



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

BUDGET SPEECH

of

Pu LALDUHOMA

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

&

FINANCE MINISTER

for 2025-26

in the

9th MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

on

Tuesday, the 4th March, 2025

BUDGET 2025-26
SPEECH OF PU LALDUHOMA
FINANCE MINISTER OF MIZORAM

Hon'ble Speaker,

With your permission, I rise to present the Budget for the Financial Year 2025-26.

INTRODUCTION

1. India is on a path to prosperity, being one of the fastest-growing global economies. Mizoram aims to capitalize on the opportunities arising from India's rapid ascent and grow alongside the nation toward the goals of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) and Viksit Mizoram (Developed Mizoram).
2. Sir, as you are aware, the State has faced numerous economic challenges in the past. It has been precariously balancing its limited resources to meet its committed liabilities, and this has often restricted the economy's potential growth.
3. Mr. Speaker Sir, the citizens of Mizoram have shown their trust in us, and with their support, the 9th Mizoram Legislative Assembly is approaching the end of its first Financial Year. As I presented to this august House in the first budget, the financial year 2024-25 has been a year of consolidation for the State to solidify its economic foothold. It gives me immense pleasure to highlight some of the efforts made by my Government and the consequent results from this endeavour.

4. The Government prioritizes timely release of funds for its intended purposes in the interest of public service and in standing by its commitment to utilise available resources effectively, hoarding of funds in Public Account in the form of K-Deposit, D-III, GPF and Pension funds is gradually phased out during this year of consolidation. During 2024-25, we have released a substantial amount of funds from K-deposit and D-III to the tune of ₹837.87 crore along with the release of huge pending amounts of GPF and Other Retirement Benefits (ORBs) amounting to ₹785.90 crore and ₹1042.42 crore respectively.
5. Sir, the Government has also declared substantial amounts of funds totaling ₹60.19 crore that have remained untouched for over three years as lapsed deposits. This decision has reduced liabilities in the Public Account and is also expected to positively affect the fiscal deficit and the total outstanding liability.
6. Mizoram's recent achievement in the power and electricity sector is a notable accomplishment for a state that has long grappled with escalating debts from power purchases. Apart from clearing of liabilities for power purchase, the timely payment of power purchase bills has led to a reduction in the surcharge payable for 2024-25 by ₹300 lakhs compared to the previous year. In addition to this, the Government is able to avail a rebate of ₹165.69 lakhs showcasing not only progress but also fiscal responsibility in this critical sector.
7. Honorable Speaker, the State Government has raised its monthly contribution for the three primary components of the National

Social Assistance Programme: the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), and the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). The State's contribution has been increased from ₹100 to ₹1000 per month, supplementing the monthly pension provided by the Central Government. This enhancement has raised the pension amount under IGNOAPS for beneficiaries aged 60-79 from ₹300 to ₹1200 per month and from ₹600 to ₹1500 per month for those over 80 years. Similarly, beneficiaries of IGNWPS and IGNDPS who previously received ₹400 per month are now receiving ₹1300 per month due to the increase in State contribution. This demonstrates our dedication to supporting the elderly, the widows and the physically challenged sections of society.

8. This year, in our ongoing efforts toward consolidation, I am pleased to report that 80% of the accumulated outstanding healthcare bills have been resolved. Furthermore, the total amount of outstanding healthcare bills is expected to be cleared by the end of the current financial year. The Government is also actively working for implementation of the Mizoram Universal Healthcare Scheme, an enhanced and comprehensive cashless initiative with effect from 1st April 2025, that will significantly improve healthcare coverage.
9. Under the Public Distribution System, the Government has reduced the subsidy on foodgrains by increasing the price of foodgrains from ₹15 to ₹30 per kg for non-NFSA households. This has led to a notable reduction in subsidy expenditure resulting in savings of ₹20 crore for the period with effect from October 2024

upto February 2025. Consequent to the implementation of e-pos with effect from March 2024 biometric authentication at point of sale is mandated, and as a result retailers cannot sell the undistributed rice which led to a saving of 46,000 quintals of rice during the past 12 months. Further, 212 families have also surrendered their ration cards.

10. Speaker Sir, the Government has initiated tax reforms to enhance its tax revenue by introducing Road Maintenance Cess and Social Infrastructure and Services Cess from two petroleum products i.e Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed Diesel (HSD), effective from 3rd September 2024. Both these cesses are levied at the rate of ₹2 each per litre of Motor Spirit and HSD. This is anticipated to have a favorable impact on tax revenue generation, with additional revenue from this source estimated at ₹15 crore each for the current financial year 2024-25. The income accrued from these cess collections are to be spent only for the prescribed purposes and not for any other expenditure.

11. Over the past year, significant administrative reforms were implemented, most notably the introduction of the Kai App across all government offices. This not only promotes punctuality but also enforces adherence to working hours, fostering a more disciplined and efficient work environment. While the financial benefits may be difficult to quantify, their positive impact on productivity and workplace morale is undeniable. This reform is a crucial step toward enhancing Government operations and delivering better services to the public.

