative Division	2
	(a) Sub-Divisions	
	Name: (1) Lunglei Sadar Sub-Division	3
	(2) Tlabung Sub-Division	
	(b) RD Blocks	
	Name and Areas:	
	(1) Lunglei RD Block (1117.06 Sq. Km)	
	(2) Bunghmun RD Block (1389.26 Sq. Km)	3
	(3) Lungsens RD Block (1046.29 Sq. Km)	
12.	Household details	
	(1) Lunglei RD Block	12107
	(2) Bunghmun RD Block	3201
	(3) Lungsens RD Block	7788
13.	No. of hospitals	6
	(1) Government hospitals	2
	(2) Private hospitals	4
14.	Average rainfall	3133 mm
15.	No. of Police Station	6
16.	No. of Police Outpost	2
17.	No. of playground in the district	125
18.	No. of Medical Institution/Facilities in rural areas (district)	65
19.	No. of Post Office (head, sub, branch)	64

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Mizoram, 2022)

5.2.1. Deputy Commissioner's Office of Lunglei District: Organisational Structure

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) is in charge of District Administration and is responsible to make sure that District Administration is open, responsive, efficient and successful, given the on-going urbanization process. Every individual, household and village within the district becomes a client of the Deputy Commissioner's (DC's) Office. Since the DC leads the District Administration, all other departments share joint accountability for the efficient operation of the administrative machinery within the district, thereby providing collective services to all citizens and clients. Lunglei District's DC Office is organized into multiple branches to ensure efficient operation, and officers are designated as Branch Officers for each branch as enumerated below:²

- 1. Establishment Branch:** The Establishment section manages hiring, service matters, pension cases for all types of office personnel, training and disciplinary procedures when needed. The branch handles coordination with other district officials as well as notifications, orders and instructions from the government.
- 2. Stationery Branch:** The branch handles the purchase of all forms and stationery needed for the office's daily operations in accordance with government directives, as well as the repair and upkeep of various office equipment, telephone installation, electricity connection, water supply and newspaper subscription with bill for all these items.
- 3. Land and Building Branch:** This branch is responsible for building, maintaining, and fixing the office and all other spaces. In addition, the branch issues Fair Rent Certificates and handles files pertaining to the district's assessment of residential rent.

² Citizen's Charter, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei District, Lunglei.

4. **Vehicle Branch:** The vehicle branch handles POL (Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants) procurement, election-related vehicle requisitions and other emergency vehicle acquisition, maintenance and repair for all DC, Lunglei vehicles.
5. **ILP Branch:** The Inner Line Permit (ILP) branch grants Inner Line Permits to non-residents who need to stay in the district for various reasons in accordance with the Government of Mizoram's standing instructions. ILPs are granted for duration of six months, after which they may be renewed twice for additional six months each. When a permit is issued or renewed, nominal fees are assessed and deposited into the government's account.
6. **Arms Branch:** The Division of Arms handles the issuance of new and duplicate licenses for the carrying of arms, their renewal, the registration of arms and the authorization for their retainer. Security force practice firing authorization, explosive licenses and vendor licenses are also issued by this branch.
7. **Nazarat Branch:** Dealing with all accounting issues, the branch creates the office's budget estimate and revises estimate and regularly submits all periodical returns on expenditure statements to the government. The branch also collects professional taxes from all staff members, receives government funding and deposits it into a government account. It also gives responses to different audit notes and sends Letter of Credit (LOC) to Sub-Divisions.
8. **Census Branch:** The branch handles all issues related to the Census. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Income/Residential Certificates are also issued by the branch; application forms are easily obtained there.
9. **Planning Branch:** The branch deals with issues pertaining to a number of state and district level committees, the High Powered Committee for Lunglei District and various development programmes.
10. **Disaster Management and Rehabilitation (DMR) Branch:** The branch handles relief and rehabilitation efforts for any type of disaster that strikes the

district. The branch deals with natural disasters, gathers information on the harm caused by events like heavy rain, floods, landslides, hailstorms, fires, etc., and offers the required in-kind and monetary assistance. Distribution of silpaulins from the DMR Directorate is based on need.

11. Circuit House Branch: There are three VIP suites, eight two-bedded rooms, one-bedded ordinary room and a seven-bed dorm at the Lunglei Circuit House. The branch handles lodging reservations, Circuit House upkeep, collecting room rentals, etc., and deposits into government accounts via the Nazarat branch.

12. District Forum: The branch reviews complaints it receives from all sources before putting them on trial at the District Forum. A considerable number of issues are settled annually by the District Forum, which meets on a regular basis. Additionally, the branch issues different prohibitory orders as needed.

13. Protocol and Hospitality Branch: The branch is responsible for organizing the visits of VIPs and VVIPs and for celebrating all significant national and state holidays, including Independence Day, Teachers Day, National Integration Week and Energy Conservation Day.

14. Confidential Branch: The branch deals with all matters of confidential nature.

15. Election Branch: The branch handles all matters pertaining to Photo Electoral Rolls and elections to Village Councils, State Legislature, Lok Sabha and is overseen by DC, who happens to be the District Election Officer.

Anybody can file a written or in-person grievance with the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei, if they feel that their service delivery was inadequate or non-existent. Two Additional Deputy Commissioners, one Sub-Divisional Officer (Sadar), five Sub-Deputy Commissioners, an Assistant Engineer and a Superintendent support Deputy Commissioner Lunglei in his daily duties. These

officers are also in charge of resolving any grievances that are brought to the attention of the Deputy Commissioner in a timely and desired manner.

5.3. Implementation of Development Policies and Programmes in Lunglei District

Various development policies and programmes have been implemented in Lunglei District of Mizoram. In the processes of implementation of these policies and programmes, political executives and their party workers, the Deputy Commissioner and the civil servants posted within and outside his office are directly or indirectly involved and are held responsible for their effective implementation. The role and responsibilities of the stakeholders in the processes of implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District will be discussed as follows:

5.3.1. Role and Responsibilities of District Administration

The role and responsibilities of District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District have been studied as under:³

I. Go to the People

‘Go to the people’ is essentially a citizen centric initiative aimed at extending assistance and spreading awareness among the local populace about the on-going governmental schemes at their doorsteps especially to those living in remote areas. It was carried out in 3 (three) phases. Various services including on-the-spot Aadhaar enrolment, provision of certificates (Tribal, Residential, Income, etc.), free health check-up, free animal health camp, on-the-spot enrolment in Bank loans and

³ *Achievement Report of Deputy Commissioner’s Office, Lunglei District during the year 2019-2023. Received from Superintendent, DC Office, Lunglei on September 16, 2024.*

schemes, awareness campaign on various government services and projects were undertaken under the programme.

II. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

1) Ambulances procured under CSR: To enable quicker transportation of patients and to ensure that those who need emergency healthcare receives necessary treatment on time, 4 (four) Ambulances were procured under CSR funds and handed over to Tlabung Sub-Divisional Hospital, Tawipui Primary Health Centre (PHC), Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Lunglei and Sub Headquarters Young Mizo Association (YMA), Lunglei.

2) BaLA Anganwadis: BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) Anganwadi Centre for Lunglei District was established under CSR in 2021. The Central Warehousing Corporation, Guwahati, provided the district with a CSR inflow of Rs. 6.50 lakhs to convert 5 (five) government anganwadis into model anganwadi centres. The 5 (five) Centres selected were Rahsi Veng AWC-I, Bazar Veng AWC-III, Pukpui AWC-I, Pukpui AWC-II and Lungpuizawl AWC-II, all of these were within Lunglei town. Under this programme, development works were undertaken including repair and renovation of the buildings, classrooms, hallways, floors, ceilings and the surrounding environment as educational resources for kids, addition of furniture and equipment and creation of nutrition garden. The project was completed within the stipulated timeline and all the selected Centres were successfully inaugurated before the end of 2021.

3) Distribution of Smartphones: 46 smartphones (Intel A26) were distributed to students belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on 11th October, 2021. Fund for this purpose amounting to Rs. 3, 00,000 was received from Engineering Project India Limited through CSR.

4) Procurement of medical equipment: To prevent and contain the spread of Covid-19 in the district as well as for effective response to the pandemic,

several medical equipment, the total cost of which amounted to over Rs. 200 lakhs were procured through CSR. The equipment was handed over to Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Lunglei and CMO, Lunglei for further distribution under Health and Family Welfare Department within Lunglei District.

5) English Teaching Programme: This programme was implemented during the year 2022-2023 by ELF Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd. It aims to ensure fluency in English reading and improving the communication skills of children in the primary school years. Under this, approximately 2000-3000 students from 100 primary schools (class 1-4) were benefitted. Online training was conducted for teachers and students from selected schools with the help of audio-visual content, teaching aids, workbooks and mobile application module.

6) CSRBOX Skill Building Programme: Lunglei District Skill Committee in partnership with CSRBOX (Corporate Social Responsibility) had provided access to IBM (International Business Machine) Skills Build online e-learning platform to more than 2000 students in the district across educational and vocational training institutes. The platform focused on industry-relevant skill development in students and job seekers above the age of 18 years.

7) Health Camp: During 9th to 12th of November, 2022, Specialist Doctors and Medical Specialists who are experts in the field of Cardiology, under the direction of Senior Cardiologist and Department Head of Cardiology Dr. J.S.N. Murthy, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai conducted “Free Cardiology and Oncology Health Camp,” at Civil Hospital, Lunglei. A total of 246 patients came forward for the Cardiology health camp and some were referred to undergo surgery at Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Hospital, Chennai. Their entire expenses and medical expenditure were incurred free of cost from CSR Funds. The free clinic was organised under the leadership of the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei.

The first batch of 7 (seven) patients who needed specialized treatment and surgery along with 8 attendants (family members) were flown to Chennai on 23.02.2023. The patients were admitted to Sri Ramachandra Medical College (SRMC). After further testing, two patients were found to be inoperable and the remaining 5 (five) patients were successfully operated between 27.02.2023 and 01.03.2023. The total cost of operations, treatments, stay in the hospital, food and travel expenditure totalling approximately Rs. 17.5 lakhs were provided free of cost through CSR funds.

The Second batch of 10 (ten) patients along with ten (10) attendants was flown to Chennai on 06.04.2023 for operation. For this, the District Administration made necessary arrangement in collaboration with Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai. The patients after further testing, four (4) persons were found to be inoperable. The remaining six (6) patients were successfully operated between 11.04.2023 and 19.04.2023. The cost of operations, treatment, and stay in the hospital, food and travel were provided to the patients and their attendants free of cost through CSR funds of Sri Sankara Heart Foundation as well as donation received from various sources.

8) Effluent Treatment Plant was set up at Civil Hospital, Lunglei for an amount of Rs. 17.61 lakhs work which was executed by Choudhury Enviro Equipment, New Delhi. Fund was provided by Central Warehousing Corporation, Guwahati Region.

9) Zokva Kirloskar Diesel Generator worth Rs. 5, 00,000 was donated to Sub-Divisional Hospital, Tlabung, Lunglei District.

10) For the development of sports infrastructure in Tlabung town, an amount of Rs. 1, 95,000 was funded by SRK Construction under CSR for synthetic court mat/vinyl flooring of Licheng Badminton Hall, Tlabung, Lunglei District.

III. Projects/Schemes under North Eastern Council (NEC)

1) Development of Identified Backward Blocks under 30% Central Sector Scheme of NEC in Bunghmun 'W' Block, Lunglei District: Detailed Project Report for an amount of Rs. 312 lakhs for 11 (eleven) particulars of work were submitted to NEC (through Planning and Programme Implementation department) and approved amount was Rs. 299 lakhs. First and second installment of fund received and the physical achievement of work is 60%. Final installment of fund was received on 06.06.2023.

2) Provision of Key Identified Services for Marpara South Village of West Bunghmun Block of Lunglei District: This work was taken up by Public Works Department (PWD). 13 (thirteen) works were proposed for a total amount of Rs. 200 lakhs. Detailed Project Report was submitted to NEC (through Planning and Programme Implementation Department) and administrative approval of Rs. 187 lakh was received on 31.03.2022. First installment of fund Rs. 74.80 lakh was received on 29.05.2023 and work is still in progress.

3) Provision of Key Identified Services for West Bunghmun Block: This work was handed over to Public Works Department. 26 (Twenty-six) works were proposed for an amount of Rs. 5 crores. Detailed Project Report was prepared and submitted to NEC (through Planning and Programme Implementation Department) and administrative approval of Rs. 492 lakhs were received on 31.03.2022.

4) Identification of backward villages in Rural Development (RD) Blocks: As per decision made in video conference organised by Planning and Programme Implementation Department on 14.02.2022, Thenhlum and Rangte villages were identified as backward villages in Bunghmun RD Block and Lungsen RD Block respectively.

IV. Mizoram Skill and Entrepreneurship Award and PUM⁴

1) Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Department (LESDE) organized an Innovative Fair 'PUM-2022' for the benefit of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) students and improving Skills and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem during 9th -11th November, 2022. The department also awarded Mizoram Skill and Entrepreneurship Award to 11 persons from each district of the state. Mr. JH. Lalramzauva, proprietor of RZ Construction in Lunglawn, Lunglei was a recipient of this award from Lunglei District.

2) Programme for sensitization or awareness programme under Prime Minister Apprenticeship Mela (PMAM) was held on 12th September, 2022 at 1:00 PM at Deputy Commissioner's Conference Hall, Lunglei.

V. Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC) Southern Mizoram Zone, Lunglei

The Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC), Southern Mizoram Zone was created in 2017. The goal of the MYC is to provide top-notch coaching facilities in important districts like Aizawl, Lunglei, Siaha, Champhai and Kolasib in order to empower the State's youth. These facilities are committed to developing students' potential, encouraging excellence and getting them ready for challenging tests and well-paying government jobs. It aims to close the achievement gap by offering comprehensive coaching that enables people to thrive in their chosen industries. Programmes like Mizoram Public Service Commission (MPSC), online IAS coaching, Staff Selection Commission (SSC), banking, online and offline JEE and NEET were among the first ones it introduced. It collaborated with the Assam Rifles in 2018 to plan the Army Pre-Recruitment Rally. At present, the MYC, Southern Mizoram Zone is helping aspirants with their online British Army applications.

Training on Cement Mistiri and Food Processing under North Eastern Council was held for implementation of livelihood generation for workers who have

⁴ PUM refers to the Mizoram Innovation Competition and Exhibition Fair.

returned to the district due to COVID-19. Training was conducted during 19.02.2022 to 16.08.2022. Felicitation programme was held on 21.10.2022 and all the trainees were awarded certificate along with the required materials. The number of trainees were shown as follows:

Table 5.2: Training under MYC

Sl. No.	Name of Training	1 st Batch	2 nd Batch	3 rd Batch
1.	Cement Mistiri	12 persons	9 persons	-
2.	Food Processing	7 persons	10 persons	10 persons

(Source: Achievement Report of DC's Office, Lunglei District (2019-2023))

VI. Disaster Management and Rehabilitation – State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 establishes an efficient institutional framework for drawing up and monitoring implementation of disaster management plans, which aim to prevent and reduce the impact of calamities and to provide a comprehensive, well-coordinated and timely reaction to any disaster scenario. District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) was established in every district, and the Disaster Management (DM) Act of 2005 and the National Policy on DM 2009 specify their composition. The appropriate Deputy Commissioner, if applicable, served as the head of the District Disaster Management Authority and the elected local authority representative acted as the co-chairperson ex officio. The DDMA fulfill all responsibilities for disaster management in compliance with the rules set forth by the State and National Disaster Management Authorities. It also serves as the organizing, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management at the district level. Among other things, it develops the district disaster management plan and supervise the district's execution of the state policy and the national policy.

The DDMA shall additionally guarantee that all State Government departments operating at the district level, as well as local authorities within the

district adhere to the guidelines established by the National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authority regarding prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures. In order to facilitate planning, preparation, operation, coordination and community participation, the Lunglei District Disaster Management Plan aims to address the following disaster management components:

- 1) To determine the districts' most susceptible locations for major categories of hazards.
- 2) All government agencies should implement proactive district-level initiatives to avert disasters and lessen their effects.
- 3) To specify and allocate the various duties and obligations to interested parties both before and after the tragedy.
- 4) To increase district residents' ability to withstand disasters through capacity building.
- 5) With careful planning, less public and private property will be lost, particularly vital infrastructure and utilities.
- 6) Manage future growth to lessen the district's exposure to natural dangers.
- 7) To establish a district-level Emergency Operation Centre in order to conduct search, rescue and response activities efficiently.
- 8) To create a standardized response process for crisis situations in order to effectively manage them.
- 9) Establishing a rapid communication system built on tried-and-true technology and an early warning system to help the community get ready for the crisis.
- 10) To establish a response plan in accordance with the State Disaster Management Plan's requirements in order to promptly provide relief, rescue and search assistance in areas affected by disasters.
- 11) To implement disaster-resilient building practices in the district by employing communication, education and information to make the community aware of the necessary disaster-resilient future development.

- 12) Utilizing the media for disaster relief.
- 13) Reconstruction and rehabilitation plan for the impacted individuals will be implemented by various government agencies at the local and district levels.

In order to achieve the goals of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, the District Disaster Management Plan is designed to serve as a roadmap. This strategy is ready to react to a crisis quickly and strategically in order to reduce the loss of people, property and the environment. The following tables show the achievements of District Administration, Lunglei under Disaster Management and Rehabilitation (DM&R):⁵

Table 5.3: Achievements of District Administration under DM&R, Lunglei (2019-2023)

(a) House Damaged

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Families	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	1766	201,43,300
2	2020	961	53,66,600
3	2021	16	10,44,700
4	2022	14	9,50,400
5	2023	159	76,40,700
TOTAL		2916	351,45,700

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

(b) Crop damaged

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Families	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	1	8,187
2	2020	5	9,290
3	2021	14	2,31,860
4	2022	36	2,12,580
5	2023	356	17,06,335
TOTAL		412	21,68,252

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

⁵ District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District. Issued by Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei. Opcit. Pp. 43-45.

(c) Ex Gratia

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Families	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	2	8,00,000
2	2020	-	-
3	2021	-	-
4	2022	-	-
5	2023	-	-
TOTAL		2	8,00,000

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

(d) Procurement of Silpaulins

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Families	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	2900	21,35,000
2	2020	1318	8,06,788
3	2021	940	5,96,800
4	2022	1752	9,26,600
5	2023	800	4,89,000
TOTAL		7710	49,54,188

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

(e) School building damaged

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Schools	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	-	-
2	2020	-	-
3	2021	-	-
4	2022	1	2,00,000
5	2023	4	4,12,575
TOTAL		5	6,12,575

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

(f) Key Steps Taken by the District Administration, Lunglei District to fight Covid 19: The District Administration, Lunglei in line with the guidelines set up by the Central Government has taken key steps as below:

The State of Mizoram has set up committees from the state level to the village level known as “Task Force” for mitigation of spreading of Covid-19. Mizoram has 11 districts and the response of the districts though is uniform at some point but some differed base on the district population, resources the districts have at hand and the geographical location of the district.

1) Formation of District Level Task Force (DLTF) and Village Level Task Force (VLTF): As per notification from the State Government, the District Level Task Force Committee, the highest committee body in the district headed by Deputy Commissioner was formed. This body decide, plan and give direction to Village Level Task Force and other stakeholders involve for containment of the pandemic in the district. Under the close supervision of the DLTF, the Village Level Task Force diligently carried out the directives and orders given by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Mizoram and the District Administration.

2) Establishment of Quarantine Facility Centres and Quarantine: To contain the spreading of the epidemic Covid-19, quarantine facility for isolation of persons returning from outside the state was established. Though the district has limited resources, it identified and established its first 7 (seven) quarantine facilities with a capacity of 180 on 21st March, 2020. The identified centres were located not only at the district capital but also at the sub-divisional level and the block levels.

During the peak period of stranded returnees, the district had 8 (eight) Government Quarantine Facility Centres, 21 (twenty one) Community Quarantine Centres, 2 (two) Covid Care Centres and 1 (one) Dedicated Covid Health Care Centre at the district capital, and the sub-divisional level had 6 (six) Government Quarantine Centre Facility and 1 (one) Covid Care Centre, and the block level had 7 (seven) Government Quarantine Centres, all actively and efficiently ran and monitored by government departments combined.

3) Awareness Campaign: The whole district was in state of panic because of the first incident of positive case of Covid-19 and contacts. District Level Task Force Committee was immediately convened. The meeting decided to immediately conduct awareness campaign within the localities of Lunglei. Chief Medical Officer's Medical Team, Lunglei visited all the VLTF of Lunglei town and also some villages to impart awareness training on safety precautions, hand washing technique and the importance of maintaining social distancing. Awareness campaign

was also imparted among the Church leaders and leaders of CBOs. Mask and sanitizers were also distributed to the VLTF during the campaign.

4) Distribution of Items to Strengthen Village Level Task Forces (VLTFs): It is worth mentioning that VLTFs are one of frontline workers and the resilient forces in mitigation of Covid-19. During the period of total lockdown imposed at the district, VLTFs helped the administration in carrying out laws and order to be followed by the civilians. To strengthen the VLTFs and to acknowledge their duties performed, the District Administration distributed mask, sanitizers, personal protective equipment (PPE) etc. to ensure their safety.

5) Establishment of Vegetable Supply Chain and Distribution of Free Rice, etc.: During the first total lock down period, in order to avoid scarcity of vegetables and fruits, the District Administration response to the cry of the people by supervising and guiding the District Horticulture Department which acted as the nodal department for supply of vegetables and other fruits. The nodal department coordinated with 20 vegetables supplying villages. Since the department directly coordinated with the farmers, the vegetables were available for the people at a rate much lower than the normal marketing rate. The farmers and consumers were both able to get direct benefit through this arrangement. Arrangement and transportation of fresh fruits was also made by the nodal department. Deputy Commissioner's (DC's) Office, Lunglei made an effort to see that the shelters homes within the district do not suffer from lack of food. Therefore, during the period of the first total lockdown, distribution and provision of free rice and vegetables to 11 shelter homes was monitored by DC's Office, Lunglei.

6) Receiving Large Number of Stranded Returnees: During the period of large number of returnees from outside the state, the District Administration performed its best in welcoming and receiving not only its people within the district but also from other districts as well. Receiving Teams headed by District Magistrate were detailed to be on stationed at each earmarked quarantine

centres. The Receiving Teams were on duty 24 x 7. Food, clean drinking water and other refreshment were arranged and distributed on arrival for the returnees.

Table 5.4: Ex Gratia (Covid-19)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Families	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2019	-	-
2	2020	-	-
3	2021	22	11,00,000
4	2022	21	10,50,000
5	2023	-	-
TOTAL		43	21,50,000

(Source: District Disaster Management Plan, 2023, Lunglei District.)

VII. Census Branch

The following table indicates the Certificates issued by the Census Branch of Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei during the year 2019 – 2023:

Table 5.5: Certificates issued by DC's Office, Lunglei (2019-2023)

Type of Certificate	No. of Certificates issued during 2019 – 2023					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Tribal Certificate	36690	22640	23400	36403	2072	121205
Income Certificate	25170	15480	10875	18950	1163	71638
Residential Certificate	30380	16490	15950	20658	1223	84701
Tax Exemption	1292	309	163	386	25	2175
Delayed Birth Certificate	0	98	230	240	37	605
Delayed Death Certificate	0	10	24	34	7	75

(Source: Achievement Report of DC's Office, Lunglei District (2019-2023))

The Certificates that the Sub-Division Office, Tlabung, Lunglei District, issued between 2019 and 2023 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.6: Certificates issued by SDO, Tlabung, Lunglei District

Type of Certificate	No. of Certificates issued during 2019 – 2023					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Tribal Certificate	532	401	256	322	249	1760
Income Certificate	50	45	150	180	50	475
Residential Certificate	469	435	385	337	384	2010

(Source: Achievement Report of DC's Office, Lunglei District (2019-2023))

VIII. Arms Branch

The Arms License issued or cancelled by the District Administration, Lunglei during 2019 – 2023 are as follows:

Table 5.7: Arms License issued by District Administration, Lunglei (2019-2023)

Year of Issue		Types of Licence issued			Total
		Rifle/SBBL/DBBL	Pistol/Revolver	Shotgun	
2019	Issued	5	-	-	160
	Cancelled	-	-	-	
2020	Issued	55	9	-	
	Cancelled	-	-	-	
2021	Issued	17	9	-	
	Cancelled	-	-	-	
2022	Issued	12	10	7	
	Cancelled	2	-	2	
2023	Issued	14	8	10	
	Cancelled	-	-	-	

(Source: Achievement Report of DC's Office, Lunglei District (2019-2023))

IX. Bru Repatriation and Rehabilitation

Despite having fewer Bru families to repatriate than Kolasib and Mamit Districts, Lunglei District's repatriation effort is particularly difficult because of the distance involved. The team responsible for executing the first phase of repatriation under the 8th Batch of Bru Repatriation and Rehabilitation arrived in Lunglei District on October 5, 2019 (Saturday), at approximately 7:00 p.m. 165 Brus (105 Adults and 60 Minors) from 42 families were successfully repatriated during this first phase. Again, 70 families comprising of 171 adults and 98 minors were repatriated during the 9th Batch Bru Repatriation in 2019. All repatriation assistance had already been disbursed to these families.

X. Inner Line Permit (ILP) Branch

The number of Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued or renewed by the District Administration, Lunglei, along with the total amount of funds received from 2019 to 2023, are displayed in the following table:

Table 5.8: ILP issued by District Administration, Lunglei (2019-2023)

YEAR	6 Months ILP Fresh		6 Months ILP Renewal	
	No. of Issued	Amount	No. of Renew	Amount
2019	1437	2,87,400	1468	1,46,800
2020	510	10,20,000	1087	1,08,700
2021	803	16,06,000	776	15,52,000
2022	1218	24,36,000	947	18,71,800
2023	524	10,48,000	637	12,74,000

(Source: Achievement Report of DC's Office, Lunglei District (2019-2023))

5.3.2. Achievements of District Administration under High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L)

The HPC-L approved funding to the District Administration for Lunglei, the second most urbanized centre, to improve urban infrastructural facilities, including building and repairing internal roads, culverts, fencing, sheds, bridges, community halls, playgrounds, pavilions, retaining walls and renovating basketball courts at Sports Authority of India (SAI), Electric Veng, Lunglei. The fund allocation also pertains to the construction and renovation of infrastructure buildings, including the DC's Conference Hall, retaining wall and staff quarters at DC Complex, renovation of the ASO-I quarter, Press Club of MJA, YMA hostel at Lunglei and the Mizo Upa Pawl (MUP) Run, Zobawk. The detail items of work with financial outlays are as follows:⁶

Table 5.9: Achievements of District Administration under HPC-L

District Plan/ Year	Name of schemes	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	1) Construction of Chaltui Lei between Venghlun via Rahsiveng	2.50
	2) Construction of approach road from Zapuikawn to Zapuitlang passion fruit Garden Colony	2.50
	3) Widening of Approach Road to UPC Church near Pu Thanchungnunga's House.	1.00
	4) Improvement of Jeepable road from Zobawk to Nisapui garden area	1.50
	5) Continuation of construction of Jeepable road from Ramthar Veng, Lunglei to Nghasih WRC project area (4Km)	2.00
	6) Widening of Culvert at Saptui kawr, Serkawn	2.00

⁶ HPC Lunglei District Annual Plan, 2008-2023.

	7) Continuation of YMA Youth Hostel Building at Lunglei	1.00
	8) Improvement of MHIP ONYX special School building	1.00
	9) Widening of road near Pu Vanneia's House, Chanmari, Lunglei.	1.00
	10) Const. of culvert at DC Link road, Zotlang.	1.00
	11) Const. of RCC culvert Farm Veng Sangchem road near F.Zachhunga's house	1.00
	12) Construction of YMA Library at Tawipui South	1.00
	13) Widening & Construction of retaining wall near Treasury Office.	1.20
	14) Construction of culvert near Pu Lalrammawia's house at Electric Veng, Lunglei	2.30
	15) Construction of YMA Hall cum Library at Kanaan Veng, Hnahthial	2.00
	16) Continuation of playground at Lunglawn	2.50
	17) Reconstruction of curve approach to DC Office.	1.40
	18) Extension of playground at Tlabung	2.50
	19) Construction of pavilion at playground, Thingsai	2.00
	20) Construction of playground at Rahsiveng ,	3.00
	21) Repairing & Renovation of DC Indoor Stadium Lunglei	3.00
	22) Construction of HPC Office-cum-Conference Hall	27.10
2009-10	1) Construction of DC Conference Hall, Lunglei.	14.00
	2) Other Construction works like DC's Garage, Retaining wall at DC's Office complex, etc.	11.00
	3) Renovation of ASO-I quarter at Lunglei.	3.00
2010-11	1) Installation of Mar-boat service at Tlabung	18.00
	2) Construction of Staff quarters at DC Complex, Lunglei.	8.00
	3) Construction of rest Shed at DC Bungalow.	1.50
	4) Furnishing of DC's Conference Hall	4.50
	5) Extension of DC's Rest House at Cherhlun	3.00
2013-14	Construction of DC's Staff quarters at Lunglei	20.25
2014-15	1) Vertical Extension of DC's Conference Hall, Lunglei	15.00
	2) Brick fencing of Addl. DC(E) Quarter, Lunglei	3.00
	3) Construction of Vehicles Garage for DC's Office, Lunglei	3.00
2016-18	Improvement of DC's Conference Hall, Lunglei	12.00
2019-20	1) Extension of DOEC (DM&R) office building, Venglai, Lunglei	9.00
	2) Fencing of BCM Headquarter compound, Serkawn, Lunglei	13.50
	3) Renovation of YMA hostel, Bazar veng, Lunglei	9.00
	4) Retaining wall near BCM Ramthar, Lunglei	9.00
	5) Renovation of Press Club of MJA, Bazar veng, Lunglei	6.30
	6) Construction of MUP (Mizo Upa Pawl) Run, Zobawk	7.20
	7) Renovation & Completion of YMA hall, Ramthar, Lunglei	13.50
	8) Construction of Zobawk North Hall Phase I	9.00
	9) Construction of approach road to Zobawk North Hall	4.42
	10) Laying of Distribution line to feed near BCM Zion, Ramthar veng, Lunglei	3.00
	11) Construction of Retaining Wall at Pu J.Ringluaia land, Ramthar	4.00
	12) Construction of Chanmari Field	10.00
	13) Renovation of Basketball Court at SAI Electric veng, Lunglei	4.00

	14) Iron fencing between Pu Rothuama's house to Pu Robuanga's quarry at Rahsi veng	7.00
	15) Construction of Side drain near Pu Valpuia's house to Pu C.Lalruata's house at Rahsi veng, Lunglei	3.00
	16) Internal Electrification of Govt. High School Hall at Chanmari, Lunglei	2.00
	Grand Total	Rs.294.67

(Source: HPC Lunglei District Annual Plan, 2008-2023)

5.3.3. Role and Responsibilities of Political Executives in Policy implementation

The Indian Constitution established a representative parliamentary democracy, meaning that elected officials are accountable to the people. Every adult citizen over the age of 18 (eighteen) was granted the right to elect their representatives on a regular basis. In India, the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are elected every 5 (five) years. It has the power to censor the government if it believes that it is failing to meet the demands of the people. Since political parties are so fundamental to a democracy, it is inconceivable to imagine one without them. India has a multi-party system. In Mizoram, the major political parties include Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Mizo National Front (MNF) and Zoram People's Movement (ZPM).

Political Executives are elected or appointed officials who hold leadership positions in government and are responsible for formulating and implementing policies. The political executive's main responsibility is enacting laws for the social and material well-being of the citizen. The Indian Constitution empowers legislature the authority to regularly monitor the government's activities. The political executives include: (i) Heads of State (President, Prime Minister, etc.), (ii) Cabinet Ministers/Secretaries, (iii) Governors (in federal systems), (iv) Chief Ministers (in federal systems), (v) Mayors (in local governments), (vi) Councillors/Commissioners (in local governments), (vii) Parliamentarians/Members of Legislative Assemblies, and (viii) Senior political advisors. These people are laymen who may or may not have prior administrative expertise.

Political Executives are responsible for putting political vision into action, leading the civil servants and ensuring efficient governance. They are accountable to the general public, legislature, and other stakeholders for their decisions and actions. The political executives are always conscious that they will be held accountable for their actions by the legislature. Any member of the Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly may put forward a resolution expressing lack of confidence towards the Council of Ministers. Members are given plenty of opportunity to evaluate the governing party's power. If the ruling party continues to hold a comfortable majority, it faces no challenge. A significant opportunity to criticize the executive is through a motion for adjournment. A member may propose any important issue for discussion. Members can share their thoughts on issues that come up during the "Half an Hour Discussion" on matters arising from questions. This prevents the government from becoming an authoritarian entity. These actions are only effective when the opposition, despite its weakness, reacts to them and the ruling party acknowledges the value of democracy.

Policy making does not stop when a policy is put into practice; rather, it continues in various ways. To put it briefly, implementation consists of:

- 1) Sufficient human and financial means to implement the policy;
- 2) The ability of the administration to achieve the desired political goals; and
- 3) The government's legislative, executive and judicial branches must provide political and judicial support for policies to be implemented successfully.

The Council of Ministers, which represents the executive branch, is ready to take credit for initiatives that work; when they don't, an administrative procedure might be held responsible. Until broad goals and objectives have been established and adequate funds have been allocated to pursue them, the implementation process as a whole cannot begin. The policy implementation stage is a formative stage of the policy-making process. To execute policy implementation inside a given institutional

framework, it requires a certain organization and structure that delegate decision-making authority and establish responsibilities for it. Project abandonment, programme failures and project implementation failures occur when a government or important stakeholders unexpectedly halt a project before it is completed or when it fails to achieve its initial objectives. Implementation enablers are essential to the correct operation of policies.

Political executives are essential to the implementation of policies and programmes in the following ways:

1. Leadership and guidance: They establish the direction and attitude for execution. In order to implement policies effectively, political leaders must adopt the "craftsman" style, which emphasizes establishing and maintaining connections, resolving opposing goals, and managing complexity and interdependence.
2. Resource allocation: They guarantee that the resources required for successful implementation are allotted.
3. Stakeholder coordination: They interact with people, bureaucrats and interest groups, among other stakeholders. Systematic communications are essential to exchange information and feedback on how implementation is progressing across various levels.
4. Decision Making: They resolve disputes and deal with difficulties while making important decisions on the implementation of the programme.
5. Monitoring: They monitor developments, identify bottlenecks and implement solutions.
6. Ensuring accountability: They interact with the public, get support, and resolve issues.
7. Building public support: They hold authorities responsible for their actions and outcomes.
8. Encouraging collaboration between departments: They make sure that many departments and agencies work together.

9. Resolving administrative and political issues: In order to ensure smooth policy implementation, they negotiate administrative and political obstacles.
10. Assessing results: They evaluate the efficacy of the programme and make any improvements. Feedback mechanisms can include regular and mid-term policy reviews, policy monitoring frameworks and standard reporting systems from front-line services.

Development policies are mostly implemented by administrative organizations (permanent executives), although legislative bodies (political executives) also play a role. Despite their relatively small role, the legislature may have a range of consequences on the administrative organization. It has the ability to set limits on administrative discretion and delegation. Limitations on the usage of budgetary funds may be imposed by the legislation. The Parliament or State Legislative Assembly as well as its various committees frequently endeavor to sway the choices made by the administrative agencies that fall under their purview. As such, they might influence implementation in different ways. Development programmes and policies cannot be implemented effectively without efficient administration. Administrative management needs more political attention at the highest level. Any programme's evaluation is likely to be more successful if the minister shows interest in it, makes time to view evaluation reports and demands an explanation for poor performance.

5.4. Relationship between Political Executive and Civil Servants in carrying out Development Administration in Lunglei District

A democratic system requires public officials as well as politicians. There has been debate on the relationship between ministers and civil officials in nations that have adopted parliamentary systems of government. The relationship at hand is not entirely clear-cut and straightforward. The intricacy of the relationship between the minister and the civil service is illustrated by the inability to precisely define and demarcate their respective spheres of duty as well as the occasional disputes that occur between them. The political executive (non-permanent) and the non-political

executive (permanent) are the two components that comprise the executive branch of the government. The interaction between the Political Executive and Civil Servants in Lunglei District's Development Administration is as follows:

1. Advice: The political executive makes the administration popular, while the civil servant makes it efficient. Despite their ignorance of administrative details, politicians are cognizant of the opinions and wants of the general population. The civil servant provides them with guidance on how to convert public aspirations into tangible administrative projects. For relevant information and the execution of policies in Lunglei District, political executives rely on civil servants. Ministers are said to accept the civil servant's advice and then put their names on the dotted line in nine out of ten situations.

2. Partnership and Collaboration: The political executive must have complete faith in the civil servants for the administration of Lunglei District to function successfully, and the civil servants must also be devoted to the ruling political party. District officials are supposed to be impartial toward all political parties and dedicated to human and constitutional values. Some district officials stated that they could not express their disagreement with the politicians in power. There should be a harmonious relationship between them as they are connected in many ways.

3. Policy formulation: According to officials' perspectives, political leaders are responsible for the decision-making process involved in formulating policies as well as setting priorities for policy implementation.⁷ There are times when political leaders seek for their advice, and the political leaders themselves concur. The political leaders also acknowledge that occasionally, government representatives ask them for advice.

4. Policy implementation: Political executives report that the role of government officials in carrying out development programmes is remarkably beneficial, and many of them think that government officials are largely responsible

⁷ An unstructured interview with Mr. Vanlalhruaia, clerical staff, HPC-L on May 5, 2023.

for decision-making and programme evaluation.⁸ Therefore, government representatives play a vital role in Lunglei District's development strategies and programmes, as well as in monitoring, evaluating, and advising political leaders.

5. Development functions: The majority of the development work is done by general staff because there is no specific cadre for development bureaucrats. The official's development tasks were still dominated by their traditional duties and obligations. In addition to their regular responsibilities, civil servants are expected to carry out development administration tasks. Officials in Lunglei District who work in development fields like social welfare, rural development, agriculture, etc. are also expected to perform their daily administrative tasks with passion and commitment; otherwise, there would be a gap between their performance and expectations.

6. Mutual Respect: During the implementation of Lunglei District's development strategies and initiatives, the political leaders and government officials should maintain a cordial relationship with one another. The successful and efficient execution of developmental initiatives depends on the two parties working together constructively. A conflict between the two may arise, though, particularly if government officials oppose improvements or political leaders attempt to exercise excessive control.

7. Role of Deputy Commissioner: Deputy Commissioner (DC), Lunglei is required to maintain friendly ties with the public, elected officials, political leaders and the media. Since the nation has made the shift to a welfare state, the DCs need to be open to the people's demands. He should comply with the directives of legislators and other elected officials and take the necessary measures without hesitation. Legislators and elected officials represent the people and are ultimately answerable to the electorate. Politicians, however, can violate administrative correctness in favour of their own self-interest and narrow viewpoint. It is important for the Deputy Commissioners to be firm in these circumstances.

8. Tension: It is also conceivable for political leaders and civil servants to have a negative relationship; for instance, both parties may work primarily for

⁸ An unstructured interview with Mr. Lalramzauva, Councillor, Lunglei Municipal Council, Lunglei on September 24, 2024.

their own interests and offer minimal assistance to the general public. Some officials occasionally flaunt party ties, which can lead to a transfer and posting, especially during a change of government. There could be times when the governing government elevates or promotes its favourite employees. Some public employees thought that political leaders prioritized party goals over administrative effectiveness and occasionally encouraged nepotism and favouritism, especially when selecting scheme recipients or work supervisors. However, the political leaders concurred that they can be duped by government officials.⁹ Additionally, political leaders also said that some government officials performed mediocrely and lacked the necessary expertise and dedication to development objectives.

To put it briefly, Lunglei District development policies and programmes require collaboration between the political and permanent executives. Since they both depend on one another for knowledge and counsel, cooperation between the two is essential. Political leaders oversee the implementation of the district development policies and programmes, while government officials answer to them for their work. Since government representatives advise and direct political leaders, they are expected to maintain their objectivity and neutrality.

When Sardar Patel summed up the ideal relationship between elected politicians and the permanent executive, he did so effectively: ‘Avoid arguing over the tools you wish to use. He is a bad worker who fights with his tools.’ The work of the District Officer is quite challenging. He is constantly perched on a cliff. His behaviour and actions are being watched, and he is expected to do multiple tasks concurrently while maintaining a sense of humor. It is a truly amazing profession that tests his administrative and interpersonal skills. In all of India's federating units, the Deputy Commissioners remain an essential link between the public and the government.

⁹ An unstructured interview with Mr. Lalmangaiha Sailo, Local Council Member, Venglai on January 22, 2025

5.5. Conclusion

This chapter highlights the roles and responsibilities of the District Administration and political executives in carrying out development policies and programmes in Lunglei District as well as their relationships. The role of District Administration varies widely between countries, states and within various administrative structures. However, their primary objective, ensuring effective government at the district level remains unchanged. The District Administration ensures that plans and policies are successfully implemented at the local level by acting as the primary conduit between the local government and the higher levels. They are in charge of upholding the district's law and order, keeping an eye on how policies and programmes are being carried out, acting as the primary point of contact in the event of emergencies or natural disasters, and overseeing the district's financial operations and revenue collection.

The political executive and his subordinate officials must cooperate and work in harmony for the administration of Lunglei District to run smoothly and successfully and to achieve government objectives. Mutual faith and trust are necessary. The political executive should not meddle too much in day-to-day administration. The Parliament or Legislative Assembly must hear a satisfactory explanation from him alone if something goes wrong in his department. This implies that even if he is not held personally accountable, he must accept responsibility for any omission or commission of his official subordinates. Thus, the minister-civil servant relationship is one of a team working toward a common objective. The relationship between political leaders and officials at all levels is not one of master and servant; rather, it is more akin to senior and junior coworkers cooperating to achieve mutually beneficial goals.

CHAPTER-VI

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1. Introduction

This Chapter provides an analysis of the responses given to the questionnaires and unstructured interview schedules by the beneficiaries of development policies and programmes, grassroots bureaucracy and politicians selected as respondents from the study area i.e., Lunglei District. Since the objectives of the study are designed to study how development policies and programmes are implemented in Lunglei District, Questionnaires were designed to answer these objectives. Accordingly, three sets of questionnaires were administered to residents as well as beneficiaries, government officials and politicians of Lunglei District, totalling 300. The first set of questionnaires were distributed to 200 beneficiaries of development programmes in Lunglei District in order to find out their opinion on the development programme as well as how much they benefited from it. They were randomly chosen as samples which were designed to learn more about people's perceptions, levels of involvement and the effectiveness of development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District.

Again, 50 samples of grassroots officials from different departments were gathered in order to administer the second set of questionnaires. Information was gathered from officials of various line departments who are also thought to observe issues and challenges faced by their respective departments in order to better understand the formulation and execution of development policies and programmes in the district. The third set of questionnaires were given to 50 leaders of political parties and contestants of grassroots elections from four different parties: the Indian National Congress (INC), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Zoram People's Movement (ZPM) and the Mizo National Front (MNF). The opinions of various political parties were sought in order to study how development policies and programmes were being implemented in Lunglei District. Since political parties or

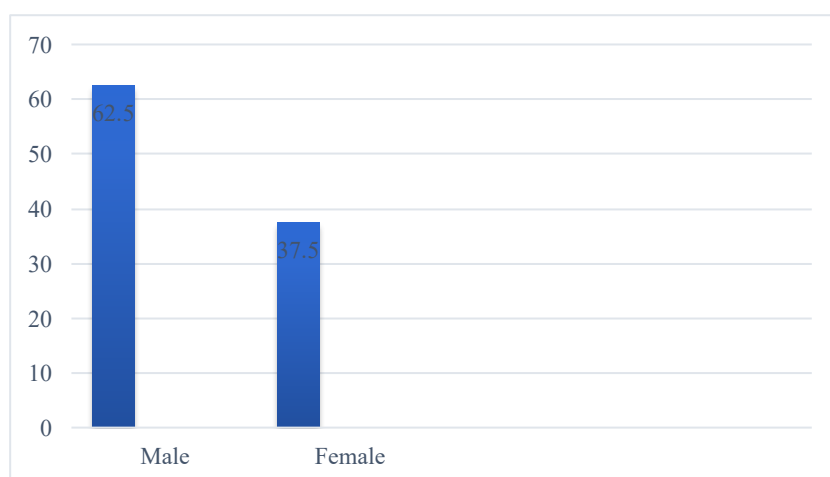
leaders drive policy implementation, they act as a liaison between the public and the government, and make sure that policies are converted into successful actions and results, it is essential to learn their opinions.

Using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportions, the data gathered from Questionnaires and Unstructured Interviews are tabulated and analysed.

6.2 Evaluation of the Questionnaire and Interview Schedule for the Beneficiaries

To study the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District, questionnaire was prepared for development policies beneficiaries. To represent the whole beneficiaries, a total of 200 beneficiaries were taken from various towns and villages within Lunglei District to understand the opinion and perception of the development policies and programmes of the government. Beneficiaries of development policies under various departmental programmes, including MzSRLM, PMEGP, SEDP, PMJVK, PMGSY, PMKSY, PMUY, JJM, PM KISAN, PMAY (HFA), etc., were chosen as a sample. The results of questionnaire and interview schedule are discussed below:

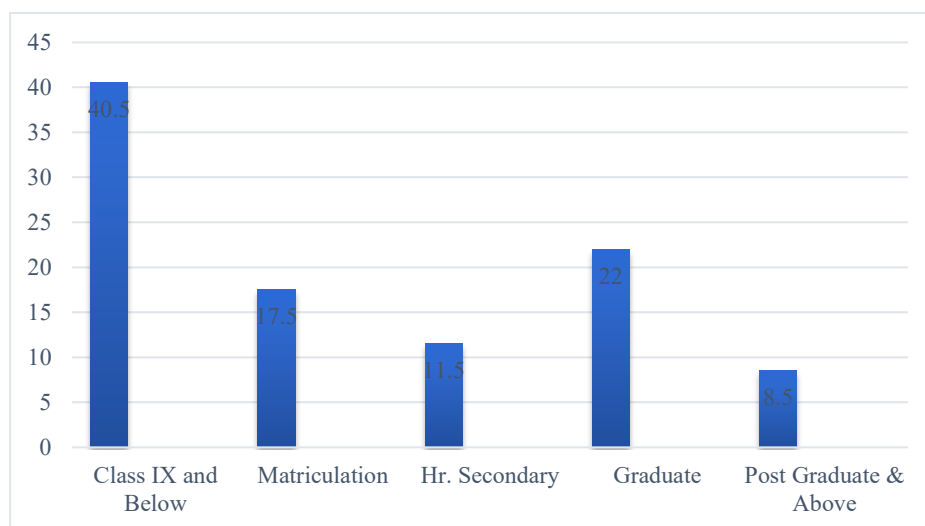
Graph 6.1: Sex distribution of the beneficiaries



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The sex distribution of the respondents is displayed in graph 6.1, with 37.5 percent of the respondents being female and 62.5 percent being male. Since the majority of the development assistance was provided in the name of the household head, the number of male beneficiaries exceeded that of female beneficiaries.

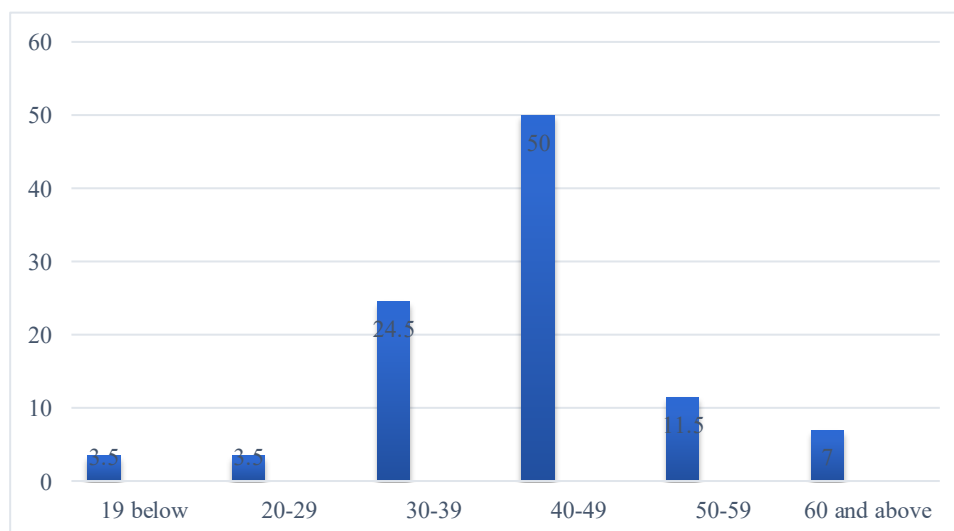
Graph 6.2: Educational Qualification of beneficiaries



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Education plays an important factor for all round development. Graph 6.2 indicates the educational qualification of the respondents. As shown in the graph, the majority of the respondents, i.e., 40.5 percent are drawn from class IX or below. The second highest number of respondents are Graduates which comprised 22 percent. High School Leaving Certificate (Matriculate) holders make about 17.5 percent of the beneficiaries and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) was passed by 11.5 percent of those surveyed. The rest, 8.5 percent are drawn from Post Graduate and above. It can clearly be seen that most farmers or beneficiaries who are eligible for development programmes and schemes do not have a high level of education. To summarize, the results of the survey indicate that a greater proportion of beneficiaries are from class X and above, who are regarded as educated.

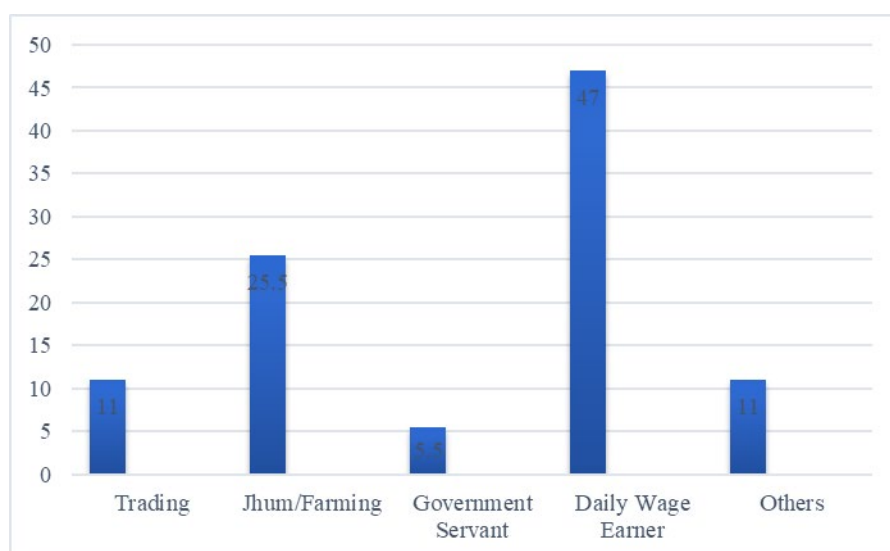
Graph 6.3: Age distribution of beneficiaries



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The age distribution of respondents is given in graph 6.3. The graph shows that the lowest contributors are drawn from the age group of 19 below and 20-29, which comprised 3.5 percent each. The highest contributors, i.e., 50 percent of the respondents are from the age group of 40-49, followed by 24.5 percent from the age group 30-39. 11.5 And 7 percent of respondents are also taken from the age group 50-59 and 60 above respectively. The graph makes it clear that the majority of the chosen beneficiaries are between the ages of 40 and 50.

Graph 6.4: Occupational distribution of beneficiaries



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Graph 6.4 indicates the present occupation of the respondents. 11 percent of the respondents earn their living through various trading methods. 5.5 percent of the contributors are government employees. Since a small portion of the beneficiaries are government employees, the majority are farmers, shopkeepers, daily wage earners, and those without stable financial incomes. Daily wage earners contribute the highest share in the occupational distribution with 47 percent which is followed by jhum cultivation or farming constituting 25.5 percent.

Table 6.1: Response of beneficiaries on development of Lunglei District

Statement	Yes	No	Yes, but not the desired level
	Percentage (%)		
Do you think that your village /town in Lunglei District has developed during the last few decades?	22.9	2.8	74.3

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions regarding Lunglei District's development over the past few decades are displayed in table 6.1. The table indicates that 22.9 percent of

the beneficiaries think that Lunglei District has made substantial progress in recent decades. 74.3 percent of the beneficiaries think that their district have seen improvement in recent decades, although not to the degree they had hoped for. Due to the slow progress of town planning, government amenities and roads over the last few decades, 2.8 percent of the beneficiaries think that their district is underdeveloped. The table makes it clear that the people residing in Lunglei District are not entirely content with the progress they have made so far.

Table 6.2: Response of beneficiaries on knowledge of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District

Statement	Yes	No	Some only
	Percentage (%)		
Do you know various development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District?	29.5	6.5	64

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The knowledge of the respondents regarding the different development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District is displayed in table 6.2. It shows that 29.5 percent of the beneficiaries are familiar with the various developmental programmes and policies that have been put in place in Lunglei District. 6.5 percent of respondents say they have little knowledge about the government's policies and programmes. 64 percent of the beneficiaries said they were aware of some of the government policies and initiatives set up in their area, particularly those that had an impact on them. The survey indicates that most of the beneficiaries or residents of Lunglei District are not entirely unaware of the district's development initiatives.

Table 6.3: Response of beneficiaries on the degree of benefits of development policy.

Statement	Yes	No	Yes, but not the desired level
	Percentage (%)		
Do you feel that the people of Lunglei were benefited from the development policies of the government?	19	1	80

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.3 shows the respondents' opinions regarding the extent to which the government's development policies and programmes benefited the residents of Lunglei. 19 percent opined that the government's development policies and initiatives in their district have helped the local populace. Only 1 percent of the beneficiaries viewed the government's development initiatives have not benefited the local population. The table shows that the majority of beneficiaries or 80 percent believed that the development policies and programmes had benefited the people of Lunglei District, but not to the extent or level of satisfaction that was expected.

Table 6.4: Response of beneficiaries on most responsible for beneficiaries' selection

Statement	Political leaders	Govt. Officials	Village Council	HPC Office	Do not know
	Percentage (%)				
Who is most responsible for the selection of beneficiaries in Lunglei District's development programmes?	42.3	4.5	29.8	2.2	21.2

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The view of the respondents regarding who is most responsible of choosing the beneficiaries of the development programmes in Lunglei District is displayed in table 6.4. Here, 42.3 percent of the beneficiaries believe that political leaders are most responsible in choosing recipients for the development programmes in Lunglei District. 4.5 percent of beneficiaries claimed government officials as most

responsible. Meanwhile, 29.8 percent regards the village council or local council members as most responsible in selection of beneficiaries. Just 2.2 percent of respondents think the HPC, Lunglei, was responsible for choosing the beneficiaries. 21.2 percent were unable to provide a definite response to the question. The table makes it clear that the political leaders were mostly in charge of choosing the beneficiaries of development programmes.

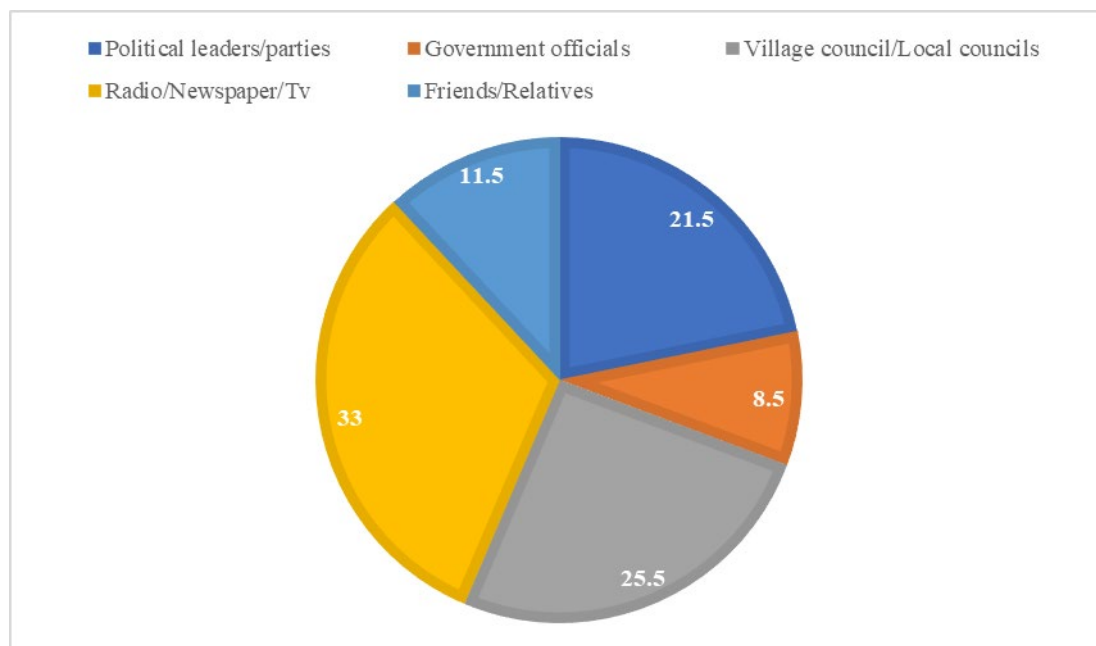
6.5: Response of beneficiaries on level of satisfaction with the selection process

Statement	Yes	No	Do not know
	Percentage (%)		
Are you satisfied with the selection process of the beneficiaries in the development schemes/ programmes?	23.8	42.9	33.3

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

How satisfied the beneficiaries were with the selection process is shown in table 6.5. The table shows that 23.8 percent of beneficiaries are satisfied with the way in which they are chosen for development schemes or programmes because they think that the authority chooses them in the most effective manner. However, 42.9 percent of beneficiaries are dissatisfied with the selection process for a variety of reasons, including the process's complexity and political parties' excessive meddling. 33.3 percent of the beneficiaries have no opinions on this query. It is evident that the vast majority of people are dissatisfied with the beneficiaries' selection procedure.

Graph 6.5: Response of beneficiaries on sources of information about development policies and programmes



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Graph 6.5 depicted the information sources of beneficiaries regarding development policies and programmes. It showed that 21.5 percent of recipients knew the government's development policies undertaken in their district through the political leaders or parties. Meanwhile, 8.5 percent claimed that the development programmes were introduced to them by government officials. According to 25.5 percent, the village council or local council members are the ones who inform them of the government's development programmes. 33 percent of them claim to have learnt about the government's policies from television, newspapers and radio. Of those surveyed, 25.5 percent stated that their friends and families were their source of information. The graph makes it clear that the majority of respondents learn about development policies and initiatives from the media.

Table 6.6: Response of beneficiaries on High Powered Committee, Lunglei

Statement	Yes	No	Some only
	Percentage (%)		
Do you know the role played by High Powered Committee, Lunglei for the development of Lunglei District?	13.3	23.8	62.9

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.6 displays the extent to which the residents of Lunglei District are aware of the role and responsibilities of the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) for their district's development. 23.8 percent of those surveyed indicated that they were ignorant about HPC's role and duties, whereas 13.3 percent said they were aware of the Committee's role and functions for the progress of Lunglei District. However, 62.9 percent of respondents, or the majority, stated that they were aware of some of the HPC's activities, which may be interpreted as a positive outcome.

Table 6.7: Response of beneficiaries on District Administration, Lunglei

Statement	Yes	No	Yes, but not the desired level	Do not know
	Percentage (%)			
Are you satisfied with the district administration's role for Lunglei District development?	16.2	7.6	56.2	20

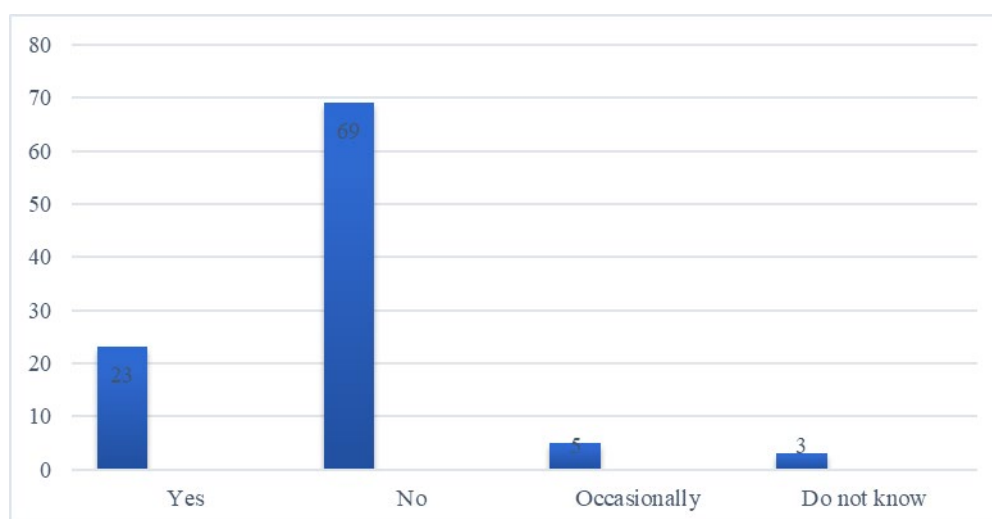
(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.7 shows the beneficiaries' degree of satisfaction with the performance of district administration in Lunglei District. 16.2 percent of respondents express satisfaction with the district administration's role in Lunglei's district development. 56.2 percent of the beneficiaries are somewhat satisfied with the district administration's contribution to the growth of Lunglei District, although not to the intended degree. While 7.6 percent of the respondent express dissatisfaction with the district administration's role in their district development, 20 percent are unable to

answer the question. In terms of district development, the table makes it clear that the majority of Lunglei District residents are not entirely satisfied with the district administration's performance.

Graph 6.6: Response of beneficiaries on monitoring by Line Department

Do the government officials frequently visit your village/locality in connection with the policies and programmes of the government?



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The graphic 6.6 displays the respondents' opinions regarding the supervision and monitoring of development programmes by line department in Lunglei District. Appropriate monitoring of the implementation process is necessary for any public policy to be implemented effectively. It aids in finding mistakes and fixing them in the process of implementing policies. 23 percent of the beneficiaries said that government representatives frequently travel to their village or locality to keep an eye on the policies and initiatives being implemented there. In contrast, 69 percent stated that government officials never or seldom come to their village to oversee and direct the execution of government plans and initiatives. According to 5 percent of respondents, government officials visit their community occasionally to monitor the government policies execution, whilst 3 percent had no opinions about this issue. It is evident from the chart that many development programmes lack adequate monitoring and evaluation during execution by the operational department.

Table 6.8: Response of beneficiaries on the role of Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

Statement	Yes	No	In some programmes only	Do not know
	Percentage (%)			
Do you think CBOs are invited by Government agencies for the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?	16.3	2.9	68.3	12.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Views of respondents regarding the role and participation of CBOs in the implementation of government development policies are shown in table 6.8. From the data, 16.3 percent of the respondents say that government organisations used to invite CBOs to participate in the execution of development programmes and projects in Lunglei District. 2.9 percent of them say that CBOs are not invited by government authorities to take part in development policies and activities. However, a large number of respondents, that is, 68.3 percent stated that CBOs have been asked to participate in the implementation in certain development programmes while 12.5 percent of beneficiaries were unable to give an appropriate response to the query. The data clearly demonstrates that CBOs are involved in and contribute significantly to the district's development policy implementation.

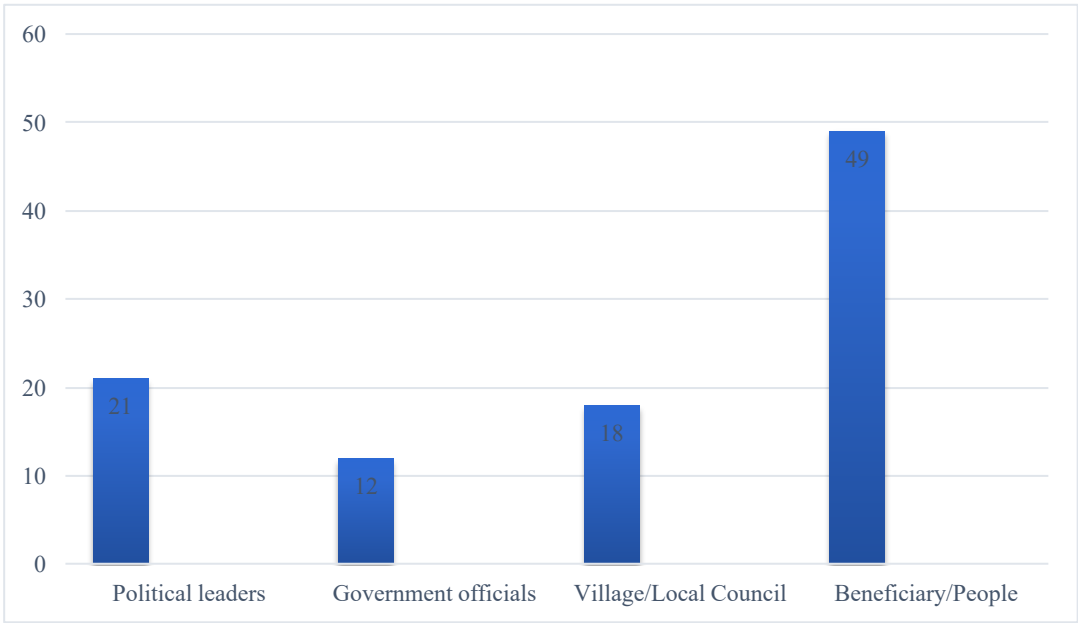
Table 6.9: Response of beneficiaries on people's participation in policy implementation

Statement	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
	Percentage (%)			
How do you find community's participation in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?	2.9	27.2	52.4	17.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions regarding the involvement of individuals or beneficiaries in the implementation of development policies and programmes are shown in table 6.9. According to 2.9 percent of beneficiaries, people's involvement in the execution of development policies and programmes is excellent and satisfactory. In the meantime, 27.2 percent state that community involvement in development policy implementation is good but not exceptional. While 52.4 percent of respondents, or more than half, believe that community participation in development policy execution is average, 17.5 percent say that community participation is extremely low. The table makes it clear that, generally speaking, stakeholders' or citizens' involvement in the execution of development policies is inadequate and requires significant improvement.

Graph 6.7: Response of beneficiaries on most responsible for development policy implementation

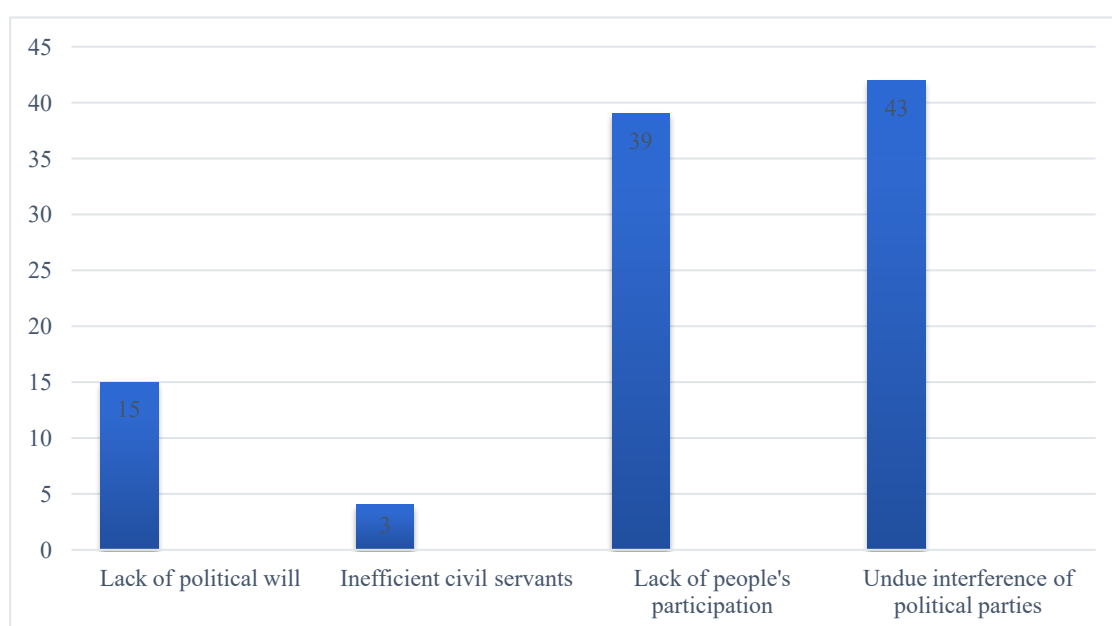


(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's assessment of who bears the greatest responsibility for the effective implementation of development initiatives in Lunglei District is shown in graph 6.7. Of the respondents, 21 percent said that the political leaders were mostly responsible for the prosperous implementation of development projects in Lunglei

District. While 12 percent think that government officials bear the primary responsibility, 18 percent say that village or local council members are the most accountable agents. However, 49 percent of those surveyed think that beneficiaries or people are ultimately responsible for the successful implementation of development efforts. This makes it evident that people or beneficiaries have the primary responsibility for the successful implementation of development policies.

Graph 6.8: Response of beneficiaries on the main challenge faced by the government in policy implementation

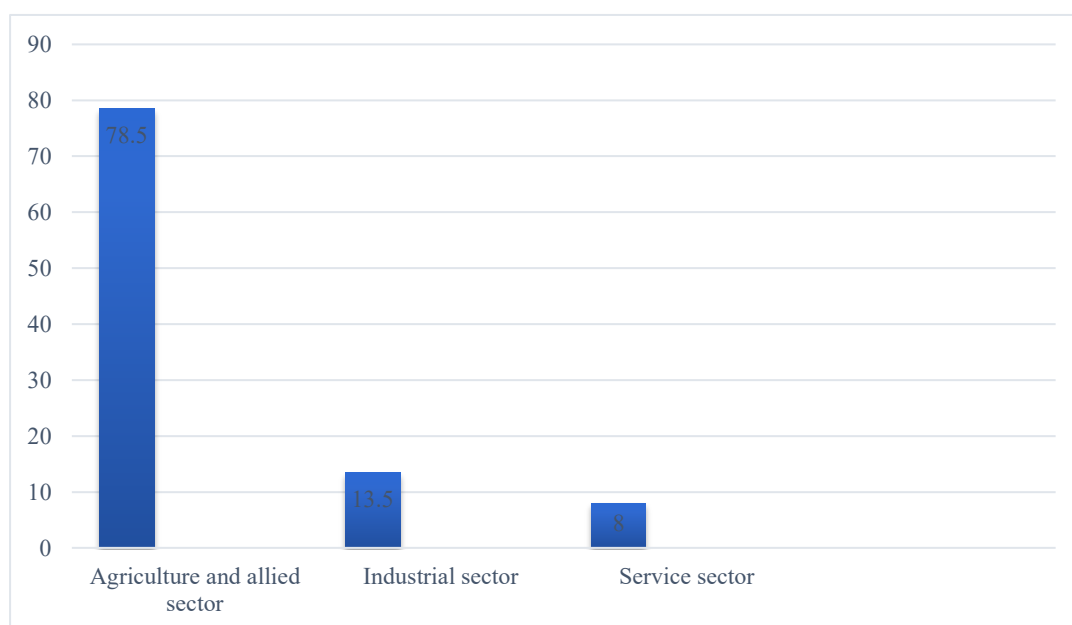


(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perception on the primary challenge faced by the government when putting development policies and programmes into action in Lunglei District is shown in the graph 6.8. Of the respondents, 15 percent believe that the government's lack of political will is the primary obstacle to successful implementation of development policies. 4 percent of beneficiaries claim inefficient civil servants as the government's biggest challenge in carrying out development policies while 39 percent of them cite lack of people's participation the main barrier. Meanwhile, according to 42 percent, political parties' excessive meddling is the

biggest barrier to implementing development plans and objectives. The graph makes it clear that excessive political party meddling and low public participation in policy implementation are the government's biggest obstacles.

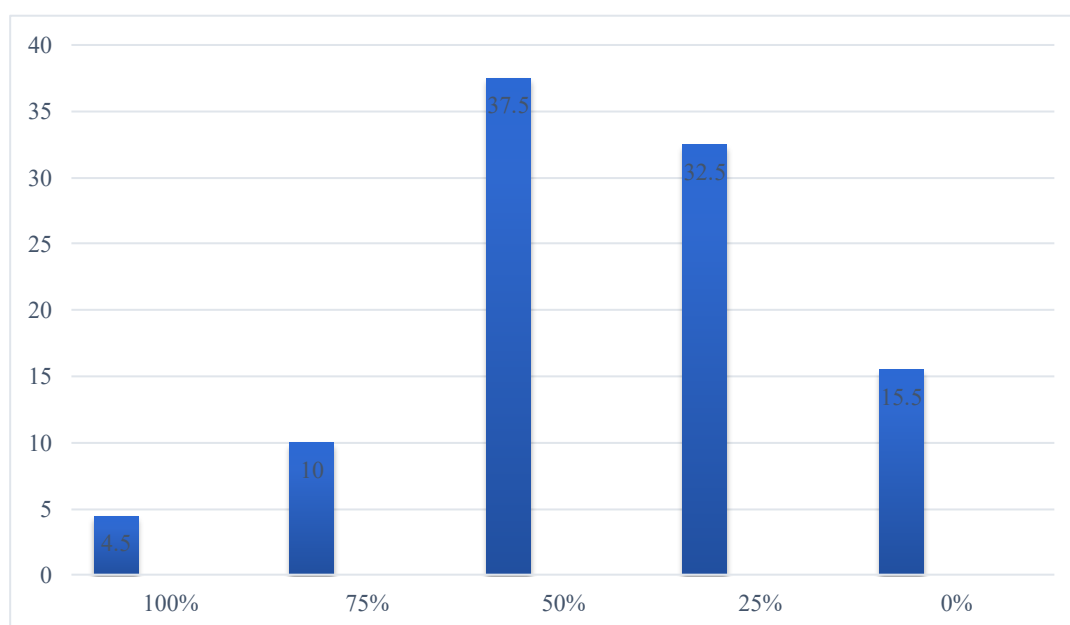
Graph 6.9: Response of beneficiaries on areas to prioritize for district development (What areas the district administration should focus on?)



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The graph 6.9 displays respondents' opinions about the areas that the district administration should prioritize. The majority of respondents, or 78.5 percent, think that the district administration should give priority to agriculture and other associated sectors in order to develop their district. Although 13.5 percent of respondents said that the district administration should give priority to the industrial sector, 8 percent believe that the service sector should be given more attention in order to foster the development of their district. It is evident from the graph that the people of Lunglei District wanted agriculture and related sector to be given priority over all other sectors by the district administration.

Graph 6.10: Response of beneficiaries on the extent of political involvement in the selection of beneficiaries



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's opinion on the extent of political parties' involvement in choosing beneficiaries for government's development programmes is depicted in the graph 6.10. Here, 4.5 percent of respondents opined that political parties need to have total authority over selection of beneficiaries in development programmes or schemes. 10 percent of respondents said that political parties should have 75% say in selecting beneficiaries. According to 37.5 percent, political parties ought to have a 50% say in the beneficiaries' selection process. While 32.5 percent think political parties should have a 25% voice, 15.5 percent contend that they should not be engaged in the selection process. The table indicates that 50% political involvement should be required in the beneficiary selection process.

Table 6.10: Response of beneficiaries on selection criteria for work supervisor or beneficiaries

Statement	His political party affiliation	His efficiency/ merit
	Percentage (%)	
Development work supervisor or beneficiary selection was made mostly on the basis of	76	24

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.10 demonstrates the respondents' thoughts on the selection criteria for beneficiaries or work supervisors. Majority of the respondents or 76 percent think that both the beneficiaries and the development work supervisors were selected based on their political party affiliation, especially the ruling party. However, a small percentage of respondents (24%) think that the development programmes' beneficiaries or supervisors were selected on the basis of their merit or effectiveness. It is evident that the selection of recipients of numerous development programmes is based mostly on their political affiliation rather than their efficiency or merit.

Table 6.11: Response of beneficiaries on the success rate of the district development policies

Statement	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
	Percentage (%)			
What is your impression on the success rate of the district development schemes or programmes in Lunglei District?	3	30	64	3

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions regarding the district development programmes' success rate are revealed in table 6.11. As shown in the table, 3 percent of beneficiaries stated that the district development schemes or programmes in Lunglei have an exceptional success rate. According to 30 percent of respondents, the development initiatives in Lunglei District have a good success rate. The majority of

respondents, or 64 percent, said that the development programmes implemented in their district had an average success rate. Meanwhile, 3 percent responded negatively and said that their district's development had a low success rate. It is evident that despite the significant advancements made in Lunglei District, many areas still need improvement.

Table 6.12: Response of beneficiaries on the level of awareness/training imparted on development policies

Statement	Excellent	Good	Bad	Poor
	Percentage (%)			
To what extent do the authorities inform the beneficiary about the development policies and programmes?	2.5	58	31	8.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.12 shows how much knowledge the authority has given the beneficiary on development programmes and policies. 2.5 percent of those surveyed are highly satisfied with the degree of awareness that the authorities have imparted the beneficiaries. According to 58 percent of respondents, the government has done a decent job of increasing awareness to some extent. Meanwhile, 31 percent of the beneficiaries claim that the authorities' degree of awareness falls short of their expectations and 8.5 percent are extremely dissatisfied in this regard. The table makes it clear that, despite its reasonable efforts to raise awareness, the government still has to do more in this particular area.

Table 6.13: Response of beneficiaries on impact of development policies

Statement	Excellent	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad
	Percentage (%)				
To what degree does the development programme or scheme impacted your health, social status, or financial status?	5	62.5	23.5	6.5	2.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.13 shows the degree to which government's development policies and programmes have affected the respondents' lives. 5 percent of the respondents said the programme had a significant impact on their health, social position or financial situation, given the data above. According to 62.5 percent of beneficiaries, the development scheme improved their health, social standing or financial situation and was generally positive. Meanwhile, 23.5 percent claimed the development policies undertaken had either a favourable or negative impact on their health, social position or financial situation. However, 6.5 percent of respondents said that the programme had little effect on their socio-economic status; and for another 2.5 percent, the policies did not have any beneficial effect on them. The chart makes it clear that the government's development policies and initiatives significantly and favourably impacted the social, economic and health conditions of the people of Lunglei District.

Table 6.14: Response of beneficiaries on development funding

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	Percentage (%)			
The programme funding is found adequate	7.5	33.5	54	5
The programme funding is found regular.	5.5	38	48	8.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions regarding development funding are highlighted in table 6.14. Here, 7.5 percent of respondents opted "strongly agree" with the statement and said the project funding is found adequate to achieve development objectives. They also mentioned that desirable development might be accomplished if programme funding is used effectively and prudently. 33.5 percent of those surveyed prefer to "agree" with the statement. Meanwhile, 54 percent of those surveyed believe that the project's funds are insufficient to achieve the intended advancement, and 5 percent strongly disagree with the statement and believe that the scheme's budget is totally inadequate for ideal development. The funding for development

policies is deemed to be insufficient to meet development goals, as the table illustrates.

Again, table 6.14 also depicted the respondent's perspective on the regularity of development funding. As seen in the table, 5.5 percent of respondents asserted that funding for development programmes was received on a regular basis. The statement was deemed acceptable by 38 percent of those surveyed, who agreed with it. The statement is disputed by nearly half of the respondents (48 percent), who think that sporadic project funding disbursements can make it more difficult for the programme to function effectively. The assertion is strongly disagreed with by 8.5 percent of respondents, who claim that irregular financing is common in many government development programmes. The data makes it clear that a large number of development policy fundings are found to be irregular, which has a detrimental effect on the achievement of development goals.

Table 6.15: Response of beneficiaries on Selection Process

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	Percentage (%)			
The development programme's beneficiary selection process is rigid.	21.5	54.5	19.5	4.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perspective on the beneficiaries' selection process is shown in table 6.15. As depicted in the table, 21.5 percent of respondents strongly agreed with the statement and stated that the beneficiaries encountered a number of issues due to the stringent beneficiary selection procedure of the programme. The remark is also supported by half of the respondents, or 54.5 percent, who also stated that the government should slightly modify the programme's beneficiary selection procedure by taking the scheme's beneficiaries into consideration. In contrast, 19.5 percent of the surveyed disagree with the statement and believe that the beneficiaries selection procedure used for the programme is appropriate. The claim is strongly disagreed with by 4.5 percent of beneficiaries, who stated that the selection method for

programme participants is perfectly appropriate and does not require any changes. The table makes it evident that beneficiaries selection process for the majority of policies is a challenging procedure.

Table 6.16: Response of beneficiaries on government's commitment to policy implementation

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	Percentage (%)			
The government is fully committed to making the scheme successful.	9.5	62.5	25	3

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's opinion regarding the government's commitment to policy implementation is highlighted in table 6.16. In this regard, 9.5 percent of respondents said they strongly agreed with the statement and that the administration is totally committed to making the plan a success. More than half of the respondents, or 62.5 percent, agreed with the statement and emphasised that the government is doing a good job of implementing the development plans. On the other hand, 25 percent of those surveyed disagree with the statement and think that the government's efforts are inadequate and require improvement. 3 percent strongly disagree with the notion. The majority of respondents express satisfaction with the government's efforts to accomplish development goals; nevertheless, a strong commitment to development policies is still required.

Table 6.17: Response of beneficiaries on effectiveness of the development policy

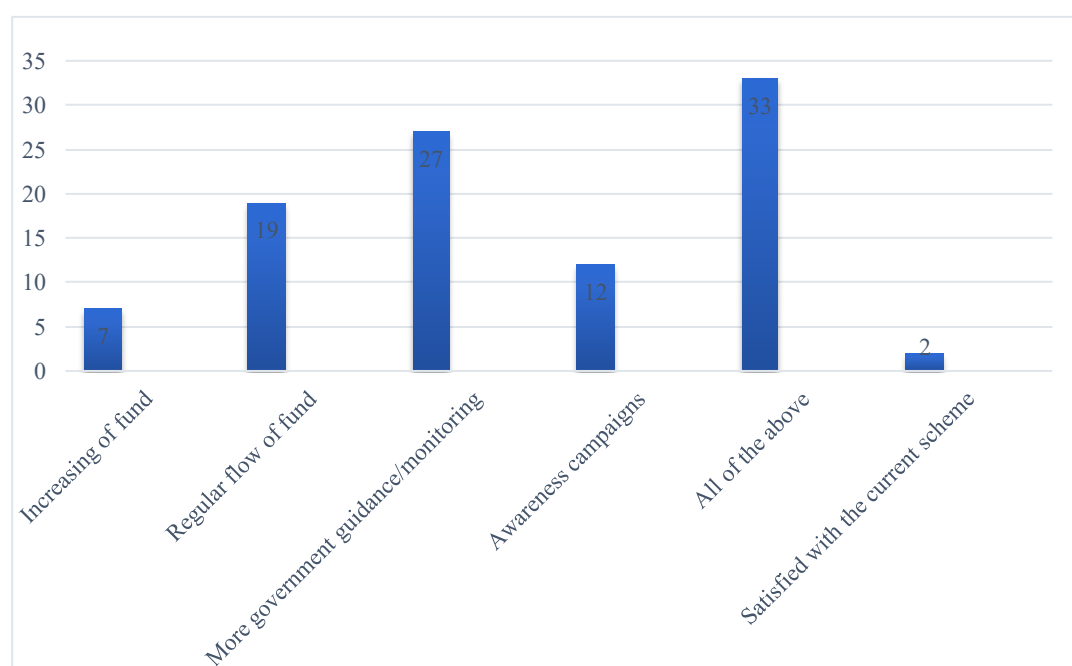
Statement	Yes	No
	Percentage (%)	
Do you think the development policy is beneficial to you?	72.5	27.5

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The beneficiaries' responses on the effectiveness of the development programmes they involve in, are provided in table 6.17. Accordingly, most

participants, or 72.5 percent, stated that the programme helps them and adds to their income, and that the development policies they received have given them employment. In contrast, 27.5 percent of beneficiaries said that the programme does not benefit them, pointing to a number of unforeseen events, delayed payment releases and insufficient funding as key reasons for the project's failure. The government's development strategies and programmes have had a very favourable effect on the residents of Lunglei District.

Graph 6.11: Response of beneficiaries on suggestion for improvement of the scheme



(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The beneficiaries were asked to provide corrective actions to meet the development objectives. The respondents' suggestions for scheme's improvement are shown in the graph 6.11. As highlighted in the graph, 7 percent of the beneficiaries proposed increasing the funds for all development schemes and programmes so that they would have more opportunities to attain the schemes' objectives. 19 percent of them advised a regular flow of funds in order to have a positive impact on their work and productivity. 27 percent want increased government guidance and monitoring on

all development programmes. 12 percent indicated that the government should launch more awareness initiatives. While 33 percent of beneficiaries said that increasing fund, regular cash flow, more government guidance/monitoring and more awareness campaign are all important to meet the goals, 2 percent are content with the current arrangement and have no suggestions. It is clear that in order to achieve the objectives of all development schemes and programmes, greater funding, consistent cash flow, increased government oversight and increased awareness campaigns are all necessary.

6.3 Evaluation of the Questionnaire and Interview Schedule for grassroots bureaucracy.

The perception of the grassroots bureaucracy was sought to study the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. Questionnaires were administered to 50 government officials from different District offices who are involved in the implementation of development policies. The responses of grassroots bureaucrats were analysed as follows:

Table 6.18: Response of Government officials on their jobs

Do you feel that there is excessive paper works in your department?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
	No	16	32.0	32.0	62.0
	Average	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions regarding the amount of paperwork in their department are shown in table 6.18. Out of the surveyed, 30 percent of respondents said they had dealt with too much paperwork in their departments. Meanwhile, 32

percent claimed that their departments do not have excessive paperwork that could hamper their work, 38 percent stated that although there is some paperwork, it is not excessive. The table makes it clear that most district offices deal with a lot of paperwork in the course of both programme implementation and beneficiary selection, however, they have minimal issues with it.

Table 6.19: Response of Government officials on success rate of their department's development policy

How successful are the development policies and programmes your department has implemented?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Good	28	56.0	56.0	64.0
	Average	17	34.0	34.0	98.0
	Poor	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perception of the success rate of development policies and programmes put in place within their department is displayed in table 6.19. It showed that 8 percent of respondents think that development schemes implemented by their department are successfully implemented. 56 percent say the success rate is good. Meanwhile, 34 percent think that the success rate of development programmes implemented by their department are average, and a poor success rate is represented by 2 percent. It is evident that although Lunglei District's development plans and programmes have a notable success rate, yet they fall short of expectations and further effort is required to get desired results.

Table 6.20: Response of Government officials on relations with other departments

Have you encountered any differences or problems with other departments while implementing development policy?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	No	30	60.0	60.0	70.0
	Sometimes	14	28.0	28.0	98.0
	Do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.20 depicted the respondents' opinions about any discrepancies or issues they encountered with other district offices when implementing development policies. As shown in the table, 10 percent of respondents frequently have issues with other departments during the implementation of development projects. Meanwhile, 60 percent of those questioned report no issues with other departments. According to them, interdepartmental meetings, seminars and workshops are occasionally held, and there is effective communication with all of the departments in the district. 28 percent occasionally have issues with other district departments. 2 percent of respondents were unsure of the answer. Although few problems are identified, the data makes it evident that there are friendly and mutual relations between several district offices when implementing development policies.

Table 6.21: Response of Government officials on relations within the department

Do your department functionaries cooperate and perform their tasks in an efficient manner?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	32	64.0	64.0	64.0
	Yes, but not the desired level	17	34.0	34.0	98.0
	No	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Respondents' opinions regarding their relationships with other colleagues within the department are displayed in table 6.21. According to 64 percent of respondents, all the employees have friendly and productive relationships with one another in their respective departments and are capable of carrying out their assigned tasks. 34 percent admit that they cooperate, but not to the fullest extent possible. Only 2 percent claim that they do not fully collaborate and are unable to accomplish their tasks well. The data makes it quite evident that the department officials got along well with one another and were able to complete their work efficiently.

Table 6.22: Response of Government officials on training attendance

Do you attend any training before and after joining this post?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	45	90.0	90.0	90.0
	No	4	8.0	8.0	98.0
	Do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.22 depicted respondents' training attendance before and after joining their jobs. 90 percent of respondents received training either prior to or following their employment in the departments. 8 percent of those surveyed do not receive any training before or after starting their jobs while 2 percent of them were unable to respond to the question. The statistics above makes it clear that the majority of public servants have participated in training both prior to and following their job.

Table 6.23: Response of Government officials on job-related training

Have you attended any Orientation/Refresher programme, Seminars or Workshops related to your jobs?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Orientation programme	25	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Refresher programme	6	12.0	12.0	62.0
	Seminar	7	14.0	14.0	76.0
	Workshop	6	12.0	12.0	88.0
	None of the above	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' participation in job-related training programmes is mentioned in table 6.23. Half of the respondents or 50 percent went to an orientation session. A refresher programme was attended by 12 percent of the respondents. 14 percent took part in seminars and other 12 percent had attended workshop. Meanwhile, 12 percent had not taken any training courses. The table indicated that majority of the officials had taken at least one training course related to their jobs.

Table 6.24: Response of Government officials on Beneficiaries Selection Process

Does your department have clear guidelines for choosing beneficiaries?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	43	86.0	86.0	86.0
	No	1	2.0	2.0	88.0
	In some projects only	4	8.0	8.0	96.0
	Do not know	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Government official's responses to the question of whether the department has explicit policies for selecting recipients of development projects were shown in table 6.24. According to 86 percent of respondents, the selection of beneficiaries for development schemes and programmes is governed by clear policies, procedures and criteria. 2 percent of those surveyed said their departments do not have clear guidelines or policies in place for choosing beneficiaries of the development programmes. Meanwhile, 8 percent of them said that their departments provided clear instructions and guidelines for specific schemes only, and 4 percent were unable to provide a definite response to the question. It is evident from the above table that most departments have detailed policies in place for selecting beneficiaries.

Table 6.25: Response of Government officials on policy guidelines

Are you selecting beneficiaries in accordance with the fundamental rules set forth by the policy or plan?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	38	76.0	76.0	76.0
	In some schemes only	11	22.0	22.0	98.0
	No	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's opinion regarding whether or not they adhere to the policy guidelines when choosing beneficiaries is displayed in table 6.25. When choosing the beneficiaries, 76 percent of respondents said they followed the basic rules specified by the plan or policy. According to 22 percent of respondents, they only follow the policy guidelines in specific schemes only. Merely 2 percent said that they choose beneficiaries without following policy guidelines and some beneficiaries are chosen for special reasons other than their eligibility for the programme. As may be observed, most departments followed government-provided policy guidelines when selecting beneficiaries.

Table 6.26: Response of Government officials on political interference

Is there any political interference in your job?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
	No	21	42.0	42.0	68.0
	Sometimes	12	24.0	24.0	92.0
	Do not know	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.26 is depicting respondents' views regarding political influence at work. 26 percent of respondents said they frequently encountered political meddling in their work, while 42 percent claim that politics has no influence over their work. Of those surveyed, 24 percent say that they sometimes deal with political interference at work. In this instance, 8 percent of respondents are clueless. Although the majority of respondents stated that they do not encounter political interference in their work, it is heart-breaking to discover that some respondents do encounter political intervention in some capacity.

Table 6.27: Response of Government officials on relation with Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei

What is your relation with Deputy Commissioner (DC), Lunglei?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	18	36.0	36.0	36.0
	Good	25	50.0	50.0	86.0
	Average	6	12.0	12.0	98.0
	Poor	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perspective on their relationship with Deputy Commissioner (DC), Lunglei District is displayed in table 6.27. The data indicates that 36 percent of respondents said their departments have excellent relations with the DC's Office, Lunglei. Half of them or 50 percent said they had a good relationship with the DC's office, Lunglei. An average relationship with the Deputy Commissioner is reported by 12 percent of respondents. The percentage of respondents who said they had a poor relationship with the DC's office was just 2 percent. As the head of district administration, the DC is responsible for approving and overseeing all developmental initiatives, schemes and projects for the district's development. The table makes it clear that most respondents had positive relationships with the DC and know how crucial the DC is to the district's development.

Table 6.28: Response of Government officials on relation with Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

What is your relation with Community Based Organisations?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Good	30	60.0	60.0	84.0
	Average	6	12.0	12.0	96.0
	Poor	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Mizoram include the Young Mizo Association (YMA), Mizo Hmeichhe Insuihkhawm Pawl (MHIP), Mizo Students Union (MSU) and Mizoram Upa Pawl (MUP). CBOs are extremely valuable in monitoring developmental projects, advising responsible functionaries, and making recommendations to functionaries regarding the selection of beneficiaries for certain schemes and initiatives. According to table 6.28, 24 percent of those surveyed have excellent and friendly ties with all of the CBOs in Lunglei District, which aids in their effective implementation of development policies. While 60 percent of them said they have good relationships with CBOs, the other 12 percent said their relationship with them is average. Moreover, 4 percent said they have poor relations with CBOs in Lunglei District. The table showed that when it comes to development programmes implementation, there are positive relationships between public authorities and CBOs.

Table 6.29: Response of Government officials on their role in development policy implementation

What role do you play in development policy implementation of Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Giving Awareness of development schemes to public	17	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Selecting the beneficiaries	7	14.0	14.0	48.0
	Motivating the beneficiaries	2	4.0	4.0	52.0
	Giving training to beneficiaries	10	20.0	20.0	72.0
	Monitoring/Supervision of works	11	22.0	22.0	94.0
	Staff Agencies/Clerical	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.29 highlights the various role played by the respondents in development policy implementation. Lunglei District's administrative departments are in charge of a number of development programmes and projects, and their duties and responsibilities are diverse. Therefore, the responsibilities of the respondents (administrative officials) for their departments encompass: informing the public about development plans (34% of respondents), selecting the beneficiaries (14%), encouraging beneficiaries (4%), providing training to beneficiaries (20%), and keeping an eye on and supervising the development projects (22%) and 6 percent of them work as staff agencies and perform secretarial duties.

Table 6.30: Response of Government officials on overall success rate of development policy in Lunglei District

How do you feel about overall success rate of the district development schemes and programmes in Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Good	25	50.0	50.0	54.0
	Average	23	46.0	46.0	100.0
	Poor	0	0	0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's assessment on the overall success rate of the district's development policies in Lunglei District is shown in table 6.30. As seen in the table, only 4 percent of respondents think that Lunglei District's development programmes and projects are undertaken with an excellent success rate. Meanwhile, half of respondents or 50 percent think that the district development projects implemented in Lunglei District are deemed good and successful. According to 46 percent, the success rate is mediocre or average. No respondent asserted that the district's development initiatives have been a total failure. The data clearly shows that the government's development programmes in the district have brought about a lot of improvement; yet, the total success rate falls short of expectations.

Table 6.31: Response of Government officials on pre-project investigation

Does your department have any pre-project investigation or survey of the project before drafting a rough estimate?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	50.0	50.0	50.0
	No	8	16.0	16.0	66.0
	In some projects only	12	24.0	24.0	90.0
	Do not Know	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Respondents' opinions regarding whether their department conducted any pre-project research or survey prior to creating a preliminary estimate are highlighted in table 6.31. Out of them, 56 percent asserted that they conduct pre-project investigations prior to creating estimates, stating that this enables their departments to adjust the amount of support and reduce duplicate work. According to 24 percent, they have only looked into some of the projects before they started, but not all. 16 percent of those surveyed say that they do not conduct pre-project research prior to creating a rough estimate. Moreover, 10 percent of them do not know of their department's pre-project investigative activities. The table makes it clear that pre-project research was conducted on many development plans prior to implementation; yet, some of the projects were nonetheless implemented without pre-project investigation.

Table 6.32: Response of Government officials on personnel problem

Does your department face administrative problems such as a shortage of personnel/technical personnel?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	35	70.0	70.0	70.0
	No	15	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents were asked if administrative issues, like a staffing shortfall or lack of technical personnel were occurring in their department. According to table 6.32, 70 percent of respondents said their departments are experiencing a manpower shortage, and added that the government's financial limitations prevent the filling of other open positions. Furthermore, they said that a shortage of technical staff in their department had a detrimental effect on the department's operations, beneficiaries' performances and the programmes. They also added that most difficult paperwork and task would be easier to manage and finished on schedule if they had more technical staff. However, 30 percent of respondents said their departments can manage their workload with the present number of employees and do not have a manpower shortage. According to the data, most district offices lacked the human resources needed to carry out development policies and programmes efficiently.

Table 6.33: Response of Government officials on people's participation

How do you rate beneficiaries' participation in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Good	23	46.0	46.0	60.0
	Average	17	34.0	34.0	94.0
	Not good	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents feedback regarding the beneficiaries' involvement in the execution of development policies are given in table 6.33. In this regard, 14 percent said that most of the beneficiaries were cooperative and actively participated in the programme's implementation. 46 percent stated that people's participation in the policy implementation can be considered positive and good. Although 34 percent of those surveyed thought that people's involvement in policy execution was average, 6 percent said that their involvement was below expectations. It is evident that certain development beneficiaries do not participate wholeheartedly in the execution of development programmes, and certain actions must be taken to ensure that all beneficiaries are fully engaged in the process.

Table 6.34: Response of Government officials on Development Fund

Does your department encounter financial constraints like shortage of development funds?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	32	64.0	64.0	64.0
	No	6	12.0	12.0	76.0
	Sometime	11	22.0	22.0	98.0
	Do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.34 provides the participants' responses about financial issues, such as a lack of funding for development programmes. More than half of respondents or 64 percent felt that the development funds they have received are not sufficient enough for successfully implementing development schemes and programmes, and that funding for nearly all development programmes is insufficient to cover a larger population in need. However, 12 percent of respondents claim that their departments and the beneficiaries are getting enough fund for carrying out the development policies, and added, when used appropriately, is adequate for desired development.

22 percent said that not all development programmes have received enough funding, and they have sometimes encountered insufficient funds for certain projects. 2 percent of them could not answer the question with certainty. The table indicates that many development policies and programmes do not have enough funding.

Table 6.35: Response of Government officials on release of development fund

Does your department observe any delay or untimely release of development funds?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	29	58.0	58.0	58.0
	No	10	20.0	20.0	78.0
	Sometimes	10	20.0	20.0	98.0
	Do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The aforementioned table 6.35 displays the respondents' view regarding any delay or untimely release of development funds. According to 58 percent of respondents, the implementation of numerous development projects and initiatives is hampered by delays or the premature release of development funds. They added that irregular funding keeps them from finishing development projects on schedule. 20 percent of respondents stated that their departments never experience untimely or delayed releases of development funds. Meanwhile, 20 percent claim to have experienced irregularities, late disbursements or payment delays in some projects only. However, 2 percent were unable to respond to the query. According to the data presented, numerous development policies have experienced delays or premature releases of development funding.

Table 6.36: Response of Government officials on internet access

Does your department have access to internet and website for sharing and updating information about your organisation and working?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes, good	40	80.0	80.0	82.0
	Yes, but only in name-sake	7	14.0	14.0	94.0
	No	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The preceding table 6.36 presents the respondents' answers regarding whether their department has access to the internet and website for the purpose of sharing and updating information about their functions. As highlighted in the table, 80 percent of respondents said they have websites for sharing and updating department-related information. They claim to share current events, historical events and other relevant information on their official websites. 14 percent of respondents stated that they only use the internet and websites for name-sake, meaning they rarely update new events, programmes or schemes. According to 6 percent, their department do not have a website where important information can be shared and updated. The figures show that a large number of district offices have their own websites, but some offices just have name-sake websites or none at all, which needs to be improved.

Table 6.37: Response of Government officials on Public Land

Is there any public land available in your department for undertaking development projects?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
	No	25	50.0	50.0	68.0
	Available in some projects only	10	20.0	20.0	88.0
	Do not know	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The participant's response when asked if their department had any public land available for development projects is shown in table 6.37. According to 18 percent of respondents, their departments had land available for development initiatives. Half of those surveyed or 50 percent said their department lacked public land to carry out development projects. 20 percent of respondents said that public lands are only available for specific projects, and 12 percent do not know how to respond. This makes it evident that Lunglei District lacks sufficient public land for development projects.

Table 6.38: Response of Government officials on political party's involvement

Political party's involvement in selecting beneficiaries for government development schemes/programmes should be					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100%	0	0	0	0
	75%	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	50%	7	14.0	14.0	24.0
	25%	19	38.0	38.0	62.0
	0%	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' views on the appropriate level of political involvement in development programmes beneficiary selection are displayed in table 6.38. Regarding the political party's complete involvement in beneficiary selection, no response was received. 10 percent of respondents believe that since political parties are familiar with the public and understand their thoughts, they ought to select 75% of the beneficiaries of the development programme. 14 percent stated that administrative and political parties should have equal participation in choosing beneficiaries, with 50% each. 38 percent said that political parties ought to have a 25% say in selecting programme's beneficiaries. Meanwhile, 38 percent said that political parties should not be involved in choosing development beneficiaries. It is evident that minimum political involvement in the selection of development beneficiaries is desired, since, in essence, their presence in the selection process does not result in favorable outcomes.

Table 6.39: Response of Government officials on selection of work supervisor or beneficiary

Development work supervisor or beneficiary should be selected on the basis of					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	His/Her political party affiliation	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	His/Her efficiency/merit	40	80.0	80.0	86.0
	Do not know	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The government officials' responses to the selection criteria for the work supervisor or beneficiary of a development programme are highlighted in table 6.39. As indicated in the table, 6 percent of respondents believe that a development work supervisor or beneficiary should be chosen based on their political party affiliation. Furthermore, 80 percent of respondents said that choosing a development work supervisor or beneficiary based on their merit or efficacy is essential for the successful implementation of development programmes. Meanwhile, 14 percent do not know how to respond to the given question. The data makes it clear that the supervisor or beneficiary of development programmes should be chosen based on their efficiencies or worth.

Table 6.40: Response of Government officials on most responsible for the success of development policy

For the successful implementation of the development programmes in Lunglei District, which of the following is most responsible?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Political leaders	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Government Officials	15	30.0	30.0	42.0
	Village/Local Councils	3	6.0	6.0	48.0
	Beneficiary/People	25	50.0	50.0	98.0
	Do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Government officials' response to the question of who they hold most responsible for the successful implementation of development initiatives are displayed in table 6.40. 12 percent of respondents believe that political leaders have the primary responsibility for the successful execution of development programmes because they are the highest-ranking decision-makers and are also in charge of overseeing and monitoring development projects. Since government officials are familiar with the policies, 30 percent of respondents said that they are the most accountable group. 6 percent thought the local council or village council was the most responsible body. Half of the respondents said that the beneficiaries were largely in charge and that their level of effort at work determined whether the goals were accomplished or not. Just 2 percent are unable to respond. From the perspective of government officials, it is evident that the successful execution of development initiatives is mostly the responsibility of individuals or beneficiaries.

Table 6.41: Problems and challenges faced by Grassroots Bureaucrats

Sl. No	Attributes	Percentage
1	The organization/department is understaffed. Many vacant positions due to the superannuation pension of officers and staff remain unfulfilled.	70
2	Insufficient funding makes it more difficult for the recipients to accomplish their objectives.	64
3	Delays and untimely releases of funding	58
4	Lack of infrastructure facilities	52
5	The beneficiaries regarded the funds or financial aid they received as gifts. As a result, they make no real effort to achieve the scheme's goals.	46
6	A complicated set of procedures in selection of beneficiary.	44
7	The effective implementation of development policy is hampered by communication barriers like poor road conditions, internet connectivity and lack of vehicles for field trips, etc.	42
8	Lengthy processing period for the competent authority's approval to execute the plan.	22
9	The superior authority hardly ever confers with field-level employees when choosing beneficiaries.	20
10	Marketing issues pertaining to the sale of beneficiaries' goods.	20
11	Inadequate land or open space to carry out the plan successfully.	12
12	Lack of knowledge about the schemes and programmes.	4
13	Covid 19 Pandemic	2

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.41 provides the problems and challenges faced by the administrative officials when addressing Lunglei District's development programmes and policies. Administrative staff face a variety of challenges because they are drawn from multiple departments with different policies and initiatives. It is rare for the higher authority to confer with field-level employees when choosing beneficiaries, and often select beneficiaries without seeking input from field workers or lower-level officials. It has been noted that most District offices lack adequate staffing. Besides, some

beneficiaries misused the programmes, and they consider the financial aid they received as gifts. As a result, they do not actually try to accomplish the goals of the scheme. A complicated selection process is another issue for the district administration.

In addition, a lack of public land or open space to carry out the programme, inadequate funding, delays or premature fund releases and communication barriers, such as poor road conditions and inadequate internet connectivity, make it challenging for beneficiaries and government personnel to implement the programmes. Moreover, administrative officials also face a number of issues and challenges, such as beneficiaries' inability to comprehend technical guidelines, issues with marketing to sell beneficiaries' products, ignorance of schemes and programmes, a lack of infrastructure facilities, a lengthy approval process for the competent authority to execute schemes, Covid 19 pandemic and numerous unfilled vacant positions as a result of staff superannuation pensions.

The following are some of the suggestions provided by administrative officials for the successful implementation of development programmes and initiatives in Lunglei District:

- a) The timely receipt of funding from the central and state governments is essential for the effective execution of development plans. In order to benefit more people, development funding needs to be raised.
- b) There must be an adequate number of staff members (technical, administrative, and field workers) for the programmes to be implemented successfully.
- c) Effective monitoring and evaluation of policy and prompt action based on necessity are essential for the successful implementation of development schemes and programmes. Administrative personnel are required to conduct surveys on a regular basis in order to supervise and track the programmes that are being implemented. If the programmes are properly monitored,

many beneficiaries may put in a great deal of effort and sincerely try to spend the aid they receive.

- d) The formulation of development plans and estimates utilizing a bottom-up approach with the full participation of the affected individuals or beneficiaries is essential to the successful implementation of any development programme.
- e) The advancement of road transportation and communication is crucial to achieving development objectives. Rural communities are intended to benefit from the majority of government's development initiatives. The beneficiaries will therefore, experience fewer issues, especially marketing difficulties, if they have fewer transportation-related issues.
- f) Internet infrastructure must be enhanced so that administrative officials and beneficiaries will be able to hold meetings whenever necessary using Google Meet, Zoom Meet, WhatsApp, etc. A robust internet connection will also reduce administrative expenses.
- g) The success of the schemes depends on the beneficiaries' sincere efforts. The financial assistance should not be regarded as a gift. Without the beneficiaries' dedication and commitment to completing their tasks and responsibilities, no development strategy or programme can succeed.
- h) Repercussions should be imposed on beneficiaries and administrative authorities who do not sincerely attempt to fulfill their duties.
- i) To improve the functioning of all departments in terms of developmental programmes and schemes, there needs to be more friendly relations and better coordination between officials at the state, district and village levels.

6.4. Evaluation of the Questionnaire and Interview Schedule for Political Party Representatives

To study the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District, questionnaire and interview schedule was also administered for political party representatives from four different political parties such as the Indian National Congress (INC), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Zoram People's Movement (ZPM) and the Mizo National Front (MNF). 50 questionnaires were distributed, primarily to the leaders of the four political parties to gather their perspectives. The results of questionnaire and interview schedule are discussed as follows:

Table 6.42: Response of political representatives on development of Lunglei District

Do you think that your village/town, in Lunglei District has developed during the last few decades?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Yes, but not the desired level	29	58.0	58.0	84.0
	No	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perception of the degree of development observed in Lunglei District is shown in table 6.42. According to the data, 26 percent of respondents believe that their district have seen significant development over the past few decades. 58 percent of the respondents stated that although their district has seen some progress in recent decades, it has not been as significant as they had hoped. In the meantime, 16 percent of them responded negatively, believing that their district has not developed in the last few decades. According to the data, Lunglei District has

seen significant improvement over the past few years, but in many areas, it has fallen short of expectations and has to be addressed.

Table 6.43: Response of political representatives on knowledge of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District

Do you know the various development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	No	22	44.0	44.0	72.0
	Some only	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' awareness of the various development programmes carried out in Lunglei District is demonstrated in table 6.43. Of the respondents, 28 percent reported knowing about the various development initiatives implemented in their district. It is disheartening to learn that 44 percent of respondents said they had no idea or little knowledge about the different development policies carried out in their district. Meanwhile, 28 percent of them claimed to be aware of some of the development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District. According to the statistics, many respondents have a poor understanding of the development policies implemented in the district, which suggests that the authority must take some steps to raise public awareness of these policies.

Table 6.44: Response of political representatives on degree of benefit of development policy.

Do you feel that the people of Lunglei were benefited from development policies and programmes of the government such as MzSRLM, PMEGP, SEDP, PMJVK, PMGSY, PMUY, JJM, PM KISAN, PMAY (HFA), etc?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Yes, but not the desired level	21	42.0	42.0	54.0
	No	17	34.0	34.0	88.0
	Do not know	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinions of how the development initiatives of various government agencies benefited the residents of Lunglei District are displayed in table 6.44. Of the respondents, 12 percent were satisfied with the results and believe that the people of Lunglei District have benefited much from the government's development policies. Although not to the full extent anticipated, 42 percent said that the government's development measures had a considerable impact on the residents of Lunglei. In the meantime, 34 percent think that the development programmes do not help or enhance the quality of life for Lunglei residents, while 12 percent were unable to provide specific answers to the questions. According to the data, the current degree of development is still below expectations of the people and requires further action to reach the anticipated level.

Table 6.45: Response of political representatives on Selection of Beneficiaries

Who is most responsible for the selection of beneficiaries in Lunglei District's development programmes?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Political leaders	33	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Party worker	15	30.0	30.0	96.0
	Government officials	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' thoughts about who is primarily responsible for selecting the beneficiaries of the development programmes in Lunglei District are reflected in table 6.45. According to 66 percent of those surveyed, political leaders are mostly responsible for choosing beneficiaries of development programmes. 30 percent said that choosing beneficiaries for development schemes is the responsibility of party workers. Meanwhile, a small percentage or 4 percent, stated that choosing beneficiaries for development programmes is the responsibility of government officials. The data makes it clear that political leaders are mostly in charge of choosing the recipients of the development programmes in Lunglei District.

Table 6.46: Response of political representatives on level of satisfaction in Selection of Beneficiary

Are you satisfied with the selection process of the beneficiaries in development programmes?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	No	27	54.0	54.0	82.0
	Do not know	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' degree of satisfaction with the process of choosing the beneficiaries of Lunglei District's development policies is shown in table 6.46. Here, 28 percent of respondents are satisfied with the process of choosing beneficiaries for development programmes. However, for a variety of reasons, over half of the respondents, or 54 percent, voiced their displeasure with the beneficiary selection procedure. Meanwhile, 18 percent stated that they knew little about the selection process and were unable to provide a precise response to this question. It is evident from the figures that the political representatives are not satisfied with the selection process of development programme's beneficiaries.

Table 6.47: Response of political representatives on sources of information about development policies

From which source do you know about the development policies and programmes of the government?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Political leaders/parties	34	68.0	68.0	68.0
	Government officials	4	8.0	8.0	76.0
	Village/Local Councils	2	4.0	4.0	80.0
	HPC, Lunglei	1	2.0	2.0	82.0
	Radio/Newspaper	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The sources from which the respondents learnt about the government's development policies and initiatives are shown in table 6.47. The study indicates that the majority of respondents, 68 percent get their information from political parties or leaders. 8 percent of those surveyed said that their main information source is government employees and 4 percent were aware of the development policies through the Village or Local Council members. Of the respondents, 18 percent selected the media as their main source of information, while 2 percent cited the High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei. The data indicates that the primary source

of information regarding development programmes implemented in Lunglei District is political parties or their leaders.

Table 6.48: Response of political representatives on High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei

Is High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei responsible for the development of Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	47	94.0	94.0	94.0
	No	1	2.0	2.0	96.0
	Do not know	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' level of knowledge on the duties and functions of the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) is displayed in table 6.48. According to the figure, nearly all of the respondents, 94 percent think that the district's development is the responsibility of the HPC-L. However, 2 percent of respondents claim that the district's development is not the responsibility of HPC-L, 4 percent were unable to respond. The statistics clearly indicate that HPC-L is in charge of the district's development.

Table 6.49: Response of political representatives on District Administration, Lunglei

Are you satisfied with the role played by District Administration in Lunglei for development of the district?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Yes, but not the desired level	34	68.0	68.0	90.0
	No	3	6.0	6.0	96.0
	Do not know	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.49 provides the respondents' degree of satisfaction with the district administration's contribution to the development of Lunglei District. 22 percent of respondents are satisfied with the district administration's involvement for the development of their district. Though not to the anticipated degree, the majority of respondents or 68 percent are somewhat content with Lunglei District administration's role in development. However, 6 percent of them gave negative response and express dissatisfaction and 4 percent were unable to provide response to this query. It is evident that the district administration's contribution to development is seen as good in certain respects but not to a satisfactory level as anticipated.

Table 6.50: Response of political representatives on Development Funds

Do you think that the development fund received from the State/Central government is sufficient enough for the development of Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
	No	36	72.0	72.0	90.0
	Do not know	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.50 illustrates how satisfied respondents were with the amount of government funding allocated to the district's development. The data indicated that although 18 percent of respondents thought that the State or Central Government's development fund allocation is adequate for Lunglei District's development, a significant portion of respondents or 72 percent said that the funds are insufficient to achieve the district's desired level of development. Meanwhile, 10 percent were clueless about this question. The statistics unequivocally show that the State or Central Government's development fund is insufficient or meagre for Lunglei District's development.

Table 6.51: Response of political representatives on monitoring by Line Department

Do the Government Officials frequently visit your village/locality in connection with the policies and programmes of the Government?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	No	30	60.0	60.0	82.0
	Occasionally	5	10.0	10.0	92.0
	Do not know	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.51 presents the government's level of supervision and monitoring over the implementation of development policies and programmes. 22 percent of respondents said that government officials frequently visit their community to contact with the populace and offer advice on government's development initiatives. It is depressing to hear that 60 percent of the respondents claim not to have heard of any government representatives visiting their area to monitor or talk about the development initiatives of the government. 10 percent of those surveyed asserted that government officials occasionally come to their area in connection with the development policies and programmes implemented. 8 percent of them claim to be unsure of the answer. According to the data, government officials hardly ever visit the village or locality in relation to government policies and programmes, which lowers the success rate of achieving development goals.

Table 6.52: Response of political representatives on the role of Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

Do you think CBOs are invited by Government agencies for the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
	No	26	52.0	52.0	76.0
	In some programmes only	12	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.52 deals with the degree of Community Based Organisation's (CBOs) participation in the execution of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. As the table demonstrated, 24 percent of respondents stated that CBOs are frequently invited by government organisations to carry out development programmes in Lunglei District. 52 percent said that CBOs are rarely or not invited by government authorities regarding development policies in the district. Meanwhile, 24 percent claimed that in order to ensure the successful implementation of specific programmes, government agencies used to invite CBOs in those projects. The data makes it clear that while government organizations encourage CBOs to help execute specific development policies in Lunglei District, they were left out in several schemes or programmes.

Table 6.53: Response of political representatives on efforts put in by people in policy implementation

How do you find people's effort in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Good	13	26.0	26.0	34.0
	Average	12	24.0	24.0	58.0
	Poor	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The aforementioned table 6.53 illustrates how much efforts the residents of Lunglei District have contributed to the implementation of development policies. 8 percent of those surveyed said that people put their best effort into carrying out the government's development policies. The beneficiary's commitment to implementing development policies was deemed good by 26 percent of respondents. In the meantime, 24 percent of them said that the participation of beneficiaries in the execution of policies is mediocre. According to 42 percent of respondents, most people did not put their best effort into development programmes, which hindered the district's ability to flourish. The data clearly shows that, on the whole, the effort of the individuals or beneficiaries in implementing the development programme is not adequate.

Table 6.54: Response of political representatives on most responsible for development goal's achievement

Who is most responsible for achieving development goals in your district?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Political leaders/parties	23	46.0	46.0	46.0
	Government officials	12	24.0	24.0	70.0
	People/Beneficiaries	13	26.0	26.0	96.0
	Do not know	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.54 displays the respondents' perceptions on who is most accountable for accomplishing the district's development objectives in Lunglei. According to 46 percent of those surveyed, political parties or leaders are primarily responsible for achieving development objectives. Although 24 percent of respondents believe that government employees bear the primary responsibility for achieving the district's development goals, 26 percent stated that individuals or beneficiaries have the greatest responsibility. 4 percent were unable to respond to the questions. The data made clear that political leaders or parties had the primary responsibility for achieving development goals.

Table 6.55: Response of political representatives on areas to prioritize for district development

For the development of your district, what areas should the district administration focus on?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture and allied sector	17	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Industrial sector	22	44.0	44.0	78.0
	Service sector	6	12.0	12.0	90.0
	Do not know	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

Table 6.55 shows the respondents' opinions about which area the district administration should prioritise in order to attain the desirable development of the district. According to 34 percent of the surveyed, the district administration should prioritise agriculture and related sector for the district's development. While 44 percent of respondents viewed that the industrial sector should be the district administration's top priority, 12 percent viewed that the district administration should prioritise the service sector. 10 percent of them could not give their response. From the figures, it is evident that the district administration should prioritize industrial sectors, followed by agriculture and allied sectors for the district's development.

Table 6.56: Response of political representatives on political involvement in Selection of Beneficiaries

Political party's involvement in selecting beneficiaries for government development schemes or programmes should be					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100%	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	75%	11	22.0	22.0	34.0
	50%	19	38.0	38.0	72.0
	25%	13	26.0	26.0	98.0
	0%	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The extent to which political parties or leaders should be involved in selecting beneficiaries for development projects and plans is indicated in table 6.56. 12 percent of respondents think that the selection of beneficiaries for development programmes should be entirely left in the hands of political parties. 22 percent of those surveyed believe that 75% of the selection of beneficiaries for development schemes should be done by political parties. While 38 percent contend that political parties must have a 50% influence in who gets development programmes funding, 26

percent would prefer to have a 25% say in beneficiary selection. In the meantime, 2 percent of them said that political parties should not be involved in the selection of beneficiaries. The table indicates that 50% of the development programmes beneficiaries should be selected by the political representatives.

Table 6.57: Response of political representatives on selection of work supervisor or beneficiary

Development work supervisor or beneficiary should be selected on the basis of					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	His political party affiliation	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	His efficiency/merit	42	84.0	84.0	94.0
	Do not know	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondents' opinion regarding the most suitable criteria for choosing a development work supervisor and beneficiary are displayed in table 6.57. The majority of respondents, or 84 percent, said that the development work supervisor or beneficiary should be chosen based on their merit or efficiency, while 10 percent think that they should be chosen based on their political party affiliation. However, 6 percent of respondents are unsure of the response to this query. It is evident from the data that the selection of a development work supervisor or beneficiary should be based on his merit or efficiency.

Table 6.58: Response of political representatives on success rate of development policy

What is your impression on the success rate of the district's development schemes or programmes in Lunglei District?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Good	6	12.0	12.0	16.0
	Average	33	66.0	66.0	82.0
	Poor	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The respondent's perception of the success rate of the district's development policies or programmes in Lunglei is displayed in table 6.58. It presents that 4 percent of respondents think that the development initiatives in Lunglei District have a high success rate. 12 percent say the district's development programmes have a good success rate. 66 percent of respondents believe that the district's development initiatives are performing at an average rate. However, 18 percent of respondents give a negative response, claiming that the district's development programmes have a low success rate. The statistics clearly shows that the district's development policies or programmes in Lunglei District have an average performance rate.

In response to questions concerning the problems encountered during the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District, the respondents listed a number of issues that prevented the development policies from being implemented successfully. A list of some of the problems they raised are as follows:

Table 6.59: Response of political representatives on Problems and Challenges

Sl.No.	Name of the problems and challenges	Percentage
1	Political parties have not done much in the past to encourage the development of Mizoram.	78
2	Corruption and Nepotism	72
3	Insufficient funding for development initiatives and policies from the Central or State Government	72
4	Inadequate supervision of developmental policies and initiatives	60
5	Agencies tasked with carrying out developmental policies and programmes do not operate with integrity and sincerity.	50
6	Inadequate infrastructure for communications and transportation.	50
7	Financial sanction irregularities	44
8	The excessive involvement of political parties in development projects and programmes.	40
9	Absence of genuine development will among higher-level politicians and bureaucrats.	32
10	Insufficient workforce	30
11	The selection procedure used for the beneficiaries and work supervisors is unjust.	20

(Source: Primary data collected during the field survey, July-November, 2024)

The analysis of the questionnaires received from the political parties postulates a number of loopholes in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. Table 6.59 reveals that 78 percent of the respondents believe that political parties made little effort to promote development of Mizoram. 72 percent say that corruption and nepotism are the prevailing problems in Lunglei District. According to 72 percent, one of the reasons why many development

programmes and policies in the district have failed is insufficient fund. Another notable response include: inadequate supervision; a lack of infrastructure, particularly in the areas of communication and transportation; delayed fund releases; excessive political party involvement in development projects; a lack of genuine development will among higher-level politicians and bureaucrats; a lack of public personnel that impedes project monitoring and support for the beneficiary; and a complicated selection process for beneficiaries and work supervisors.

6.5. Problems and Challenges

Lunglei District is a backward district and a large portion of the population are engaged in agriculture and related fields, and even the urban areas are not in a better position than the rural ones. Development in Lunglei District is hampered by various factors, such as the district's geographic location, the market remoteness, the district's poorly connected roads, rail and water transportation options for moving goods across the nation and poor implementation of development policies and programmes. During the implementation of development policies and programmes, Lunglei District encounters a number of challenges. Following are some of the problems and shortcomings encountered by the district administration in Lunglei:

(1) Pre-project investigation: The district administration must consider the most important aspects of the project before committing to it, and the projects must be evaluated for both short- and long-term benefits and effects, as well as positive and negative aspects, in order to meet development goals. During the pre-project assessment, the proposed plan should be examined and assessed for all potential outcomes before it reaches the final stage. It was observed that pre-project investigation has not been done for all the projects, but for some only. As a result, they do not meet the needs and demands of the residents of Lunglei District. Surveys and feasibility studies in many cases were not done properly which hindered the successful implementation of district development programmes (Table 6.31).

(2) Administrative Problems: Lunglei District has seen significant changes in almost every aspect of life over the last few years. People's expectations and

demands of the government have grown along with the new issues and challenges that have emerged. The administrator has to struggle to adapt himself to the evolving needs of the situation. It is even more important for all levels of Government to enhance their operations so they can address new issues in innovative ways and gain the public's trust. The government's financial constraints make it impossible to fill other unfilled positions. 70 percent of respondents stated that their departments are facing a staffing shortage. Moreover, it was reported that the department's functions, beneficiaries' performances as well as the development schemes itself were negatively impacted by a lack of technical staff (Table 6.32). Office management and administration are hampered by the administrative structure's lack of technical and personnel resources.

(3) Lack of infrastructure facilities: Lunglei District has a serious lack of infrastructure, especially in terms of physical infrastructure. There is absence of proposals for broad objectives of the developmental plan and physical infrastructural facilities that may be best suited to the district economy. Projects are often prepared merely because they are likely to receive some funding from the government or other funding sources, rather than they are part of a thorough and organized plan that will undoubtedly benefit the public. The development process has been somewhat distorted as a result of the unsystematic approach to infrastructure development. Communication obstacles like bad road conditions, internet connectivity and a shortage of vehicles for field trips, among others, make it difficult to implement development policies and programmes effectively.

(4) Limitation of public free land: The lack of public land for development projects is a common issue in the field of development. The land must be utilized in the best possible manner for an area to become more productive and liveable. The majority of Lunglei District's suitable land is already owned and occupied by both the public and private sectors. The government requires free land in order to carry out development plans and projects. However, there was a shortage of public land for development projects in many of the district offices. The limitation of public free

land that could be utilized for development initiatives hinders the district administration's ability to operate efficiently (Table 6.37).

(5) Lack of Basic Services: Basic services such as infrastructure, healthcare, education, electricity, water and sanitation are essential to maintaining a respectable standard of living and advancing social welfare. Basic service delivery in Lunglei District is hampered by a lack of funds and resources. Access to essential services is still lacking, particularly in rural or marginalized areas. Besides, the district's inadequate infrastructure makes it difficult to provide essential services.

(6) Lack of peoples' or beneficiaries' participation: Even though there is emphasis on mass participation in the development programmes, in reality, people are rarely involved in the formulation and implementation of development schemes and projects which are affecting them. During the early stages of plan formulation, department officials have not organized or displayed the required pattern of public debate and discussion of development programmes. People are not well-informed about the development policies, which has caused them to participate less in the development initiatives. Effective policy implementation requires transparency and accountability, which will be brought about by stakeholders' active participation in the selection, monitoring and progress review processes (Table 6.9). Target groups' level of cooperation during the implementation process determines how well development policies are implemented. Though the concerned departments had conducted trainings for beneficiaries, many beneficiaries did not attend such programmes. Thus, lack of knowledge and training about the policy and scheme had resulted poor performance on the part of the beneficiaries (Table 6.12).

(7) Undue interference of party politics: Politicisation of selection of beneficiaries and work supervisor is one of the primary factors for stagnation of development in Lunglei District, as political patronage has more weight than meritorious and deserving people (Table 6.10). Despite the fact that the majority of development policies and programmes contain explicit policy guidelines, it was found that the selection procedure did not properly adhere to the policy guideline.

Furthermore, certain contract works, such as construction of culverts, drains, jeepable roads, retaining walls, pavement etc. are frequently given to members of the ruling party rather than eligible candidate, which is incredibly inappropriate. The system will be further aggravated by excessive political party interference until a robust and effective monitoring committee is established to review and oversee the development projects (Table 6.4).

(8) Financial Constraints: Inadequate financial resources can slow down or even reverse the pace of development. The State Government is constantly dealing with severe financial constraints which thus, poses serious restrictions on financial matters and has led to the stumbling block towards accomplishment of development programmes. Even though the State Government has approved a certain amount of funding for Lunglei District every year, it is still insufficient and meagre for the entire district to truly achieve its development goals. The district's economic development depends on increasing the flow of budgetary allocation for certain key projects and programmes. The premature or delayed release of development funds from time to time creates obstacles to development. For instance, the schemes or projects could not be expeditiously implemented if the State Government does not approve and release the funds for the purchase of seeds and implements for the rehabilitation of small and marginal farmers on time (Table 6.14).

(9) Ineffective Monitoring: Lack of qualified staff to handle the crucial tasks of formulating, implementing, reviewing and evaluating of development schemes and projects has resulted in project inefficiency. A significant portion of the funds allocated are invested for infrastructural requirements of the district. As there is a general lack of skilled personnel and administrative staff for administering and monitoring development projects, no lasting and significant infrastructure development can be achieved. Desired development can never be achieved unless there are adequate human resources and skills available to carry out and monitor the development policies. According to 69 percent of beneficiaries, government officials rarely or never visit their area to supervise and guide the implementation of development programmes and plans. It is necessary to conduct periodic progress

reviews to ensure that plans and policies are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines or directives outlined. This will make it possible to learn and identify what worked and what needs improvement, and giving feedback for any necessary changes (Graph 6.6).

(10) Problems on Information and Communication Technology (ICT):

Information and Communication Technology is essential to every facet of our society. All governmental organizations depend on information technology to progress and function effectively. Although a large number of District offices in Lunglei have websites where they share and update information about their roles and organisation, there are still some offices that have no websites or just namesake webpages. ICT encompasses areas of governance and public participation in government activities. With open government and e-government, it can leverage information to decrease corruption and improve government's accountability, transparency, efficiency and outreach. Shortcoming in the utilization of ICT leads to issues like low participation and poor monitoring of development initiatives (Table 6.36).

6.6. Suggestions

The following suggestions are made based on the findings of the study:

(1) Creation or filling a vacant post in the District Offices: The district administration's ability to effectively function and achieve its goals is hampered by a lack of clerical and technically qualified personnel in various district offices. Since many district offices are understaffed and vacant positions due to the superannuation pension of officers and staff remain unfilled, the State Government should take the required actions to guarantee that the various key positions are filled in order to overcome this problem.

(2) Effective Monitoring Committee: It has been observed that improving the district level plan monitoring mechanism is essential to guarantee that the benefits of development policy implementation truly reach all facets of society. An

efficient Monitoring Committee under the district administration, comprising officials or technical members from the state and central governments should be established to oversee and streamline all projects and schemes within Lunglei District. It will closely monitor, review and evaluate the progress of various development policies and projects that are implemented by various district offices on a regular basis. The Monitoring Committee should periodically visit the site with high-level officials and hold review meetings to discuss the implementation of development projects in order to meet the development goals.

(3) Need for Major or Long-Term Plans or Projects: The process of infrastructure development has been distorted due to the absence of a systematic approach. The proposal for infrastructure development should identify the crucial areas in which Lunglei District falls short when compared to other districts in the state and the national average. When it comes to building important infrastructure facilities and assets, the district administration's role in creating durable assets for the people of Lunglei District is inadequate. Instead of planning for short-term or minor projects in the future, the district administration should take the initiative to create long-term development programmes or major plans that are pertinent to the local needs and ensure sustainable development.

(4) Transparency and Accountability: In public transactions and the implementation of development policies and programmes, complete transparency, accountability and openness must be established. The provisions pertaining to mass participation in decision-making, beneficiary selection, progress review and development policy implementation also foster a sense of ownership among the participants. For development programmes to succeed, the district administration must make a concerted effort to secure people's participation through voluntary organizations, as this improves the services' suitability and utilization. Each district office should have its own website in order to facilitate openness and transparency in their operations, create public awareness of the district's development programmes, reduce political meddling and corruption at all developmental levels.

(5) Basic Service Delivery: To enable the provision of essential services, the district administration should modernize its infrastructure as needed. Development programmes and policies that support equitable access and high-quality services ought to be thoughtfully planned and carried out. The development programmes should aim to involve local communities and work with stakeholders, such as CBOs and other private sector to improve service delivery. In addition to providing basic services like water, drainage, sanitation, waste management, electricity and basic health care, the district administration should prioritize land development, which includes creating district parks, neighborhood parks, sports complexes and forest areas for a clean and healthy environment. Youth unemployment and communication problems must be prioritized. Every effort from various sectors must be directed toward raising the district's per capita income by determining the most effective way to access its abundant potential resources. Efficient basic service delivery is essential to promote economic growth, social welfare and human well-being.

(6) Awareness and Training: Successful implementation of plans and projects depends on the district's development programmes being effectively publicized and communicated to its populace. The effective implementation of the policy was significantly hampered by the target group's lack of knowledge about the development initiatives. The appropriate steps must be taken in order to boost efficiency through training and exposure.

(7) Well-defined direction for Executing Agencies: While most development policies and programmes have clear policy manuals and guidelines, certain policies do not provide line departments with clear direction on matters related to technical support, monitoring and progress reviews. Clear and thorough initiatives in this area would boost the performance of the line department.

(8) New Public Management (NPM): The public sector must sincerely embrace New Public Management, which emphasizes efficiency, accountability and performance. Key elements of a successful implementation of development policy are the involvement of stakeholders, focus on outcomes, delegation of authority to

lower levels, market-oriented reforms, emphasis on citizen satisfaction and use of professional managers and expertise in the process. To accomplish shared goals, cooperation between various institutions, organizations or stakeholders are essential because no one institution can address today's development challenges on its own.

(9) Marketing and Road Connectivity: The majority of people in Lunglei District are employed in agriculture and associated fields. Road connectivity and market accessibility are crucial for the socio-economic development of the district. Effective marketing raises the prices at which farmers can sell their produce, thereby increasing their income. Government can help farmers by implementing programmes like farmers' markets, e-commerce sites and establishing agricultural marketing boards. Farmers can also benefit from CBOs' organised training, technical assistance and market access. Lunglei District is predicted to become increasingly congested in the near future due to urbanization and population growth; therefore, more funding for road construction, maintenance, upgrading and expansion is essential for the district's development.

(10) Re-structuring High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L): The study suggests that HPC's current administrative structure be reorganized to make it more participative, goal-oriented and responsive. The office of HPC is composed of a chairman, a vice chairman, a member secretary, non-official members and a chief planning officer with a number of supporting provisional employees. As the Chief Minister serves as the Committee's chairman and the vice chairman, an M.L.A., is chosen by the ruling ministry, political affiliation is one of HPC's key features. Besides, certain additional staff members have political affiliations. An excessive content of politicians among the HPC has occasionally resulted in political influence on the formulation of developmental plans and the execution of programmes rather than meeting the actual needs of the populace. Therefore, it is suggested that the administrative setup of HPC be slightly altered to allow permanent executives to occupy key positions in the office. This will help to reduce party politics in its operations and foster mutual trust between the people and HPC-L.

6.7. Conclusion

The above-discussed questionnaires and unstructured interview schedule results offer insight into the Development Administration's policies and programmes in Lunglei District. The perception of programme beneficiaries, grassroots bureaucracy and political party representatives were sought in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The first set of questionnaires were designed to understand the impact, funding, selection process and implementation of development policy by asking development beneficiaries about their viewpoints. The grassroots bureaucracy's perceptions of their involvement in the policy implementation and assessment of policies were also sought to identify the issues that arose during the implementation of the development programmes, along with a proposed solution. The representatives of the four political parties were asked for their opinions on the role that political parties should play in the formulation, execution and assessment of policies. It also outlined their views on the development fund, the beneficiary selection process, the difficulties in putting policies into practice and suggested corrective actions. The results of the questionnaires, unstructured interview and the secondary sources the researcher gathered thus allow for the drawing of a variety of conclusions. The following chapter will cover the conclusion derived from the findings and discussion.

CHAPTER-VII

CONCLUSION

7.1. Introduction

The previous chapter evaluated and presented findings from a field study on several topics. This chapter presents the study's main conclusions and summary based on the previous chapter's discussion. Suggestions and recommendations have been made to address the issues and challenges and for further study in the field. The present chapter is divided into two parts – the first part provides the summary of all the previous chapters encompassing Chapter I through Chapter VI. The second part addresses the research questions and general conclusion highlighting the major findings of the study. It offers remedial measures and recommended actions to improve the effectiveness of the development programme's implementation in Lunglei District. It also contains the observation, suggestions for further studies and research, research limitations and the study's overall significance.

The economy of Lunglei District is based mostly on agriculture and related sectors. The State Government has enacted a number of development policies, including the New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), the Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and others to fulfil its goals of bringing about development in Mizoram. For the benefit of the general populace, the Central and State Governments have implemented a variety of development policies and initiatives.

The High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) has the authority to formulate district plans and schemes, set priorities, regulate thrust areas, plan policies and submit draft plans to the State Planning Board for approval. HPC-L was responsible for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of district-level plans as well as the redistribution of funds to different departments within the district for the purpose of development. Since its inception, it has undertaken numerous developmental projects through various district offices and made excellent use of the

funds, which has had a significant impact on the socio-economic development of Lunglei District.

7.2. Summary:

The Thesis is divided into seven chapters. The *First Chapter* is an introductory chapter which has provided a brief concept and background of the study, review of literatures, research gap, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, methodology applied in the study and chapterisation of the thesis.

The *Second Chapter* highlights the conceptual framework of Development Administration. It provides the origin, concept, elements, nature and scope of Development Administration, and also discusses Development Administration as the most recent and largest branch of Public Administration. It offers an analysis of the differences between Development Administration and Traditional Administration. It also explains the origin and concept of Sustainable Development along with the operational definition of Development Administration in India for the present study.

The *Third Chapter* provides an overview of policies and programmes of Development Administration implemented in India and Mizoram to promote the country's socio-economic growth. The development policies and programmes made by the Government of India in all areas of socio-economic development such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Education, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Health and Family Welfare, Housing and Urban Affairs, Industry, Power, Rural Development, Water Resources, and Youth Affairs and Sports are highlighted in this chapter. It also presents an overview of the development policies and programmes undertaken by the Government of Mizoram in various fields such as the Land Use Policies in Mizoram, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Education, Forest and Climate Change, Health and Family Welfare, Horticulture, Industry, Irrigation, Power and Electricity, Public

Health Engineering, Public Works Department, Rural Development, Tourism and Urban Development.

The *Fourth Chapter* deals with implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District of Mizoram. It outlines the roles and duties of the HPC-L to support socio-economic growth in Lunglei District. The various development policies and programmes implemented by different departments in Lunglei District such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Commerce and Industry, Rural Development, Urban Development, Education, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Fisheries, Health and Family Welfare, Horticulture, Irrigation and Water Resource, Power and Electricity, Public Works Department, Public Health Engineering and others are discussed in this chapter.

The *Fifth Chapter* presents the role and responsibilities of District Administration in development policy and programme implementation in Lunglei District. It highlights the background and profile of Lunglei District Administration and discusses the various branches of Deputy Commissioner's office for its smooth functioning. The chapter provides various role of Deputy Commissioner's Office including Go to the people, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Projects under North Eastern Council (NEC), Mizoram Skill and Entrepreneurship Award and PUM, Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC) Southern Mizoram Zone, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation – State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Achievements of District Administration under High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L). It also provides the relationship between political executive and civil servants in carrying out Development Administration in Lunglei District.

The *Sixth Chapter* presents results and discussion of primary data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interviews from development scheme's beneficiaries, grassroots bureaucracy and politicians selected from the study area. Their perception towards implementation of development policies and the problems encountered along with possible solutions has been discussed in the chapter. The study mainly focuses on a number of topics, such as the socio-demographic features

of the respondents, public awareness, beneficiaries' selection process, development fund and level of satisfaction with the way development programmes are being implemented.

The *Seventh Chapter* is the concluding chapter, which provides the summary of the previous chapters within the thesis, major findings and observation of the study, limitation and significance of the study, suggestions for improvement as well as the scope for further studies.

7.3. Major Findings:

The following are the major findings in response to the Research Questions formulated in the Research Proposal:

- 1) *How was the concept of Development Administration originated and developed as a branch of Public Administration?*

An effort has been made to find the solution to the first research question. After World War II, the term "Development Administration" has been used almost exclusively to refer to developing nations in Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. These emerging countries participated in the war on behalf of their colonial masters, and the war made them more well-known globally. As a result, there is a dire need for better public service delivery and a Sustainable Development policy with a clear objective. Even after achieving independence, the imperial monarch ignored the development of their colonies and did nothing to solve the problems they faced. The government apparatus, especially the bureaucracy has been ineffective and was assigned many tasks that are outside of its purview. The main objective of third-world nations was to accelerate their political, social and economic development by escaping this stagnation and backwardness. Therefore, it is essential to build strong government machinery with competent and driven officials who can meet development needs.

A relatively recent term, "Development Administration" was first coined by U.L. Goswami, an Indian scholar, in 1955. It was later made popular by Fred W. Riggs, Edward W. Weidner, John Montgomery and numerous others. The term referred to the modifications and aspects of Public Administration required to carry out initiatives, policies and programmes which meant to improve social and economic conditions. The study of Development Administration attracted a lot of attention in the 1950s and thereafter. Western approaches to Public Administration and development were considered inappropriate and unrealistic for developing countries. A new organizational structure called 'Development Administration' has emerged as a distinct category of governance to meet the needs of emerging countries.

Public Administration is the study of the several activities that governments perform. In response to the demands of developing countries, the concept of Development Administration emerged as a branch of Public Administration in the middle of the 20th century. The multidimensional or multidisciplinary discipline of Development Administration, with its own theories, concepts and methods became a distinct subject of study. It has developed into a more advanced field that concentrates on the economic and social development of countries and recognizes the complexity of development and the necessity for people-centered and context-specific approaches. Development Administration is the most recent and largest branch of Public Administration that deals with a range of responsibilities and activities associated with national governance.

Development Administration, in spite of its uniqueness, depends on the flow of Public Administrations. Changes to development strategies and programmes have been necessary for third-world countries to better their social and economic circumstances. Development Administration is primarily concerned with the administration and governance of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Increasing government involvement to bring about change is its main objective, especially in the fields of social, economic and political development.

2) *What are the major Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram?*

The following are some of the significant development policies and programmes of India across many sectors having relevance for Mizoram:

Agriculture: Agriculture is a major sector of the Indian economy. Given the significance of the agriculture sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has introduced numerous new programmes which include: PM-KISAN, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Agricultural Credit, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY): Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries: The department is in charge of issues pertaining to dairy development, animal production, preservation, disease prevention and stock enhancement. The primary focus areas include building the required infrastructure to boost animal productivity and bolstering central livestock farms (cattle, sheep, and poultry). The major policies and initiatives include: Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, National Livestock Mission (NLM), Livestock Health and Disease Control and Pradhan Mantri Matasya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

Education: The primary goals of the Ministry of Education are to create the National Policy on Education and make sure that National Education Policy is followed exactly. The department carries out a number of programmes to guarantee that everyone has equitable access to quality education, in line with 21st century goals such as the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Samagra Shiksha, Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, World Class Institutions Scheme, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) and Malaviya Mission Scheme.

Environment, Forest and Climate Change (EFCC): In order to ensure the welfare of animals and the prevention and reduction of pollution, the Ministry of EFCC is the Government of India's nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of environmental and forest policies and programmes pertaining to the conservation of the nation's natural resources, including lakes, rivers, biodiversity, forests and wildlife. It promotes ecological restoration, afforestation, tree planting and eco-development projects across the country. Financial assistance is provided by the central government to states and union territories. These programmes include: Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat; Project Tiger and Project Elephant; and Identification of Forest Management Scheme. To safeguard the country's biological resources, the Biological Diversity Act of 2002 was also passed.

Health and Family Welfare: The department's primary goals include expanding preventive, promotional, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services offered through the public health sector with an emphasis on quality, as well as gradually achieving universal health coverage. Some of the department's principal initiatives are:

1) ***National Health Mission (NHM):*** Numerous programmes are implemented to expand the scope of health activities under NHM such as the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), Revised National Leprosy Control Programme (RNLCP), National Programme for Tobacco Control and Drug Addiction Treatment (NPTCDAT), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD), Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic Services, National Digital Health Mission, and many others.

2) **Management of Covid-19:** By September 2023, more than 220.67 crore vaccine doses and 22.88 crore precaution doses had been administered nationwide to eligible individuals aged 12 and up.

Housing and Urban Affairs: The Indian Government catalyses urban growth by offering programme and schematic support through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' major initiatives. Through centrally sponsored schemes, the government supports a number of housing programmes, urban livelihood missions and general urban development by coordinating and monitoring initiatives. The followings are some of the centrally sponsored programmes that are in place: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Smart Cities Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Industry: The department's duties include accelerating and promoting foreign direct investment, facilitating investments in innovative and emerging technologies, and fostering a balance between trade and industry development. The following are the department's main policies: PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, National Logistics Policy, Foreign Direct Investment Policy (FDI), Make in India, Startup India, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Power: The development of conventional energy sources at a reasonable cost to meet society's increasing energy needs is the responsibility of the government. Some of the schemes or programmes implemented are as follows: Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Scheme (PM-KUSUM) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

Rural Development: The department's policies and programmes were designed with the goal of improving rural communities' quality of life by reducing poverty, ignorance and diseases as well as opportunity disparity. The Ministry of Rural Development implemented a number of significant policies and initiatives for inclusive and sustainable development in rural India using a multifaceted approach that included eradicating poverty, expanding employment opportunities, supplying social security and building infrastructure for expansion. The major programmes being operated are as follows:

1. ***Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)*** for providing wage employment,
2. ***Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)*** for self-employment and skill development,
3. ***Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G)*** for providing housing to BPL households,
4. ***Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*** for construction of quality roads,
5. ***National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*** for social pension,
6. ***Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission***, to implement the vision of development of a cluster of villages,
7. ***Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)***, to serve as models for local governance and development,
8. ***Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*** for improving the productivity of the land.

Water Resources: The Indian Government establishes several programmes and policies for the nation's water resource development and management, such as: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Water Mission and Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

Youth Affairs and Sports: By focusing on personality development and nation building, the Department of Youth Affairs aims to maximize the creativity and participation of young people. The Ministry's programmes designed to achieve these objectives are National Youth Policy – 2014, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD).

The Government of Mizoram has put in place a number of initiatives to promote central government policies and guarantee sustainable land use and livelihood in the State. An overview of the development policies and programmes in Mizoram are given as under:

Land Use Policies in Mizoram: With the primary goal of ending the traditional practice of jhum cultivation, various State ministries developed their own land use policies such as Garden Colony (1978), New Land Use Policy (NLUP) – I (1984-87), NLUP – II (1991-97), NLUP – III (2011-18), Jhum Control Project (JCP), Mizoram Intodelhna Project (MIP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) and Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP).

Agriculture: A gradual shift to permanent farming is the aim of the government's new and upgraded agricultural systems. Mizoram is well-known for producing fibreless ginger, paddy, maize, mustard, sugarcane, sesame, potatoes and more recently, grapes, which grow well here. There are numerous centrally sponsored and state borne schemes that the Government of Mizoram has been undertaking. Some of the department's major initiatives include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Development of Oil Palm, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PMKMY).

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (AH&Vety): The department deals with issues pertaining to animals, such as the health of cattle and

poultry, veterinary treatment, illness prevention, conservation and enhancing genetic resources through better breeding initiatives. The department plays a significant role in GDP growth and is essential to the socio-economic development of the State, particularly for its rural citizens. AH & Vety Department is carrying out a number of State's flagship programmes and centrally or sectoral programmes, including National Livestock Mission (NLM), Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP), Socio Economic Development Programme (SEDP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Education: Formal education is managed by the Education Department through schools, adult education, physical education and Hindi education. It also implements a number of central schemes and programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) and Samagra Shiksha. Improving children's nutritional status in preparatory classes to class VIII in qualified schools is the PM POSHAN's main goal. The approach improves nutritional status, lowers the dropout rate and increases student enrollment and achievement levels. Samagra Shiksha integrates sports, co-curricular activities and vocational education into the academic programme to highlight the value of holistic development.

Environment, Forests and Climate Change: With the help of the local populace, the government aims to increase the area covered by forests and enhance the quality of the existing forests. A number of initiatives, including the Green Mizoram Programme, Fire Prevention Programme, Green India Mission and National Afforestation Programme (NAP) were introduced to increase the number and quality of forests in Mizoram. The Joint Forest Management approach, which Mizoram has adopted encourages participation from local residents in the planning, development, regeneration and other activities related to forests.

Health: Health services in Mizoram are provided through state hospital, district hospitals, tertiary hospital, sub-district hospital, community health centres, urban primary health centres under NHM. The major programmes carried out by the Department of H&FW, Government of Mizoram include: Mizoram State Health

Policy, National Guidelines Policy for Rare Diseases 2021, Public Health Emergency Guidelines, Mizoram Universal Healthcare Scheme (MUHCS), Universal Immunization Programme, Disease Control Initiatives, Family Planning Services, Maternal and Child Health Programme, Health Infrastructure Development, Capacity Building and Community Engagement. Some other programmes carried out by the department includes Health and Wellness, Mizoram State Healthcare Society (AB-PMJAY), Mizoram State Tobacco Control Society (MSTCS), Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), etc.

Horticulture: The geoclimatic conditions of Mizoram is ideal for producing a wide range of horticultural goods, such as important medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, vegetables, spices and plantation crops. The schemes and projects implemented by the Horticulture Department, Government of Mizoram including Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) has resulted in notable advancements in terms of area, production and productivity.

Industry: Promoting and regulating border, interstate and local trade is the primary duty of the Commerce and Industries Department. Building market places, market sheds and roadside markets for the quick disposal of agricultural and associated products around the state is another responsibility of the department. Some of its most significant initiatives are PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise (PMFME) Scheme, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Handloom Textile and Handicraft, State Incentive Subsidies, Infrastructure Development, Training Centre Building - Mizoram KVI Board, MINECO-Aizawl and Commerce Wing.

Irrigation: In a range of agroclimatic conditions, the main objective of the Irrigation and Water Resources Department is sustainable development and efficient land and water resource management for higher agricultural sector productivity and

improved farming community livelihoods. The major programmes carried out by the department include Minor Irrigation Schemes, Command Area Development and Water Management Schemes, Groundwater Irrigation Scheme, Anti-Erosion and Management Programme, National Hydrology Project and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

Power and Electricity: Power generation, transmission, distribution and dispatch across Mizoram are all under the purview of the department. In addition to supplying a reliable and adequate power source, it is responsible for establishing, developing and maintaining the power distribution. Some of the schemes implemented by the department include Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yajona (RGGVY), Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD-RIDF). Mizoram energy sector has been governed by a Joint energy Regulatory Commission for the states of Manipur and Mizoram (JERC-M&M) since January 24, 2008.

Public Health Engineering (PHE): Providing a safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation facilities to all residents of Mizoram is the responsibility of the PHE Department of the Government of Mizoram. The department implements Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) to improve the lives of rural dwellers. Several projects had been implemented under NABARD and NEDP such as pumping, Water Supply Scheme (WWS), Water Supply Scheme (Pumping and Solar Pumping), Combined Solar Water Pumping Scheme and improvement of State Referral Institute Laboratory Treatment Plant.

Public Works Department (PWD): PWD is the State's leading construction and maintenance organisation for buildings, bridges, roads and other infrastructure projects. The sources that provide funding to the department for building and road construction are National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Central Road and Infrastructural Fund (CRIF), Ministry for the Development of

North East Region (DoNER), North Eastern Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), North Eastern Council (NEC), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and National Highway under Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MoRTH).

Rural Development: The department's programmes are primarily focused on lowering unemployment, poverty, and expanding work opportunities in order to improve the security of rural communities. The programmes that have been implemented include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Grameen (PMAY-G), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Component) PMKSY-WDC 2.0, Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Distribution of Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheet (GCI) Roofs (Rural Housing Scheme) and Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM).

Tourism: The State Government encourages the private sector to build tourism-related infrastructure without harming the environment and ecology in an effort to promote sustainable tourism in a high-quality manner. The State Government develops tourism by carrying out many initiatives, such as Infrastructure Development and Management of Tourist Facilities, Human Resource Development, Development of Adventure Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Rural Tourism.

Urban Development: In Mizoram, 51.51% of people reside in urban areas, as per the 2011 census. Urbanization if properly managed, can promote sustainable growth by increasing economic growth, provide more jobs, improving living conditions and promoting social participation. Under this sector, Mizoram Government has implemented several major programmes including Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), AMRUT 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U)/ Housing for All, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Swachh Bharat Mission

(Urban), Development of Urban Infrastructure and Urban Transport and State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU) 2020.

3) *What are the development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District?*

Lunglei District is the second most populous district in Mizoram (2011 census), and its economy is based mostly on agriculture and related sectors. To fulfill its goals of bringing about development in Mizoram, the State Government has enacted a number of development policies, including the New Land Use Policy (NLUP), the New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), the Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and others. The development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District are as follows:

Agriculture: The district's economy is based primarily on agriculture and allied sector, and it makes for around 25% of the working population. In order to provide agricultural families with a steady source of income, the State Government has implemented a number of programmes in Lunglei District, such as Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), PM-KISAN, Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP) and The Green Ag Project. The District Agriculture Office has also undertaken several programmes and projects with funding from the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L).

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (AH&Vety): The department's main objectives are to keep cattle and poultry healthy, offer veterinary services, improve genetic resources, and better manage feed and fodder. Under Animal health and disease control, protection of animals against diseases and veterinary services, the department performed various functions through veterinary health coverage. The department has made many achievements under various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Livestock Mission (NLM), Article 275(1) and Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP). In addition, HPC-L has

sanctioned fund under the AH & Vety Department, for the development of the people in Lunglei District in the areas of veterinary care and animal husbandry.

Commerce and Industries: Numerous development policies and programmes are carried out by the District Industries Centre (DIC), Lunglei under various programmes such as Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC), Pukpui. Supporting small-scale businesses and providing financial incentives were the main duties of the DIC in Lunglei District. Moreover, training programmes are widely implemented in a variety of schemes, including weaving, carpentry, tailoring, sewing and stitchery.

Cooperation Department: Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY), implemented by the Cooperation Department, Lunglei, aims to provide a sustainable livelihood and maximize the use of natural resources for the benefit of those who collect minor forest produces. This project aims to generate income for recipients by utilizing the forest's resources. The department has been advocating for the beneficiaries and providing them with equipment and tools.

District Rural Development: The District Rural Development Office (DRDO), Lunglei has been implementing a number of development policies aimed at lowering unemployment, reducing poverty or increasing employment opportunities in order to improve the livelihood security of rural communities. The various development programmes and projects undertaken by the DRDO, Lunglei are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (PMKSY 2.0), Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY). The department also works on a number of initiatives and construction projects with HPC-L financing.

District Urban Development: The District Office of UD&PA, Lunglei, has implemented several programmes, such as construction of storm drains, link drains, side drains, footpath, retaining wall, basketball court and volleyball court, etc., financed by HPC-L to develop economically dynamic and sustainable urban environments in Lunglei. Moreover, the department conducts various schemes aimed at implementing a range of initiatives linked to poverty alleviation and urban development under New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

Education: The programmes carried out by the District Education Office, Lunglei include Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), which seeks to enhance the nutritional status of eligible students in government and government-aided schools; Samagra Shiksha which provided elementary and middle school students with free textbooks, uniforms and library materials, training programmes for football, badminton, weightlifting and hockey; and under Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, school children were participated in a variety of events, including a quiz competition, a children's Science Congress, an exposure visit outside of the state; and Kala Utsav, showcasing school children's artistic talent.

Environment, Forests and Climate Change (EF&CC): Lunglei Forest Division has been implementing central and state government programmes to preserve wildlife diversity and manage natural and artificial forests sustainably. Some of the initiatives carried out by the division are National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Medicinal Plants Projects, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Plantation on Important days, Management of Forest Produce and many others.

Fisheries: The District Fisheries Department, in an effort to improve information and service expansion for fishery development in Lunglei District built more infrastructure and educated farmers on post-harvest and fish farming

technologies. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is one of the development programmes carried out by the department to increase fish production, generate employment opportunities, raise the income of fish farmers, and support the general expansion and development of inland and coastal fishing communities. Moreover, the department has implemented a number of initiatives under SEDP to make aquaculture a major contributor to the State's economy.

Health and Family Welfare: In order to provide a high-quality healthcare which is accessible, cheap and achievable with little expense, various sub-centres, primary health centres and staff quarters are constructed under NABARD-RIDF, State Priority Programme, NEDP and SASCI. The District Health Services carried out a number of initiatives to give residents of Lunglei District including Universal Immunization Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) and Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).

Horticulture: Several significant development initiatives carried out by the department include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Socio- Economic Development Policy (SEDP). In addition, infrastructure development has been carried out under the HPC-L funds to increase horticulture output among Lunglei District residents.

Irrigation and Water Resources: The Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Lunglei Division has been engaged in several small-scale irrigation projects under various programmes. With the completion of 60 Minor Irrigation Projects under Lunglei Division, 2220 hectares of land are now part of the Culturable Command Area. Surface and Groundwater Minor Irrigation projects are being carried out by the division under a number of schemes such as PMKSY-2, PMKSY - 3, PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), NABARD (RIDF-27) and National Hydrology Project (NHP). Besides, with the fund provided by HPC-L, the

department carries out a number of programmes to improve the District's Minor Irrigation System.

Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: The department registers job seekers or other categories through the Employment Exchange. As of July 24, 2024, 6054 job seekers in various categories are listed in the Department's Employment Exchange Register for Lunglei District. During the year 2023-2024, there are 357 stores listed in the Shops and Establishment Register and 998 members of the Welfare Board in Lunglei District. The Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Lunglei, established in 2002 has conducted six trades.

Power and Electricity (P&E): The issues and power supply constraints in Lunglei District were mostly handled by the P&E Department. Programmes and projects carried out by the department include Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDR), North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). The construction of staff quarters, site office-cum-bill counter, rebuilding corroded poles, enhancing street lighting, modernizing the distribution sub-station, installing transformers in rural areas were the main components of the HPC-L fund under the P&E Department, Lunglei.

Public Health Engineering (PHE): The principal initiatives carried out by the PHED, Lunglei are Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to regularly and sustainably supply every rural household with a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in a sufficient amount of the recommended quality and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), with an aim to raise awareness of sanitation issues and expedite efforts to attain universal sanitation coverage. The HPC-L has allocated plans to enhance the water supply, with a focus on constructing offices, water harvesting tanks and reservoirs. Besides, several schemes are implemented under NEDP and NABARD to achieve

norms of water supply level as well as for improvement of existing water supply scheme.

Public Works Department (PWD): PWD, Lunglei carry out a number of development programmes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP), Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI), North Eastern Council (NEC), Special Priority Project (SPP), Mizoram Road Fund Board (MRFB), DoNER and Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Besides, the HPC-L Fund was utilized to complete a number of schemes in Lunglei District, including building structures, culverts, retaining walls, roadways and many other projects.

Sericulture: With the assistance of HPC-L, the Department of Sericulture, Lunglei transformed Zobawk Seed Grainage, Lunglei into a fully functional Silkworm Seed Production Centre complete with staff housing, cold storage and other essential infrastructure. Besides, the Eri Silkworm Seed Development Schemes funded by the HPC-L are being prepared for execution in different parts of the district of Lunglei. 10 target farmers are selected by the department to carry out the project.

Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development: The Social Welfare Department has received a significant amount of funding for the advancement of women from BPL households and other underprivileged groups in society. HPC-L has provided the department with funding to purchase sewing machines, looms and sunshields for women who have completed government-sponsored tailoring training. Some of the department's initiatives include Anganwadi Services, Mission Shakti, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS), Shakti Sadan, One Stop Centre (OSC) and Mission Vatsalya – Child Protection Scheme.

Sports and Youth Services: The National Cadet Corps (NCC), Adventure Sports, Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK) and the National Services Scheme (NSS) are among the Sports and Youth programmes that are promoted by the District Sports and Youth Office (DSYO), Lunglei. The DSYO, Lunglei is in charge of running the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Extension Centre in Lunglei. The department has implemented several projects using the funds from HPC-L.

4) *What is the role of District Administrative Machineries in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?*

District Administration plays an essential role in national governance because it serves as the main interface between the people and the governmental processes. Deputy Commissioners (DCs) are required to keep good relations with the public, elected officials, political leaders and the media. The district's administrative structure is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei, and all other departments are jointly responsible for the smooth operation of the district's administrative machinery. Anyone who feels that their service delivery was insufficient or non-existent can submit a written or in-person grievance to the DC, Lunglei.

District Administration ensures a cohesive and integrated approach to development by encouraging collaboration and convergence among numerous departments and stakeholders. The DC's Office in Lunglei is organized into various branches for its smooth functioning which operates its responsibilities under multiple headings, such as, Go to the People, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) including procurement of ambulances and medical equipment, BaLA Anganwadis, distribution of Smartphones, English Teaching Programme, etc. The District Administration implemented several projects under North Eastern Council (NEC), Mizoram Skill and Entrepreneurship Award and PUM, Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC) Southern Mizoram Zone, Lunglei, and Disaster Management and Rehabilitation. It has taken significant action to combat the Covid-19 epidemic. Its jurisdiction also includes issues related to the Census, Arms, Bru Repatriation and Rehabilitation, and Inner Line Permit (ILP).

With the funds provided by the HPC-L, the District Administration carried out a number of development projects, such as the construction and renovation of infrastructure buildings such as the DC's Conference Hall, retaining wall at DC's Office Complex, renovation of the ASO-I quarter, MJA Press Club, YMA Hostel, staff quarters at DC Complex, building and repairing internal roads, culverts, fencing, sheds, bridges, community halls, playgrounds, retaining walls and renovating basketball courts at Sports Authority of India (SAI), Lunglei.

5) *What are the problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes and the remedial measures thereof?*

The district administration's primary responsibility is to achieve socio-economic development within the district. But in reality, it has numerous issues during and after the policy's implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

1) Pre-project investigation: The study concludes that one of the issues facing the district administration is that some projects do not have a thorough survey and preliminary investigation to ascertain their viability before creating a rough estimate. Consequently, they fall short of the demands and needs of the people in Lunglei District. (Table 6.31).

2) Administrative Problems: The performances of several implementing agencies in relation to development schemes and projects do not meet the expectations of the people due to lack of technical and human resources in almost every district office in Lunglei. Vacant posts cannot be filled by the government due to financial constraints. The absence of technical and administrative staff hinders office management and administration. (Table 6.32).

3) Lack of infrastructure facilities: The development process has been considerably impeded due to the unsystematic approach to infrastructure development. Lunglei District is severely lacking physical infrastructure. Proposals

for the broad objectives of the development policies and for the physical infrastructure that would be most appropriate for the district economy are lacking. Effective implementation of development plans and programmes is hampered by communication barriers such as poor road conditions and internet connectivity, among other things.

4) Limitation of public free land: Most of the area in Lunglei town is currently owned and occupied by both the public and private sectors. To implement development goals and programmes, the government needs free land. (Table 6.37).

5) Lack of Basic Services: Insufficient funding and resources hinder the provision of basic services in Lunglei District. Access to essential services is still lacking, particularly in rural or underserved areas. Furthermore, it is challenging to deliver necessary services in the district due to its poor infrastructure.

6) Lack of peoples' or beneficiaries' participation: Despite the emphasis on mass participation in development programmes, people are rarely involved in the formulation and execution of initiatives and plans that have an impact on them. People's participation in development projects has decreased as a result of their lack of knowledge about development programmes. Beneficiaries' lack of training and ignorance of the development programme contributed to their unsatisfactory performance (Table 6.12).

7) Undue interference of party politics: Excessive political party interference has a major impact on the district's ability to meet its development objectives. One of the main factors for stagnation of development in Lunglei District is the politicization of the work supervisor and beneficiary selection process, where political favouritism is given greater weight than merit and quality (Table 6.10). Furthermore, it is highly inappropriate that members of the ruling party are usually awarded contracts for particular building projects rather than qualified candidates, such as culverts, drains, jeepable roads, retaining walls, pavement, etc. (Table 6.4).

8) Financial Constraints: Ensuring a greater flow of budgetary allocation for crucial infrastructure projects in the district is essential to achieve economic development in the area. The results also revealed that a significant portion of Lunglei population is dissatisfied with the district's development, and one such reason is the State or Central Government's inadequate funding of large-scale, long-term development initiatives. Development is hampered by the untimely or delayed release of development funding. (Table 6.14).

9) Ineffective Monitoring: No substantial and long-lasting development can be accomplished unless there is an administrative or trained personnel to manage and monitor development policies and programmes. In this sense, government officials rarely go to the community to monitor and guide the implementation of government initiatives (Graph 6.6).

10) Problems on Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Even though many district offices in Lunglei have websites where they post and update details about their organizations and roles, some offices only have namesake webpages or no websites at all. Inadequate ICT use by district offices leads to issues including low monitoring, inequality and low involvement of the people in development programmes (Table 6.36).

Based on the study's findings, the following Suggestions have been put forth to enable the District Administration to play a significant role in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.

1) Creation or filling a vacant post in the District Offices: For the purpose of addressing the technical or staff shortage, it is suggested that additional technical posts be created and a vacancy in the district offices due to superannuation pension of officers and staff be filled.

2) Effective Monitoring Committee: An effective Monitoring Committee should be established under the district administration, with

representatives or technical experts from the State and Central Governments to coordinate and monitor all development initiatives and plans carried out in Lunglei District. The Monitoring Committee shall make frequent site visits and conduct review meetings to discuss the scheme's implementation to meet the development objectives.

3) Need for Major or Long-Term Plans or Projects: When it comes to building important infrastructure facilities and assets, the district administration's role in creating durable assets for the people of Lunglei District is inadequate. It is suggested that the district administration take the lead in formulating long-term development programmes or major plans rather than developing short-term or minor initiatives for future development schemes.

4) Transparency and Accountability: Complete openness and transparency must be established in public transactions as well as in the formulation and implementation of development plans and initiatives. Participants' sense of ownership is further encouraged by the provision relating to widespread engagement in decision-making, beneficiary selection, progress reviews and the execution of development policies. To decrease political interference and corruption at all developmental levels and to promote openness and transparency in their operations, each district office ought to have its own website.

5) Basic Service Delivery: The district administration should give utmost priority to the people's basic needs, such as water, drainage, sanitation, waste management, energy, education, health and social services especially to marginalized and vulnerable population, along with the development of physical infrastructure. It is imperative that the district administration upgrade its infrastructure as needed to facilitate the delivery of essential services.

6) Awareness and Training: It is suggested that the government make greater efforts to effectively convey and publicize the district's development programmes to the residents of Lunglei District. The target group's ignorance about

the development programmes was a significant barrier to the policy's effective execution. The required steps must be taken in order to boost efficiency through exposure and training.

7) Well-defined direction for Executing Agencies: Clear and comprehensive guidelines for line departments on issues related to technical support, monitoring and progress reviews in every development policy should be made. If there were broad and well-defined guidelines in this area, the performance of the line department would improve.

8) New Public Management (NPM): New Public Management, which emphasizes performance, accountability and efficiency must be embraced by the public sector. Collaboration across different institutions, groups or stakeholders are necessary to achieve common objectives because no single institution can handle today's development challenges alone.

9) Marketing and Road Connectivity: Effective marketing should be established by the government so that farmers may sell their produce and earn more money. Agricultural marketing boards, farmers' markets and e-commerce websites are essential for increasing their profits. CBOs should also help farmers by providing them with market access, technical support and training. Moreover, more funds ought to be set aside for the construction, maintenance and extension of road connectivity.

10) Re-structuring High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L): HPC-L should restructure its existing administrative structure to make it more responsive, goal-oriented and participatory. Having too many politicians in the current HPC administrative structure has led to political influence on the formulation and implementation of development programmes, rather than addressing the needs of the people. Thus, it is recommended that HPC's administrative structure be slightly changed to make room for permanent executives to hold important office posts. This

will promote mutual trust between the people and HPC-L and lessen party politics in its operations.

7.3. Observations

1) **Discrepancy in beneficiaries:** The government had started a number of development plans and programmes in the past, however, many of the schemes were deemed inadequate for accomplishing the development goals. In many development schemes, there is a significant discrepancy between the expected and actual beneficiaries. 76 percent of beneficiaries' responders stated that assistance to the genuine beneficiaries was denied in some schemes as a result of political interference in the selection process, which further impedes the achievement of the development objectives. When choosing beneficiaries for many development programmes, political patronage is given greater weight than meritorious and deserving individuals (Table 6.10).

2) **Perception of development:** It was observed that, in terms of the development of Lunglei District in recent years, majority of the respondents (74.3%) believe that their district has improved in recent decades but not to the extent they had hoped for (Table 6.1). When it comes to building important infrastructure facilities and assets, the district administration's role in creating durable assets for the people of Lunglei District is inadequate. The district's overall development depends on the performance of several development departments, including PWD, PHE, Rural Development, P&E, and Urban Development, yet these department's work falls short of expectations. Communication hurdles, poverty, lack of essential commodities and infrastructure continue to be the district's main development challenges.

3) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** According to the beneficiaries' responses, 69 percent of them stated that government officials or line departments rarely or never visit their village or community to supervise and guide the implementation of government programmes and plans. It is clear that the operational

department does not adequately monitor and evaluate the implementation of several development programmes (Graph 6.6).

4) **Issues in implementation:** Some of the main issues with the implementation of development policies include excessive political party meddling, low public participation, understaffed district offices, inadequate funding, lack of infrastructure, complicated policy processes and ignorance of the programmes being implemented (Table 6.41).

5) **Coordination among departments:** It was interesting to note that while interviewing officials from several departments in Lunglei District, 60 percent had little trouble coordinating with other departments to undertake development programmes (Table 6.20). In general, the officials in every department also have cordial and good relationships with one another (Table 6.21).

6) **Beneficiaries' views on development programmes:** 56.2 percent of the beneficiaries are pleased with the district administration's contribution to Lunglei District's development, although not to the desired extent (Table 6.7). Moreover, the development policies significantly had impacted the social, economic and health conditions of the people of Lunglei District (Table 6.13).

7) **Role of government officials:** Government officials play a vital role in monitoring, evaluating and advising political leaders as well as in carrying out development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. Much more skilled and dedicated employees are still needed to achieve better development in the future. (Table 6.32). Similarly, development objectives would be easily achieved if political leaders opposed nepotism and favoritism and did not prioritize party interests over administrative effectiveness. More steps must be taken to increase administrative efficiency by granting officers in pertinent departments more power so they can effectively manage staff, maintain office discipline, and complete work without undue interference from the political executive.

8) **Influence of CBOs:** The implementation of development policies is significantly influenced by CBOs. In addition to providing responsible authorities with advice and suggestions for the selection of beneficiaries for certain schemes and initiatives, they are highly beneficial in monitoring developmental projects. It was observed that the government had consulted CBOs on a number of development policies undertaken, and there exist positive relationships between them (Table 6.28).

Despite a few shortcomings in the district administration's role for the development of Lunglei District, it has been observed that the development work done with limited funding is commendable. The fund has been used to close the development gap in the district, and the progress made in the last few years is somewhat evident (Table 6.1).

7.4. Suggestions for Further Studies

Suggestions and recommendations have been made to address the issues and challenges and for further study in the field. This study could be a springboard for future researchers who have more time, space and resources to choose a few more districts in the state to compare in order to do additional research on Development Administration. This type of study which entails a greater number of beneficiaries and the collection of additional data and information will produce a comprehensive conclusion with reliable suggestions for Development Administration in Mizoram. Furthermore, there is room for future research in the topic because the current study is unable to cover every facet of Development Administration in the state.

7.5. Limitations of the Study

Throughout the study, the researcher typically encounters numerous limitations and obstacles. The present study on 'Development Administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes' is a challenging task where the villages and towns are dispersed over a large geographic area. The study was

carried out in the second-most populous district of Mizoram, which is still a relatively undeveloped area. The following are the main limitations of the study:

- 1) It is a time-bound academic and research project that must adhere to the guidelines in order to be completed.
- 2) It is challenging to get the data and information required for the study since some district offices do not keep proper records of their operations and have deficiencies in ICT use. Moreover, there is shortage of officials and the presence of disorganized staffing in some of the district offices resulted in inefficiency in keeping the records and official documents for ready references. Despite the difficulty in gathering enough information, the researcher managed to gather as much as possible for data analysis.
- 3) Since the study was conducted mainly in Lunglei District, some generalizations may differ from those made in other parts of the state. If facilities, time and resources are available, the sample size could be increased to better understand the problems and difficulties in policy implementation. Due to these limitations, the study might not examine or gather pertinent data in numerous areas.

7.6. Significance of the Study

District Administration plays a crucial role in the implementation of development policies at the grassroots level. District administrators are able to customize development programmes to meet the specific demands of the area because of their thorough awareness of the local context, culture and needs. Facilities such as industry, marketing, transportation and communication are lacking in Lunglei District. The district is mostly dependent on other states or districts for basic necessities. There has not been much progress in the district despite the government's enormous efforts. The unequal distribution of the State's development's benefits is one of the primary causes of the economic inequality in Mizo society. The Government of Mizoram has focused its development initiatives toward the agricultural sector and related fields. In addition, it launched several development

initiatives outside of the centrally sponsored schemes, such as NLUP, MIP, NEDP, SEDP and others. The district administration serves as the main focal point for the planning, management and actual implementation of these development initiatives. Thus, the study of policies and programmes related to Development Administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram assumes significance in this regard.

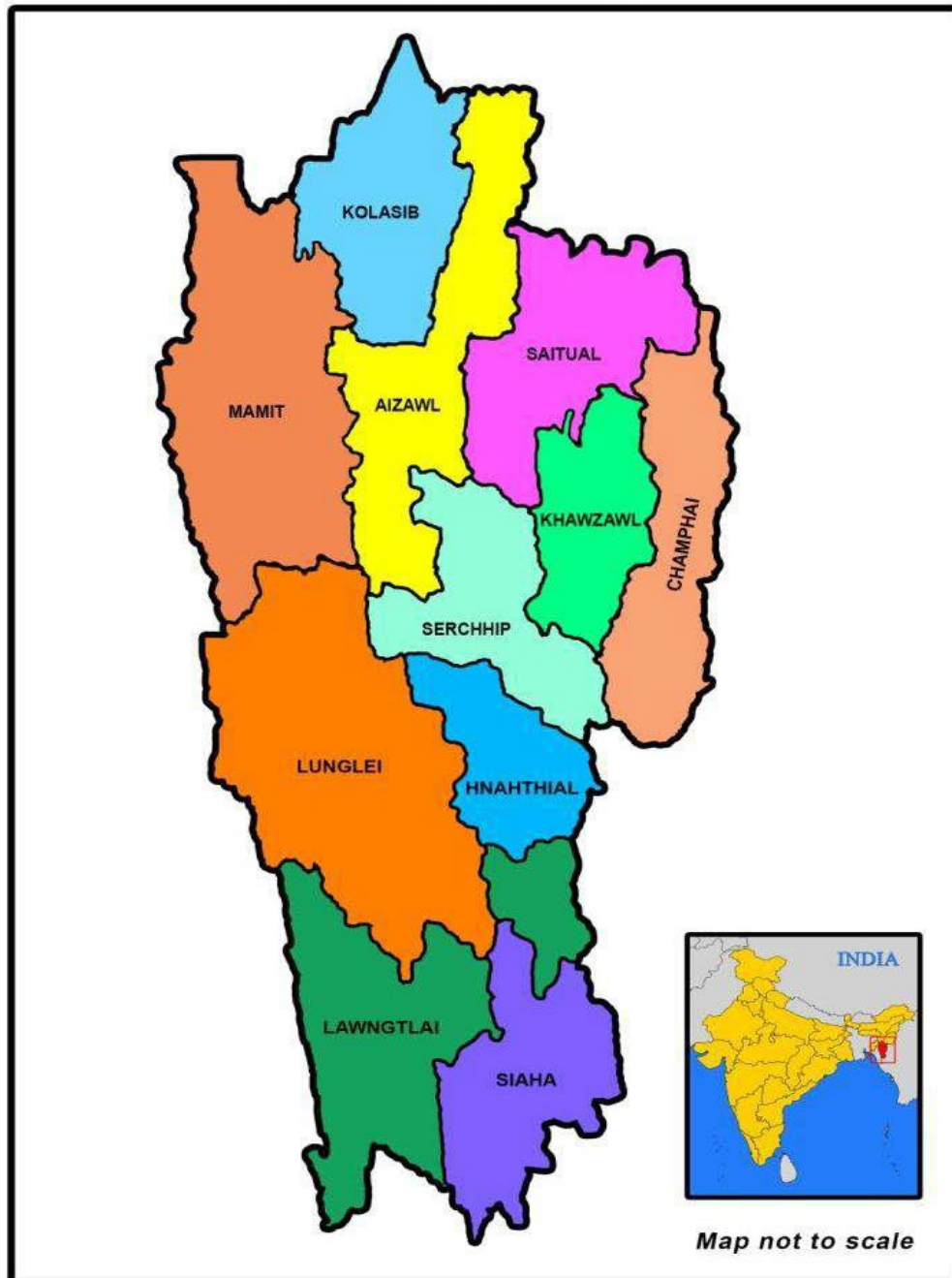
7.7. Conclusion

District Administration has taken centre stage in India when it comes to implementing development policies and programmes. Understanding of how district administration is evolving due to the increase in development projects and changing needs and expectations of the people is the first step toward progress. Development must take a new approach since traditional approaches are no longer adequate to meet the demands of contemporary administration. To ensure that Lunglei District grows more quickly and sustainably, the district administration's role must be expanded and strengthened in terms of manpower, active involvement of the local people and the amount of funds allocated. Development requires especially intelligent, resolute and innovative leadership that is at least somewhat clean, if not incorruptible. Although there are certain issues with the district administration's contribution to Lunglei District's development, it has been noted that the development work completed with little funding is admirable. The fund has been utilized to close the development gap, and the district has made some strides in recent years.

The District Administration has been making an effort to fulfill the task given to it with the limited resources at its disposal. The effectiveness and efficiency of district administration are largely depended on the availability of technical and expert members, the amount of funds allotted and their prompt release, the active involvement of local residents in development projects, the process of formulating policies, implementing, monitoring and evaluating plans at various stages of development. The District Administration still has to take additional action in order to create infrastructure related to the development of Lunglei District.

APPENDIX - I

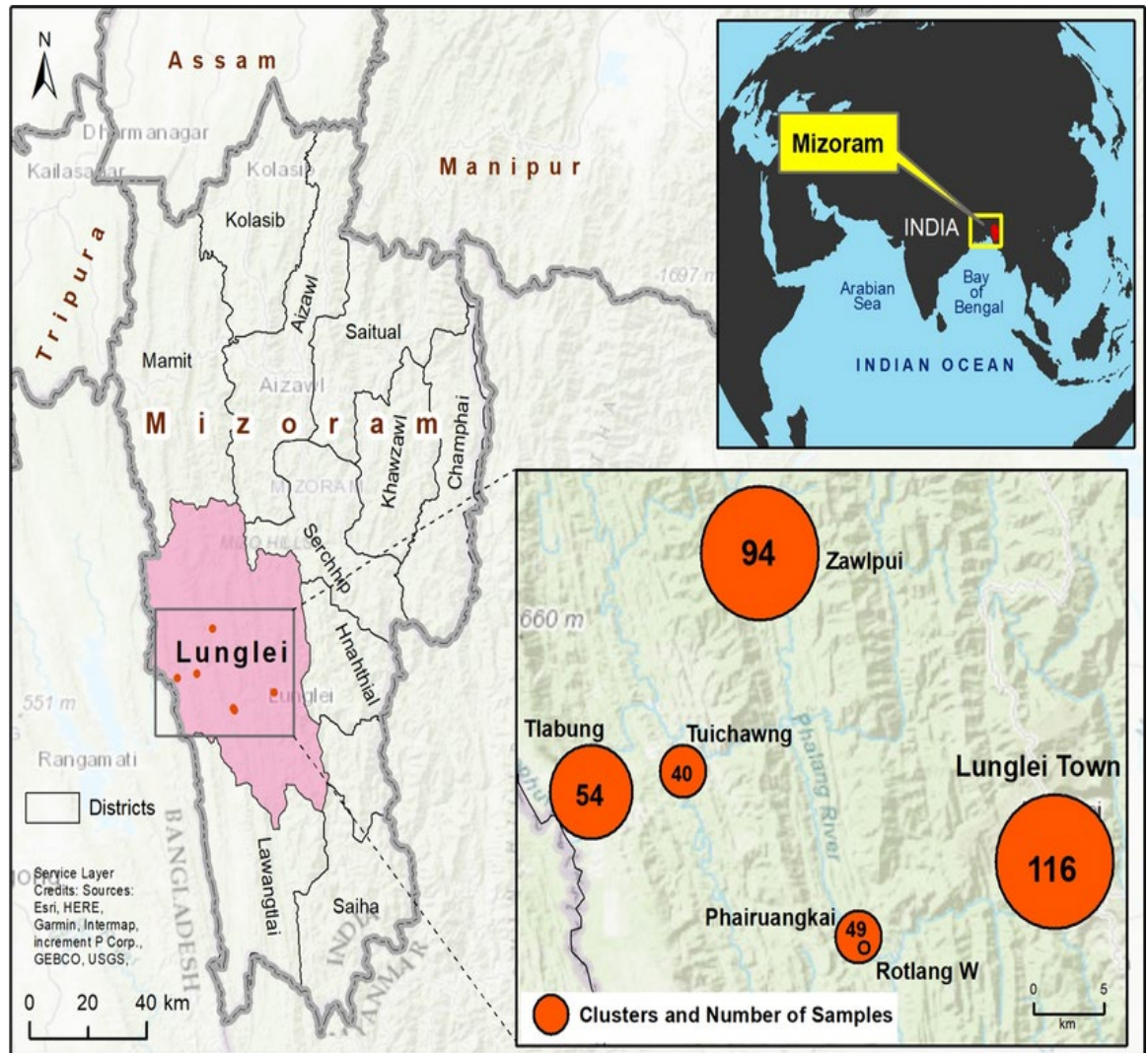
POLITICAL MAP OF MIZORAM INDICATING 11 DISTRICTS



Source: <https://www.protocol.mizoram.gov.in/page/profile-of-mizoram> Accessed on March 26, 2025.

APPENDIX - II

MAP OF MIZORAM INDICATING LUNGLEI DISTRICT



Source: <https://www.researchgate.net>>figure Accessed on March 26, 2025.

APPENDIX - III

Office of the Vice Chairman, HPC Lunglei



APPENDIX - IV

No.G.28014/59/84-PLG
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT
AIZAWL - 706 001

....
Dated Aizawl, the 6th Sept'90.

NOTIFICATION

With a view to ensuring effective co-ordination in Planning, implementation and monitoring of plan schemes in Lunglei District, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to constitute a High Power Committee for Lunglei District with immediate effect and until further orders. The Committee shall consist of the following members :-

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) Minister, i/c Planning & Programme Implementation Deptt. | - Chairman |
| 2) Pu Lalbiaka, MLA | - Vice Chairman |
| 3) Pu R. Romawin, MLA | - Member |
| 4) Pu F. Sapa, MLA | - Member |
| 5) Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei District. | - Member Secy. |

The head-quarter of the Committee shall be Lunglei. The necessary infrastructure for functioning of the Committee will be provided by the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei and the District Planning Machinery under him. No salary or TA/DA will be admissible to the Vice Chairman who will draw his salary and TA/DA as M.L.A from the Budget of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly. The other non-official members of the Committee will be entitled to such allowances as are admissible to the non-official members of the District Planning and Development Board, Lunglei.

The powers and functions of the High Power Committee shall be as follows :-

- POWERS :**
- i) To reallocate fund from one scheme to another within the district and within the Sectoral allocation, provided that in case the proposed new scheme is not identical in nature with the scheme to be dropped, prior approval of the Govt. will be necessary;
 - ii) To recommend to the Govt. reallocation of fund from one Sector to another within the overall provision for the district;
 - iii) To draw up calendar of works for various departments in the district and oversee their implementation;

- iv) To have authority to pass structure against/give commendation to officers in the district in respect of their performance, which will have to be recorded in the A.C.R of the concerned officers by their respective superior officer as Reporting officer;
- v) To make such recommendation to the District Planning and Development Board or to the Govt. as deemed necessary in the interest of better planning, implementation and monitoring; and
- vi) To obtain information from any officer in the district regarding progress of plan schemes.

- FUNCTIONS:
- i) To give guidance to the District Planning & Development Board in formulation of plan proposals, implementation of programmes and monitoring;
 - ii) Quarterly review and occasional review of District plan; and,
 - iii) Any other function that the Government may allot from time to time.

The Committee shall meet atleast once in three months. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman will have the power to co-opt any Government official(s) or any non-official (s) as members of the Committee for any particular occasion.

H. Lal Thlamana
(H. LAL THLAMANA)
Development Commissioner,
Government of Mizoram.

Memo No. 3.20014/59/84-PLG/___ Dated Aizawl, the 6th Sept '99.

Copy to :-

- 1) I.S. to Chief Minister, Govt. of Mizoram,
- 2) I.S. to Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly.
- 3) I.S. to Minister i/c Planning/Vice Chairman, Mizoram, S.P.R.
- 4) I.S. to Chief Secretary
- 5) I.S. to All other Ministers /M.C.S/Dy. Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly.
- 6) Controller, Printing and Stationary, Mizoram-Aizawl with a request to publish the notification in the next issue of the Mizoram Gazette. Three(3) spare copies of the notification are enclosed.
- 7) All Members of the High Power Committee.
- 8) All Administrative Departments, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 9) The Secretary, Mizoram Legislative Assembly, Aizawl.
- 10) All Heads of Departments, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 11) Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl/Lunglei/Saiha.
- 12) All Members of the District Planning and Development Board, Lunglei.
- 13) Guard File.

M. C. Goswami
(M. C. GOSWAMI)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Planning & Programme Implementation Deptt.

APPENDIX - V

SET I

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR BENEFICIARIES

Dear respondents,

This questionnaire and Interview schedule is related to the study, “Development administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes,” under the guidance of Prof. Lalrintluanga, MZU. You are requested to read the question carefully and give your responses by putting tick mark at the appropriate answer, or give comments, wherever applicable. This study is deliberated solely for the purpose of research on development administration in Lunglei District and the information supplied by you will be used only for academic purpose and will keep it highly confidential.

Suggestions are welcome and may be attached on separate sheets.

Thanking you

Mrs. Lalsangpuii

Ph.D. Research Scholar

Department of Public Administration

Mizoram University, Aizawl

Contact: 9362541293

Email: sangpuiiv24@gmail.com

PART-A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name : _____
2. Town/Locality : _____
3. Sex : Male () Female ()
4. Age : _____

5. Educational Qualification _____
6. Marital Status : _____
7. Community : _____
8. Occupation : _____
9. Whether beneficiary availed benefit of any development Scheme: _____

PART-B: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you think that your village/town in Lunglei District has developed during the last few decades?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Yes, but not the desired level
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know
2. Do you know the various development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Some only
 - d) Do not know
3. Do you feel that the people of Lunglei were benefitted from the development policies and programmes of the government such as MzSRLM, PMEGP, SEDP, PMJVK, PMKSY, PMGSY, PMUY, PMAY(HFA), etc.?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Yes, but not the desired level
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know
4. Who is most responsible for the selection of beneficiaries in Lunglei District's development programmes, according to you?
 - a) Political leaders
 - b) Government officials
 - c) Village Councils/Local Council
 - d) HPC Office
 - e) Do not know
5. Are you satisfied with the selection process of the beneficiaries in the development schemes/programmes?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Do not know
6. From which source do you know of the development policies and programmes of the government?
 - a) Political leaders/parties
 - d) Radio/Newspaper/TV

- b) Government Officials
- c) Village Councils/Local Councils
- e) Friends/Relatives

7. Do you know the role played by High Powered Committee, Lunglei for the development of Lunglei District?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Some only

8. Are you satisfied with the District Administration's role for Lunglei District development?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, but not the desired level
- d) Do not know

9. Do you think that the development fund received from the Central or State Government is sufficient enough for the development of Lunglei District?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

10. Do the Government officials frequently visit your village/locality in connection with the policies and programmes of the government?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Occasionally
- d) Do not know

11. Do you think CBOs are invited by Government agencies for the implementation of development policies and programme in Lunglei District?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) In some programmes only
- d) Do not know

12. How do you find people's/community's participation in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?

- a) Excellent
- b) Good
- c) Average
- d) Poor

13. Which of the following is most responsible or the successful implementation of the development programmes in the Lunglei District?

- a) Political leaders
- b) Government officials
- c) Village/Local Councils
- d) Beneficiary/People

14. Which of the following is the main problem or challenge faced by the government in implementing development policies and programmes?

- a) Lack of political will
- c) Lack of people's participation

- b) Inefficient civil servants d) Undue interference of political parties
15. In order to develop your district, what areas should the District Administration focus on?
- a) Agriculture and allied Sector c) Service Sector
b) Industrial Sector
16. The extent of political involvement in the selection of beneficiaries should be
- a) 100% c) 50% e) 0%
b) 75% d) 25%
17. Development work supervisor or beneficiary selection was made mostly on the basis of
- a) his political party affiliation c) do not know
b) his efficiency/merit
18. What is your impression on the success rate of the district development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?
- a) Excellent c) Average
b) Good d) Poor
19. To what extent do the authorities inform the beneficiary about the development policies and programmes?
- a) Excellent c) Bad
b) Good d) Poor
21. To what degree has the development programme or scheme impacted your health, social status, or financial status?
- a) Excellent c) Average e) Very bad
b) Good d) Bad
22. Kindly indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement. “The programme funding is found adequate.”
- a) Strongly agree c) Disagree
b) Agree d) Strongly disagree
23. Kindly indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement. “The programme funding is found regular.”

- a) Strongly agree c) Disagree
- b) Agree d) Strongly disagree

24. Kindly indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement. “The programme beneficiary selection process is rigid.”

- a) Strongly agree c) Disagree
- b) Agree d) Strongly disagree

25. Kindly indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement. “The government is fully committed to making the scheme successful.”

- a) Strongly agree c) Disagree
- b) Agree d) Strongly disagree

26. Do you think the development policy is beneficial to you?

- a) Yes b) No

27. What are your suggestions for improvement of the scheme?

- a) Increasing of fund
- b) Regular flow of fund
- c) More government guidance/monitoring
- d) Awareness campaigns
- e) All of the above
- f) Satisfied with the current scheme

28. What in your opinion are the problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District to achieve development goals?

29. Mention any suggestions for the development of Lunglei District?

30. Which Government development programme are you the beneficiary of?

APPENDIX - VI

SET II

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR GRASSROOTS BUREAUCRACY

PART –I: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the Respondent: _____
2. Designation : _____
3. Age : _____
4. Sex : _____
5. Educational Qualification: _____
6. Name of Department : _____
7. Since when working : _____
8. Previous post held : _____
9. Department from which deputed: _____

PART-II:

1. Do you feel that there is excessive paper works in your department?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Average
 - d) Do not know
2. How successful are the development policies and programmes your department has implemented?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Average
 - d) Poor
3. Have you encountered any differences or problems with other departments while implementing development policy?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Sometimes
 - d) Do not know
4. Do your department functionaries cooperate and perform their tasks in an efficient manner?

- a) Yes c) No
b) Yes, but not the desired level d) Do not know
5. Do you attend any training before and after joining this post?
a) Yes b) No c) Do not know
6. Have you attended any orientation/refresher programme, seminar or workshop related to your jobs? Tick if any.
a) Orientation programme d) Workshop
b) Refresher programme e) None of the above
c) Seminar
7. Does your department have clear guidelines for choosing beneficiaries?
a) Yes c) In some projects only
b) No d) Do not know
8. Are you selecting beneficiaries in accordance with the fundamental rules set forth by the policy or plan?
a) Yes b) No c) Do not know
9. Is there any political interference in your job?
a) Yes c) Sometimes
b) No d) Do not know
10. What is your relation with Deputy Commissioner?
a) Excellent c) Average
b) Good d) Poor
11. What is your relation with Community Based Organizations (CBOs)?
a) Excellent c) Average
b) Good d) Poor
12. What role do you play in development policies implementation of Lunglei District?
a) Giving awareness of development schemes to public
b) Selecting the beneficiaries
c) Motivating the beneficiaries
d) Giving training to beneficiaries

- e) Monitoring/Supervision of works
 - f) Staff agencies/Clerical
13. How do you feel about the overall success rate of the district development schemes and programmes in Lunglei District?
- a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Average
 - d) Poor
14. Does your department have any pre-project investigation or survey of the project before drafting a rough estimate?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) In some projects only
 - d) Do not know
15. Does your department face administrative problems, such as a shortage of personnel/technical personnel?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Do not know
16. How do you rate beneficiaries/people's participation in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?
- a) Excellent
 - b) Good
 - c) Average
 - d) Not Good
17. Does your department encounter financial constraints like shortage of development funds?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Sometimes
 - d) Do not know
18. Does your department observe any delay or untimely release of development funds?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Sometimes
 - d) Do not know
19. Does your department have access to internet and website for sharing and updating necessary information about your organization and working?
- a) Yes, Good
 - b) Yes, but only in namesake
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know
20. Is there any public land available in your department for undertaking development projects?
- a) Yes
 - c) Available in some projects only

APPENDIX - VII

SET III

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

PART-A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name : _____
2. Town/Locality _____
3. Sex : Male () Female ()
4. Age : _____
5. Educational Qualification: _____
6. Marital Status : _____
7. Community : _____
8. Occupation : _____
9. Political Parties affiliated with: _____

PART-B: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you think that your village/town, in Lunglei District has developed during the last few decades?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Yes, but not the desired level
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know
2. Do you know the various development policies and programmes undertaken in Lunglei District?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Some only
3. Do you feel that the people of Lunglei were benefitted from the development policies and programmes of the government such as MzSRLM, PMEGP, SEDP, PMJVK, PMKSY, PMGSY, PMUY, JJM, PM KISAN, PMAY(HFA), etc.?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Yes, but not the desired level
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know

4. Who is responsible for the selection of beneficiaries in Lunglei District's development programmes?
 - a) Political leaders
 - b) Party workers
 - c) Government officials
 - d) Do not know
5. Are you satisfied with the selection process of the beneficiaries in development schemes?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Do not know
6. From which source do you know about the development policies and programmes of the government?
 - a) Political leaders/parties
 - b) Government Officials
 - c) Village/Local Councils
 - d) HPC, Lunglei
 - e) Radio/Newspaper
 - f) Friends/Relatives
7. Is High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei responsible for the development of Lunglei District?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Do not know
8. Are you satisfied with the role played by District Administration in Lunglei for development of the district?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Yes, but not the desired level
 - c) No
 - d) Do not know
9. Do you think that the development fund received from the State or Central Government is sufficient enough for the development of Lunglei District?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Do not know
10. Do the Government officials frequently visit your village/locality in connection with the policies and programmes of the government?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Occasionally
 - d) Do not know
11. Do you think CBOs are invited by Government agencies for the implementation of development policies and programme in Lunglei District?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) In some programmes only
 - d) Do not know
12. How do you find people's effort in the implementation of development policies and programmes of the government?

- a) Excellent c) Average
- b) Good d) Poor

13. Who is most responsible for desirable achievement of development goals in your district?

- a) Political leaders/parties c) Village/Local Councils e) Do not know
- b) Government officials d) People/Beneficiaries

14. For the development of your district, what areas should the district administration focus on?

- a) Agriculture and allied sector c) Service sector
- b) Industrial sector d) Do not know

15. Political party's involvement in selecting beneficiaries for government development schemes/programmes should be

- a) 100% c) 50% e) 0%
- b) 75% d) 25%

16. Development work supervisor or beneficiary should be selected on the basis of

- a) his political party affiliation b) his efficiency/merit c) do not know

17. What is your impression on the success rate of the district development schemes/ programmes in Lunglei District?

- a) Excellent b) Good c) Average d) Poor

19. What in your opinion are the problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District to achieve development goals?

20. Mention any suggestions for the development of Lunglei District?

21. How do Political Executive involve in development policy implementation?

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1. DRC : 11.04.2022

2. BOS : 06.05.2022

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ABSTRACT

**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT
OF MIZORAM: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

**AN ABSTRACT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

APRIL, 2026

**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT OF
MIZORAM: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

BY

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**In partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Public Administration Department, Mizoram University, Aizawl.**

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN LUNGLEI DISTRICT OF MIZORAM: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

After attaining independence from the British in 1947, the Government of India faced the enormous challenges of rehabilitating about 20 million displaced people and restructuring its industrial and economic institutions on a more constrained basis. The population of India, as on March 1, 2011, stood at 1,210.8 million (623.7 million males and 586.4 million females).¹ Agriculture and allied activities account for 54.6% of the total population (census 2011). In view of the importance of agriculture and allied sector as playing a crucial role in the Indian economy, the Government of India has taken several steps to ensure its sustainable development.

The Indian Government is mandated to formulate and implement various policies for the improvement of the quality of rural and urban life through a holistic approach to development which addresses issues related *inter-alia* to infrastructure and effective governance. Since her Independence, India has declared itself as a welfare state and the main objective of all government actions is to ensure the welfare of its people. Policies and programmes have been designed with a view to reducing rural poverty which is one of the main objectives of India's development plans. Simultaneously, urbanization in India has become a major determining factor for the development of national economies. The fundamental underlying principle of all development plans and blueprints has been the elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities with a view to improving the quality of life. A Development Administration that is flexible, responsive and, above all, committed to improving the lot of people in our society who are socially deprived, economically underprivileged or politically oppressed needs to be established today.

¹ India Population Census 2011.

A Brief Background of Mizoram with a Focus on Lunglei District

Mizoram is one of the 28 States of the Indian Union situated in the extreme corner of North East India. Since the British annexation of India till her independence, Mizoram became one of the administrative districts of Assam under the name of 'Lushai' Hills. The name of the Lushai Hills District was changed to Mizo District under the Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954, (Act 18 of 1954). When the Mizo District attained a status of Union Territory on January 21, 1972, the land has been officially called Mizoram. It was given statehood in 1987 after the signing of agreement of settlement between the Indian Government and the Mizo National Front in 1986.

Mizoram occupies an area of strategic importance due to its geographical location. The communication position in Mizoram is worse for the uneven terrain of the hills hinders road construction. Mizoram has now significantly improved its rail and aviation connections in addition to its road connectivity networks. Mizoram has experienced various stages of governance and every transition has brought with it a great deal of significance in the culture of the native people of Mizoram who lived in relative isolation from the rest of the country for the past many years. Restructuring and rebuilding of the State has been carried out by different governments since the attainment of the status of statehood. However, the pace of policy formulation and administration, along with its implementation is still widely considered to be unsatisfactory.

Political and Administrative Divisions of Mizoram

Mizoram has three Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and eleven Revenue districts and Lunglei District is one of such revenue districts. Lunglei District lies in the south-central part of Mizoram and is the second oldest and second most populous district of Mizoram, after Aizawl. As per the 2011 census, the total

population of Lunglei District is 1, 61,428.² According to the population growth rate, Lunglei District is projected to have 1,93,200 population by 2025.³ After bifurcation in 2019, the whole district covers an area of 3552.61 Sq.km and has been divided into two Sub-Divisions namely Lunglei and Tlabung Sub-Divisions and three Rural Development Blocks, viz. Lunglei R.D. Block (1,117.06 Sq.km), Lungen R.D. Block (1,046.29 Sq.km) and Bunglei R.D. Block (1,389.26 Sq.km).⁴ The district is primarily agrarian and agriculture and allied activities form the backbone of the economy of the district.⁵

Origin of Lunglei District Administration

Lunglei which literally means ‘bridge of rock,’ got its name from a bridge like rock in the riverine area around ‘Nghasih’ – a small tributary of Tlawng, the longest river in Mizoram. A village of 500 houses was set up at the present site of Lunglei and occupied by Sailo Chief, Lalsavunga, during 1830-1860. The Lushai military expedition put Lunglei under British rule’s administrative jurisdiction. On 1st April, 1891, the South Lushai Hills were established as a distinct administrative division and Lunglei was made the administrative headquarters of South Lushai Hills as was Aizawl for the North Lushai Hill Districts. When the North and South Lushai Hills were amalgamated into the newly created district named the Lushai Hills District on 1st April, 1898, Assam assumed administrative authority of the entire district and a Sub-Divisional Officer was assigned to Lunglei to serve as the district's administrative head. After Indian Independence, Lunglei town became the headquarters of Lunglei District. It remained a Sub-Division or Sub-District up to 1972 when it was again upgraded to a full-fledged district, it still holds this position till today.

² Government of Mizoram. (2020). *Statistical Handbook, Mizoram*. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Aizawl, p.2

³ Lunglei District population 2011-2025. Retrieved March 20, 2025 from <https://census2011.co.in>

⁴ About District. Retrieved January 13, 2022 from <https://lunglei.nic.in>about-district>

⁵ Potential Link Credit Plan for 2023-24, Lunglei District, Mizoram. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mizoram Regional Office, Aizawl, Mizoram.

On September 6, 1990, the Government of Mizoram established the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) to address the problems of the people in Lunglei District and meet their development demands. HPC-L has been tasked with creating inclusive development plans and projects that are deemed essential for the district's overall growth, which will be submitted to the State Planning Board (SPB) and the Central Government or other financial organizations. In addition, the Committee was entrusted with carrying out several projects and schemes which have been presented to various funding agencies.

Review of Literatures

In order to establish the feasibility of doing the research on 'Development Administration in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes,' the researcher has made an extensive review of the following books and articles:

Sahib Singh and Swinder Singh (2018),⁶ in '*Development Administration in India*,' highlights the concept, nature and different aspects of development and also distinguish Development Administration from Conventional Administration. The book discusses the constitutional provisions with regard to social welfare and its major development since Independence. It provides the nature and significance of planning and briefly explains the basic requirements of successful planning in developing countries. It deals extensively with the role of voluntary agencies in development, educational administration and health administration at the State and Local level.

J. Zorema (2021),⁷ in his book, '*The South Lushai Hills*' has made a critical study of the British administration in the South Lushai Hills of Bengal carried on through the traditional Chiefs. Under the system, the Superintendent stayed at the district headquarters, Lunglei and entrusted the traditional Chiefs to administer their respective villages. The book has made an in-depth study of the small tribal areas,

⁶ Singh, Sahib and Singh, Swinder (2018). *Development Administration in India*. Jalandhar: New Academic Publishing Co.

⁷ Zorema, J. (2021). *The South Lushai Hills*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

their relations with the Imperial authority, the pattern by which they were governed and the tribals response and reactions so as to include them in the mainstream histories. The book has particularly studied the works of the successive Superintendents and the Chiefs of South Lushai Hills.

Fidha Hussain Malla and Ashish Jorasia (2023),⁸ article, 'Exploring Strategies for Effective Development Administration in Public Administration: A Review of Approaches, Challenges and Opportunities,' makes a thorough analysis of public administration techniques for efficient development administration. Top-down, bottom-up, and participatory approaches to development administration are among the various approaches reviewed in this study. It highlights the value of technology, accountability, openness and good governance in tackling the issues. This article discusses the prospects presented by new developments including digitization, data-driven decision making, and evidence-based policy making. Policy makers and practitioners can increase their ability to accomplish inclusive and sustainable development goals by putting the recommended solutions into practice.

Surepalli Prashanth (2024),⁹ article, 'Citizen Centric Governance in India: A need of Transparency, Challenges and Strategies Ahead,' stresses that an effective, responsive, transparent and accountable public administration is necessary for the proper functioning of a nation and is also the core method through which government achieve its goals. E-government boosts accessibility, usability and efficiency, and lessens the risks of corruption and encourages moral behavior. This article addresses the judiciary's and civil services' contributions to good governance while pointing out the difficulties in implementing citizen-centric governance.

⁸ Malla, Fidha Hussain and Jorasia, Ashish. (2023). "Exploring Strategies for Effective Development Administration in Public Administration: A Review of Approaches, Challenges and Opportunities." *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*. Volume 5, Issue 3, May-June. Pp 1-10.

⁹ Prashanth Surepalli. (2024). "Citizen Centric Governance in India: A need of Transparency, Challenges and Strategies Ahead." *International Journal of Law Management and Humanities*. Vol. 7, Issue 4. P. 700.

Research Gap

Although various studies on District Administration, District Planning and Development Administration have provided important insight into the functioning of the various development policies and schemes including the role of development bureaucracy in their implementation in other parts of India, no specific study on 'Development Administration' in Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes has been made by any researcher so far. Therefore, this absence of relevant works on the topic has proved the feasibility of taking up the present study by the researcher.

Statement of the Problem

Development Administration is an important branch of Public Administration which is concerned with increasing and improving the capacities of the administrative system to carry out developmental goals successfully with efficiency and effectiveness. It is through public organizations and their proper management that the government can carry development policies and programmes for the realization of its development goals. Unless and until the administrative effectiveness of the government is increased, the developmental objectives cannot be fulfilled.

The people of Lunglei District have perceived a slowdown in the district's rate of development and the State Government's limitation of funding allocated to their area did not satisfy them. To redress the grievances of the people of Lunglei District, the Government of Mizoram has set up a High Powered Committee (HPC), Lunglei, which will address the development needs of the people in Lunglei District. The HPC has been tasked with formulating the plans and projects required for the improvement of the entire district in order to submit them to the Central Government or other financial organizations through the State Planning Board. However, a number of issues hinder its efforts to bring about the district's desired development. In the district, poverty is widespread and unemployment remains high. Rural areas have not yet achieved satisfactory results in terms of health facilities. The

commitment of political leaders and civil servants therefore plays an important role in determining the extent to which development policies and programmes are successful. Thus, Development Administration needs profound political will and vibrant administrative machineries which could meet the developmental requirements of the country and Lunglei District in particular.

Scope of the Study

The present study has been designed to focus on the conceptual framework, nature, scope, approaches and strategies of Development Administration. Significant development policies and programmes that were formulated and implemented in India and Mizoram in general and Lunglei District in particular were the focus of the study. Hence, this research examined the development policies and programmes undertaken for providing various amenities to the residents in Lunglei District. It is the contention of the researcher that the political executives and civil servants can play a significant role for achieving the desirable developmental objectives in India and the political executive - civil servant interface has been recognised as the central point to give direction and dynamism to the pace of modernisation, growth and development. Therefore, the study covered the relationship between the political and non-political executives along with their areas of interface with reference to the performances of district administrative machineries in the formulation and execution of development policies and programmes within the district.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the concept of Development Administration and its operational definition.
- 2) To highlight the policies and programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram.
- 3) To study the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.

- 4) To examine the role of District Administrative machineries in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.
- 5) To identify the problems, challenges and remedial measures in relation to the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.

Research Questions

- 1) How was the concept of Development Administration originated and developed as a branch of Public Administration?
- 2) What are the major policies and programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram?
- 3) What are the development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District?
- 4) What is the role of District Administrative machineries in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District?
- 5) What are the problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes and the remedial measures thereof?

Methodology

The present research is descriptive in design and cross-sectional in nature which required data from both primary and secondary sources. A mixed-method approach was adopted to collect primary data through non-participant observation, questionnaires and unstructured interview from beneficiaries, grassroots bureaucracy and politicians from the study area. A mixed type of questionnaire (both closed and

open-ended) was distributed among the respondents. In order to fill the unexpected gap of data collected through questionnaires, an unstructured interview schedule was administered to the selected respondents for eliciting information from them. Besides, informal discussions on the study were also held with prominent citizens and knowledgeable persons having interest in the subject in order to find out their responses and recommendations regarding the research.

In order to collect data for the study, a purposive non-probability sampling method was employed to select a sample of 300 people. The population was divided into several sub-populations, or strata and the items chosen as samples from each stratum was based on simple random sampling. Questionnaires were the primary tool used to collect data, although unstructured interviews were also administered and carried out. Accordingly, three sets of questionnaires were prepared and administered to 300 people, including Lunglei District development beneficiaries, officials and politicians.

Secondary data have been collected from published and unpublished works on the related subjects, books, journals, articles, government's data, souvenir, etc. In addition, web materials have also been used as an important source of secondary data. The data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interview were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportion.

Chapterisation

The whole work is divided into seven chapters. The *First Chapter*, titled **“Introduction”** deals with a brief introduction to the topic, background of Mizoram with a focus of Lunglei District, political and administrative divisions and origin of Lunglei District Administration. It also includes reviews of different literatures on the related subject for identification of the research gap, statement of the problem, scope and objectives of the study, research questions, methodology applied and chapterisation of the present study.

The *Second Chapter*, titled “**Development Administration: A Conceptual Study**” defines ‘Development’ and ‘Administration,’ and specifically stated the origin and concept of ‘Development Administration’ as well. It also deals with the relationship between Public Administration and Development Administration. Furthermore, this chapter incorporated the elements, nature and scope of Development Administration along with Sustainable Development. It briefly studies the distinction between Traditional Administration and Development Administration as well as operationalisation of Development Administration in India for the present study.

The *Third Chapter*, titled, “**Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram: An Overview**” provides an overview of the various development policies and programmes undertaken in India and Mizoram across different sectors. It outlines the various development policies and programmes that the Governments of India and Mizoram have implemented to promote the socio-economic development of the country.

The *Fourth Chapter*, titled, “**Implementation of Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in Lunglei District**” deals with the policies and programmes of Development Administration carried out by various departments in Lunglei District. The chapter started with the introduction, and implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District. It discusses the development policies and programmes implemented by various District Offices, such as, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Commerce and Industry, District Rural Development, District Urban Development, Fisheries, Health, Horticulture, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Public Works Department, etc.

The *Fifth Chapter*, titled, “**Role and Responsibilities of District Administration in Development Policy and Programme Implementation in Lunglei District**” provides a brief profile of Lunglei District, various branches of Deputy Commissioner’s Office, Lunglei, role of District Administration in development policies and programmes implementation in Lunglei District and

achievements of District Administration under High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L). It also deals with the relationship between political executive and civil servants in carrying out Development Administration in Lunglei District.

The *Sixth Chapter*, titled, “**Results and Discussion**” has provided results and discussion of primary data collected through questionnaires and unstructured interview which were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, averages and proportion. Attempts have been made to bring out the problems, challenges and remedial measures to improve Lunglei District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes.

The *Seventh Chapter*, titled “**Conclusion**” is a concluding chapter that contains summary of the study, major findings, observations, limitations of the study, suggestions for improvement and the scope for future research studies.

Major Findings

Origin of the concept of Development Administration and how it developed as a branch of Public Administration

The term "Development Administration" has been used almost exclusively to refer to developing nations in Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. A relatively recent term, "Development Administration" was first coined by U.L. Goswami, an Indian scholar, in 1955. It was later made popular by Fred W. Riggs, Edward W. Weidner, John Montgomery and numerous others. The study of Development Administration attracted a lot of attention in the 1950s and thereafter. Western approaches to Public Administration and development were considered inappropriate and unrealistic for developing countries. ‘Development Administration’ has emerged as a distinct category of governance to meet the needs of emerging countries.

The concept of Development Administration emerged as a branch of Public Administration in the middle of the 20th century, primarily in response to the needs of developing countries. The Development Administration, which is a multidisciplinary approach has evolved into a more sophisticated field that acknowledges the complexity of development and the need for people-centred, context-specific approaches and focuses on the development of nations' economy and societies. Development Administration is a branch of Public Administration that handles a variety of tasks and duties related to the governing of the entire nation. It is the most recent and biggest area of Public Administration. Development Administration was added to the field of Public Administration to reflect changes in policies, projects and programmes aimed at enhancing the social and economic conditions of society.

Major Policies and Programmes of Development Administration in India and Mizoram

The following are some of the significant development policies and programmes in India across many sectors having relevance for Mizoram:

Agriculture: Agriculture is a major sector of the Indian economy. Given the significance of the agriculture sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has introduced numerous programmes which include: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Agricultural Credit, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana: Per Drop More Crop and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries: The department is in charge of issues pertaining to dairy development, animal production, preservation, disease prevention and stock enhancement. The major policies and initiatives include: Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Programme for Dairy Development, Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, National Livestock Mission, Livestock Health and Disease Control and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

Education: The primary goals of the Ministry of Education are to create the National Policy on Education and make sure that National Education Policy is followed exactly. The department carries out a number of programmes to guarantee that everyone has equitable access to quality education, in line with 21st century goals such as the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, National Education Policy 2020, Samagra Shiksha, Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, World Class Institutions Scheme, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat and Malaviya Mission Scheme.

Environment, Forest and Climate Change (EF&CC): In order to ensure the welfare of animals and the prevention and reduction of pollution, the Ministry of EF&CC is the Government of India's nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of environmental and forest policies and programmes pertaining to the conservation of the nation's natural resources, including lakes, rivers, biodiversity, forests and wildlife. Financial assistance is provided by the central government to states and union territories. These programmes include: Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat, Identification of Forest Management Scheme etc.

Health and Family Welfare: The department's primary goals include expanding preventive, promotional, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services offered through the public health sector with an emphasis on quality as well as gradually achieving universal health coverage. Some of the department's principal initiatives are:

1) National Health Mission (NHM): Numerous programmes are implemented to expand the scope of health activities under NHM such as the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), Revised National Leprosy Control Programme (RNLCP), National Programme for Tobacco Control and Drug Addiction Treatment

(NPTCDAT), Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic Services, etc.

2) *Management of Covid-19:* By September 2023, more than 220.67 crore vaccine doses and 22.88 crore precaution doses had been administered nationwide to eligible individuals aged 12 and up.

Housing and Urban Affairs: The Indian Government catalyses urban growth by offering programme and schematic support through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' major initiatives. Through centrally sponsored schemes, the government supports a number of housing programmes, urban livelihood missions and general urban development by coordinating and monitoring initiatives. The followings are some of the centrally sponsored programmes that are in place: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, Smart Cities Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Industry: The department's duties include accelerating and promoting foreign direct investment, facilitating investments in innovative and emerging technologies and fostering a balance between trade and industry growth. The following are the department's main policies: PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, National Logistics Policy, Foreign Direct Investment Policy (FDI), Make in India, Startup India, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Power: The development of conventional energy sources at a reasonable cost to meet society's increasing energy needs is the responsibility of the government. Some of the schemes or programmes implemented are as follows: Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – SAUBHAGYA, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Scheme (PM-KUSUM) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

Rural Development: The department's policies and programmes were designed with the goal of improving rural communities' quality of life by reducing poverty, ignorance and diseases as well as opportunity disparity. The Ministry of Rural Development implemented a number of significant policies and initiatives for inclusive and sustainable development in rural India using a multifaceted approach that included eradicating poverty, expanding employment opportunities, supplying social security and building infrastructure for expansion. The major programmes being operated are given below:

1. ***Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)*** for providing wage employment,
2. ***Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)*** for self-employment and skill development,
3. ***Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G)*** for providing housing to BPL households,
4. ***Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*** for construction of quality roads,
5. ***National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*** for social pension,
6. ***Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission***, to implement the vision of development of a cluster of villages,
7. ***Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)***, to serve as models for local governance and development,
8. ***Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*** for improving the productivity of the land.

Water Resources: The Indian Government establishes several programmes and policies for the nation's water resource development and management, such as: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Water Mission and Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

Youth Affairs and Sports: By focusing on personality development and nation building, the Department of Youth Affairs aims to maximize the creativity and participation of young people. The Ministry's programmes designed to achieve these

objectives are National Youth Policy – 2014, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS) and National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development.

The Government of Mizoram has put in place a number of initiatives to promote Central Government policies and guarantee sustainable land use and livelihood in the State. An overview of the development policies and programmes in Mizoram are given as follows:

Land Use Policies in Mizoram: With the primary goal of ending the traditional practice of jhum cultivation, various State ministries developed their own land use policies such as the Garden Colony (1978), New Land Use Policy (NLUP) – I (1984-87), NLUP – II (1991-97), NLUP – III (2011-18), Jhum Control Project (JCP), Mizoram Intodelhna Project (MIP), New Economic Development Policy (NEDP) and Socio-Economic Development Policy (SEDP).

Agriculture: A gradual shift to permanent farming is the aim of the government's new and upgraded agricultural systems. Mizoram is well-known for producing fibreless ginger, paddy, maize, mustard, sugarcane, sesame, potatoes, and more recently, grapes, which grow well here. There are numerous centrally and state borne schemes that the Government of Mizoram has been undertaking. Some of the department's major initiatives include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Development of Oil Palm, Per Drop More Crop, Rainfed Area Development, National Food Security Mission, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (AH&Vety): The department deals with issues pertaining to animals, such as the health of cattle and poultry, veterinary treatment, illness prevention, conservation and enhancing genetic resources through better breeding initiatives. The department plays a significant role in GDP growth and is essential to the socio-economic development of the State. AH &Vety Department is carrying out a number of State's flagship programmes and

centrally or sectoral programmes, including National Livestock Mission, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Classical Swine Fever Control Programme, Socio Economic Development Policy and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Education: Formal education is managed by the Education Department through schools, adult education, physical education and Hindi education. It also implements a number of central schemes and programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) and Samagra Shiksha. Improving children's nutritional status in preparatory classes to class VIII in qualified schools is the PM POSHAN's main goal. The approach improves nutritional status, lowers the dropout rate and increases student enrolment and achievement levels. Samagra Shiksha integrates sports, co-curricular activities and vocational education into the academic programme to highlight the value of holistic development.

Environment, Forests and Climate Change: With the help of the local populace, the government aims to increase the area covered by forests and enhance the quality of the existing forests. A number of initiatives, including the Green Mizoram Programme, Fire Prevention Programme, Green India Mission and National Afforestation Programme were introduced to increase the number and quality of forests in Mizoram. The Joint Forest Management approach, which Mizoram has adopted, encourages participation from local residents in the planning, development, regeneration and other activities related to forests.

Health: Health services in Mizoram are provided through state hospital, district hospitals, tertiary hospital, sub-district hospital, community health centres, urban primary health centres under National Health Mission. The major programmes carried out by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Mizoram include: Mizoram State Health Policy, National Guidelines Policy for Rare Diseases 2021, Public Health Emergency Guidelines, Mizoram Universal Healthcare Scheme, Universal Immunization Programme, Disease Control Initiatives, Family Planning Services, Maternal and Child Health Programme, Health Infrastructure Development, Capacity Building and Community Engagement. Some other

programme carried out by the Department includes Health and Wellness, Mizoram State Healthcare Society, Mizoram State Tobacco Control Society, Reproductive and Child Health, etc.

Horticulture: The geoclimatic conditions of Mizoram is ideal for producing a wide range of horticultural goods, such as important medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, vegetables, spices and plantation crops. The schemes and projects implemented by the Horticulture Department, Government of Mizoram including Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Bamboo Mission, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Socio-Economic Development Policy has resulted in notable advancements in terms of area, production and productivity.

Industry: Promoting and regulating border, interstate and local trade is the primary duty of the Commerce and Industries Department. Building market places and roadside markets for the quick disposal of agricultural and associated products is another responsibility of the department. Some of its most significant initiatives are PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise Scheme, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Handloom Textile and Handicraft, State Incentive Subsidies, Infrastructure Development, Training Centre Building - Mizoram KVI Board, MINECO-Aizawl and Commerce Wing.

Irrigation: In a range of agroclimatic conditions, the main objective of the Irrigation and Water Resources Department is sustainable development and efficient land and water resource management for higher agricultural sector productivity and improved farming community livelihoods. The major programmes carried out by the department include Minor Irrigation Schemes, Command Area Development and Water Management Schemes, Groundwater Irrigation Scheme, Anti-Erosion and Management Programme, National Hydrology Project and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

Power and Electricity: Power generation, transmission, distribution and dispatch across Mizoram are all under the purview of the department. In addition to supplying a reliable and adequate power source, it is responsible for establishing, developing and maintaining the power distribution. Some of the schemes implemented by the department include Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD-RIDF).

Public Health Engineering (PHE): Providing a safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation facilities to all residents of Mizoram is the responsibility of the PHE Department of the Government of Mizoram. The department implements Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) to improve the lives of rural dwellers. Several projects had been implemented under NABARD and NEDP such as pumping, Water Supply Scheme, Water Supply Scheme (Pumping and Solar Pumping), Combined Solar Water Pumping Scheme and improvement of State Referral Institute Laboratory Treatment Plant.

Public Works Department (PWD): PWD is the State's leading construction and maintenance organisation for buildings, bridges, roads and other infrastructure projects. The sources that provide funding to the department for building and road construction are National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Central Road and Infrastructural Fund (CRIF), Ministry for the Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), North Eastern Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), North Eastern Council (NEC), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), World Bank, Asian Development Bank and National Highway under Ministry of Road Transport and Highway.

Rural Development: The department's programmes are primarily focused on lowering unemployment, poverty or expanding work opportunities in order to improve the security of rural communities. The programmes that have been implemented include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Component) PMKSY-WDC 2.0, Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Distribution of Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheet Roofs (Rural Housing Scheme) and Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission.

Tourism: The State Government encourages the private sector to build tourism-related infrastructure without harming the environment and ecology in an effort to promote sustainable tourism in a high-quality manner. The State Government develops tourism by carrying out many initiatives, such as Infrastructure Development and Management of Tourist Facilities, Human Resource Development, Development of Adventure Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Rural Tourism.

Urban Development: In Mizoram, 51.51% of people reside in urban areas, as per the 2011 census. Urbanization if properly managed, can promote sustainable growth by increasing economic growth, provide more jobs, improving living conditions and promoting social participation. Under this sector, Mizoram Government has implemented several major programmes, including Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) / Housing for All, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Development of Urban Infrastructure and Urban Transport and State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU) 2020.

Development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District

Lunglei District is the second most populous district in Mizoram (2011 census), and its economy is based mostly on agriculture and related sectors. To fulfil its goals of bringing about development in Mizoram, the State Government has enacted a number of development policies, including the New Land Use Policy, the New Economic Development Policy, the Socio-Economic Development Policy, etc. The development policies and programmes implemented in Lunglei District are as follows:

Agriculture: The district's economy is based primarily on agriculture and allied sector, and it makes for around 25% of the working population. In order to provide agricultural families with a steady source of income, the State Government has implemented a number of programmes in Lunglei District, such as Rainfed Area Development, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Socio Economic Development Policy and The Green Ag Project. The District Agriculture Office has also undertaken several programmes with funding from the High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L).

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (AH&Vety): The department's main objectives are to keep cattle and poultry healthy and offer veterinary services. Under animal health and disease control, protection of animals against diseases and veterinary services, the department performed various functions through veterinary health coverage. The department has made many achievements under various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Livestock Mission, Article 275(1) and Socio-Economic Development Policy. In addition, HPC-L has sanctioned fund under the AH & Vety Department, for the development of the people in Lunglei District in the areas of veterinary care and animal husbandry.

Commerce and Industries: Numerous development policies and programmes are carried out by the District Industries Centre (DIC), Lunglei under

various programmes such as Socio-Economic Development Policy, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, Pukpui. Supporting small-scale businesses and providing financial incentives were the main duties of the DIC, Lunglei District. Moreover, training programmes are widely implemented in a variety of schemes, including weaving, carpentry, tailoring, sewing and stitchery.

Cooperation Department: Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana, implemented by the Cooperation Department, Lunglei, aims to provide a sustainable livelihood and maximize the use of natural resources for the benefit of those who collect minor forest produces. This project aims to generate income for recipients by utilizing the forest's resources. The department has been advocating for the beneficiaries and providing them with equipment and tools.

District Rural Development: The District Rural Development Office (DRDO), Lunglei has been implementing a number of development policies aimed at lowering unemployment, reducing poverty or increasing employment opportunities in order to improve the livelihood security of rural communities. The various development programmes and projects undertaken by the DRDO, Lunglei are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin, Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. The department also works on a number of initiatives and construction projects with HPC-L financing.

District Urban Development: The District Office of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Lunglei, has implemented several programmes, such as construction of storm drains, link drains, side drains, footpath, retaining wall, basketball court and volleyball court, etc., financed by High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L) to develop sustainable urban environments in Lunglei. Moreover, the department conducts various schemes aimed at implementing a range of initiatives linked to poverty alleviation and urban development under New Economic Development Policy, Socio-Economic Development Policy, Swachh Bharat Mission,

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

Education: The programmes carried out by the District Education Office, Lunglei include Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman, which seeks to enhance the nutritional status of eligible students in government and government-aided schools; Samagra Shiksha which provided elementary and middle school students with free textbooks, uniforms and library materials, and training programmes for football, badminton, weightlifting and hockey; and under Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, school children were participated in a variety of events, including a quiz competition, a children's Science Congress and many other activities.

Environment, Forests and Climate Change (EF&CC): Lunglei Forest Division has been implementing central and state government programmes to preserve wildlife diversity and manage natural and artificial forests sustainably. Some of the initiatives carried out by the Division are National Afforestation Programme, Medicinal Plants Projects, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, Plantation on Important days, etc.

Fisheries: The District Fisheries Department, in an effort to improve information and service expansion for fishery development in Lunglei District built more infrastructure and educated farmers on post-harvest and fish farming technologies. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is one of the development programmes carried out by the department to increase fish production, generate employment opportunities and raise the income of fish farmers. Moreover, the department has implemented a number of initiatives under SEDP to make aquaculture a major contributor to the state's economy.

Health and Family Welfare: In order to provide a high-quality healthcare which is accessible, cheap and achievable with little expense, various sub-centres, primary health centres and staff quarters are constructed under NABARD-RIDF, State Priority Programme, New Economic Development Policy and Special

Assistance to States for Capital Investment. The District Health Services carried out a number of initiatives to give residents of Lunglei District including Universal Immunization Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Urban Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram and Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram.

Horticulture: Several significant development initiatives carried out by the department include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and Socio- Economic Development Policy. In addition, infrastructure development has been carried out under the HPC-L funds to increase horticulture output among Lunglei District residents.

Irrigation and Water Resources: The Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Lunglei Division has been engaged in several small-scale irrigation projects under various programmes. With the completion of 60 Minor Irrigation Projects under Lunglei Division, 2220 hectares of land are now part of the Culturable Command Area. Surface and Groundwater Minor Irrigation projects are being carried out by the Division under a number of schemes such as PMKSY-2, PMKSY - 3, PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani, NABARD (RIDF-27) and National Hydrology Project. Besides, with the fund provided by HPC-L, the department carries out a number of programmes to improve the district's Minor Irrigation System.

Labour, Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: The department registers job seekers or other categories through the Employment Exchange. As of July 24, 2024, 6054 job seekers in various categories are listed in the Department's Employment Exchange Register for Lunglei District. During the year 2023-2024, there are 357 stores listed in the Shops and Establishment Register and 998 members of the Welfare Board in Lunglei District. The Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Lunglei, established in 2002 has conducted 6 (six) trades.

Power and Electricity (P&E): The issues and power supply constraints in Lunglei District were mostly handled by the P&E Department. The development programmes and projects carried out by the department include Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, North-Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Integrated Power Development Scheme, Special Central Assistance and Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. The main components of the HPC-L fund under the P&E Department, Lunglei include the construction of site office-cum-bill counter, enhancing street lighting and installing transformers in rural areas.

Public Health Engineering (PHE): The principal initiatives carried out by the PHE Department, Lunglei are Jal Jeevan Mission, to regularly and sustainably supply every rural household with a Functional Household Tap Connection in a sufficient amount of the recommended quality and Swachh Bharat Mission, with an aim to raise awareness of sanitation issues and expedite efforts to attain universal sanitation coverage. The HPC-L has allocated plans to enhance the water supply and several schemes are also implemented under New Economic Development Policy and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to achieve norms of water supply level as well as for improvement of existing water supply scheme.

Public Works Department (PWD): PWD, Lunglei carry out a number of development programmes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, New Economic Development Policy, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Socio-Economic Development Policy, Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment, North Eastern Council, Special Priority Project, Mizoram Road Fund Board, DoNER and Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. Besides, the HPC-L Fund was utilized to complete a number of schemes, including building structures, culverts, retaining walls, roadways and many other projects.

Sericulture: With the assistance of HPC-L, the Department of Sericulture, Lunglei transformed Zobawk Seed Grainage into a fully functional Silkworm Seed Production Centre, complete with staff housing, cold storage and other essential

infrastructure. Besides, the Eri Silkworm Seed Development Schemes funded by the HPC-L are being prepared for execution in different parts of the district of Lunglei. 10 target farmers are selected by the department to carry out the project.

Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development: The Social Welfare Department has received a significant amount of funding for the advancement of women from BPL households and other underprivileged groups in society. HPC-L has provided the department with funding to purchase sewing machines, looms and sunshields for women who have completed government-sponsored tailoring training. Some of the department's initiatives include Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, Shakti Sadan, One Stop Centre and Mission Vatsalya – Child Protection Scheme, etc.

Sports and Youth Services: The National Cadet Corps, Adventure Sports, Scouts and Guides, Nehru Yuva Kendras and the National Services Scheme are among the Sports and Youth programmes that are promoted by the District Sports and Youth Office (DSYO), Lunglei. The DSYO, Lunglei is in charge of running the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Extension Centre in Lunglei. The department has implemented several projects using the funds from HPC-L.

Role of District Administration in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District

District Administration plays an essential role in national governance because it serves as the main interface between the people and the governmental processes. Deputy Commissioners (DCs) are required to keep good relations with the public, elected officials, political leaders and the media. The district's administrative structure is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei, and all other departments are jointly responsible for the smooth operation of the district's administrative machinery.

The DC's Office in Lunglei is organized into various branches for its smooth functioning, which carries out its responsibilities under multiple headings, such as, Go to the People, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) including procurement of ambulances and medical equipment, BaLA Anganwadis, distribution of Smartphones, English Teaching Programme, etc. The District Administration implemented several projects under North Eastern Council, Mizoram Skill and Entrepreneurship Award and PUM, Mizoram Youth Commission (MYC) Southern Mizoram Zone, Lunglei and Disaster Management and Rehabilitation. It has taken significant action to combat the COVID-19 epidemic. Its jurisdiction also includes issues related to the Census, Arms, Bru Repatriation and Rehabilitation and Inner Line Permit (ILP). With the funds provided by the HPC-L, the District Administration carried out a number of development projects.

Problems and challenges faced by Lunglei District Administration in policy implementation

1) Pre-project investigation: The study concludes that one of the issues facing the District Administration is that some projects do not have a thorough survey and preliminary investigation to ascertain their viability before creating a rough estimate. Consequently, they fall short of the demands and needs of the people in Lunglei District.

2) Administrative Problems: The performances of several implementing agencies in relation to development schemes and projects do not meet the expectations of the people due to lack of technical and human resources in almost every District Office in Lunglei. Vacant posts cannot be filled by the government due to financial constraints. The absence of technical and administrative staff hinders office management and administration.

3) Lack of infrastructure facilities: The development process has been considerably impeded due to the unsystematic approach to infrastructure development. Lunglei District is severely lacking physical infrastructure. Proposals

for the broad objectives of the development policies and for the physical infrastructure that would be most appropriate for the district economy are lacking. Effective implementation of development programmes is hampered by communication barriers such as poor road conditions, internet connectivity, etc.

4) Limitation of public free land: Most of the area in Lunglei town is currently owned and occupied by both the public and private sectors. To implement development goals and programmes, the government needs free land.

5) Lack of Basic Services: Insufficient funding and resources hinder the provision of basic services in Lunglei District. Access to essential services is still lacking, particularly in rural or underserved areas. Furthermore, it is challenging to deliver necessary services in the district due to its poor infrastructure.

6) Lack of peoples' or beneficiaries' participation: Despite the emphasis on mass participation in development programmes, people are rarely involved in the formulation and execution of initiatives and plans that have an impact on them. People's participation in development projects has decreased as a result of their lack of knowledge about development programmes. Beneficiaries' lack of training and ignorance of the development programme contributed to their unsatisfactory performance.

7) Undue interference of party politics: Excessive political party interference has a major impact on the district's ability to meet its development objectives. One of the main factors for stagnation of development in Lunglei District is the politicization of the work supervisor and beneficiary selection process, where political favouritism is given greater weight than merit and quality.

8) Financial Constraints: Ensuring a greater flow of budgetary allocation for crucial infrastructure projects in the district is essential to achieve economic development in the area. Development is hampered by the State or Central

Government's inadequate funding of large-scale, long-term development initiatives and the untimely or delayed release of development funding.

9) Ineffective Monitoring: No substantial and long-lasting development can be accomplished unless there is an administrative or trained personnel to manage and monitor development policies and programmes. In this sense, government officials rarely go to the community to monitor and guide the implementation of government initiatives.

10) Problems on Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Even though many District Offices in Lunglei have websites where they post and update details about their organizations and roles, some offices only have namesake webpages or no websites at all. Inadequate ICT use by District Offices leads to issues including low monitoring, inequality and low involvement of the people in development programmes.

Based on the study's findings, the following Suggestions have been put forth to enable the District Administration to play a significant role in the implementation of development policies and programmes in Lunglei District.

1) Creation or filling a vacant post in the District Offices: For the purpose of addressing the technical or staff shortage, it is suggested that additional technical posts be created and a vacancy in the District Offices due to superannuation pension of officers and staff be filled.

2) Effective Monitoring Committee: An effective Monitoring Committee should be established under the District Administration, with representatives or technical experts from the State and Central Governments to coordinate and monitor all development initiatives and plans carried out in Lunglei District.

3) Need for Major or Long-Term Plans or Projects: It is suggested that the District Administration take the lead in formulating long-term development

programmes or major plans rather than developing short-term or minor initiatives for future development schemes.

4) Transparency and Accountability: Complete openness and transparency must be established in public transactions as well as in the formulation and implementation of development plans and initiatives. The provision pertaining to broad participation in decision-making, beneficiary selection, progress assessments and the implementation of development policies further foster participants' sense of ownership. To decrease political interference and corruption at all developmental levels and to promote openness and transparency in their operations, each District Office ought to have its own website.

5) Basic Service Delivery: The District Administration should give utmost priority to the people's basic needs, such as water, drainage, sanitation, waste management, energy, education, health and social services especially to marginalized and vulnerable population, along with the development of physical infrastructure.

6) Awareness and Training: It is suggested that the government make greater efforts to effectively convey and publicize the district's development programmes to the residents of Lunglei District. To increase efficiency through exposure and training, the necessary actions need to be implemented.

7) Well-defined direction for Executing Agencies: Clear and comprehensive guidelines for line departments on issues related to technical support, monitoring and progress reviews in every development policy should be made. If there were broad and well-defined guidelines in this area, the performance of the line department would improve.

8) New Public Management (NPM): New Public Management, which emphasizes performance, accountability and efficiency must be embraced by the public sector. Collaboration across different institutions, groups or stakeholders are

necessary to achieve common objectives because no single institution can handle today's development challenges alone.

9) Marketing and Road Connectivity: Effective marketing should be established by the government so that farmers may sell their produce and earn more money. Agricultural marketing boards, farmers' markets and e-commerce websites are essential for increasing their profits. Moreover, more funds ought to be set aside for the construction, maintenance and extension of road connectivity.

10) Re-structuring High Powered Committee, Lunglei (HPC-L): HPC-L should restructure its existing administrative structure to make it more responsive, goal-oriented and participatory. Having too many politicians in the current HPC administrative structure has led to political influence on the formulation and implementation of development programmes, rather than addressing the needs of the people. Thus, it is recommended that HPC's administrative structure be slightly changed to make room for permanent executives to hold important office posts.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Suggestions and recommendations have been made to address the issues and challenges and for further study in the field. This study could be a springboard for future researchers who have more time, space and resources to choose a few more districts in the state to compare in order to do additional research on Development Administration. The type of study which entails a greater number of beneficiaries and the collection of additional data and information, will produce a comprehensive conclusion with reliable suggestions for Development Administration in Mizoram. Furthermore, there is room for future research in the topic because the current study is unable to cover every facet of Development Administration in the state.

Limitations of the Study

Throughout the study, the researcher typically encounters numerous limitations and obstacles. The present study on Development Administration in

Lunglei District of Mizoram: Policies and Programmes is a challenging task where the villages and towns are dispersed over a large geographic area. The study was carried out in the second-most populous district of Mizoram, which is still a relatively undeveloped area. The following are the main limitations of the study:

1) It is a time-bound academic and research project that must adhere to the guidelines in order to be completed.

2) It is challenging to get the data and information required for the study since some District Offices do not keep proper records of their operations and have deficiencies in ICT use. Moreover, there is shortage of officials and the presence of disorganized staffing in some of the District Offices resulted in inefficiency in keeping the records and official documents for ready references. Despite the difficulty in gathering enough information, the researcher managed to gather as much as possible for data analysis.

3) Since the study was conducted mainly in Lunglei District, some generalizations may differ from those made in other parts of the state. If facilities, time and resources are available, the sample size could be increased to better understand the problems and difficulties in policy implementation. Due to these limitations, the study might not examine or gather pertinent data in numerous areas.

Conclusion

District Administration has taken centre stage in India when it comes to implementing development policies and programmes. Development must take a new approach since traditional approaches are no longer adequate to meet the demands of contemporary administration. To ensure that Lunglei District grows more quickly and sustainably, the District Administration's role must be expanded and strengthened in terms of manpower, active involvement of the local people and the amount of funds allocated. Development requires especially intelligent, resolute and innovative leadership that is at least somewhat clean, if not incorruptible. Lunglei District has achieved some progress in the past few years, and the fund has been used to bridge the development gap. The District Administration still has to take

additional action in order to create infrastructure related to the development of Lunglei District.

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