12. Concerted efforts have been made to combat cybercrime, curb the misuse of social media, address the spread of misleading statements, and penalize offenders according to the law. The Cyber Crime Police Station is actively promoting cyber safety awareness to educate social media users. These initiatives aim to serve as a strong deterrent against cybercrime and promote safe usage of internet and technology by the public.
13. The Government is implementing the Handholding Scheme aimed at empowering and uplifting the livelihoods of its progress partners. This comprehensive initiative is designed to provide holistic support and establish a robust framework that specifically addresses the unique challenges encountered by progress partners. During the end of 2023-24 an amount of ₹110 crore was allocated to the Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Board (MAMB) which is being utilized effectively to guarantee a minimum support price for various notified crops, including broom, ginger, turmeric, Mizo chillies and locally grown paddy. Additional funds will also be allocated as and when necessary.
14. In addition to the five crops supported by the Handholding Scheme, an additional 1,300 acres have been incorporated for the cultivation of sericulture food plants under the Silk Samagra-2 initiative in the current year. During this period, a total of 612.27 metric tons (MT) of cocoons were harvested. The cocoons produced through sericulture benefit from a guaranteed market, and notably, the sales price has been increased by 16% effective from January 1, 2025. Additionally, 17.97 MT of Eri cut cocoons have been successfully exported from the state, contributing to the growth of the local sericulture farming.

15. Sir, out of the ₹500 crore allocated for the current year under SASCI, the State was initially approved for only ₹275 crore. However, proactive actions were taken to avail incentive schemes across various parts of the scheme by achieving the prescribed milestones, resulting in an additional approval of ₹300 crore under Part V-Stimulation of Industrial Growth by implementing reforms through the Government's amendment of The Mizoram Urban Area Building (Amendment) Regulations, 2025. ₹15.18 crore was further approved for the State under Part VII A – Incentives for Land Related Reforms by State Government in Rural Areas. ₹127 crore was also approved under Part X for construction of working women's hostel in various districts along with an approval of ₹75 crore under Part IX -SMS, bringing the total approved amount to ₹792.18 crore while the actual release so far amounts to ₹630 crore. The State is also eligible for a special disaster fund under revised Guidelines of SASCI Part-I to the tune of ₹137.5 crore due to the disastrous impact of cyclone Remal in 2024. Furthermore, the State anticipates additional approval of projects in accordance with the revised guidelines under Part VIII and Part I (additional). SASCI Part I is being implemented across all States while the other Parts are not availed by all States as they require achievement of certain milestones and conditionalities. It is appropriate to highlight the concerted efforts of the State Government officials for availing all the additional Parts which is highly commendable.

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE'S ECONOMY

16. Honorable Speaker, I hereby present a summary of our State's economy by emphasizing key economic indicators, including GSDP, revenue surplus or deficit, fiscal deficit, and the debt sustainability.
17. The GSDP for the current year 2024-25(BE) is estimated at ₹48037.52 crore based on the already accepted figures. The Government recognized the issues arising out of overprojected GSDP and has decided to undertake measures towards having a more realistic GSDP even if it would mean a significant decline in estimated figures as compared to previous estimates. With the new method of calculation the GSDP for 2024-25(RE) is now calculated at ₹34003.27 crore, against the BE figure of ₹48037.52 crore reflecting a decrease by ₹14034.25 crore. This difference can be attributed to the new and more reliable method of calculation and although there is a significant decline in the projected figure it does not mean the economy has stalled or is not growing. The GSDP for the ensuing year 2025-26 is estimated at ₹36088.82 crore which is an increase by ₹2085.55 crore.

Accordingly, the growth rate of the economy at constant prices is also projected as under:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|
| 2021-22(Actuals at constant price) | - | 9.30% |
| 2022-23 (Provisional) | - | 9.74% |
| 2023-24(Advanced Projection) | - | 9.89% |
| 2024-24(Projection) | - | 10.05% |
| 2025-26(Projection) | - | 10.21% |

18. The State's Own Revenue for 2025-26 is set realistically to avoid overstatement and is maintained at 20.20% of the total Revenue Receipt and 17.21% of the Consolidated Receipt of the State. The estimated State's Own Revenue for 2025-26(BE) is ₹2616.33 crore, reflecting an increase of 7.45% over the current year's estimates. Major contributions to the State's Own Revenue are expected to come from GST (43.95%), taxes on sale, trade etc (5.88%), Power (32.29%), water supply (3.09%) etc.
19. In the forthcoming fiscal year, the Government's initiatives aimed at enhancing revenue receipts are anticipated to result in a revenue surplus of ₹562.91 crore which is 1.56% of GSDP.
20. The fiscal deficit for the ensuing year 2025-26 is estimated at ₹1651.68 crore which is 4.57% of GSDP. This indicates an increase from the fiscal deficit percentage of 2.84% estimated for the current year 2024-25(BE) using the existing GSDP of ₹48037.52 crore. However, the current year's Fiscal Deficit (RE) of ₹1365.70 crore is at 7.63% of GSDP using the GSDP revised figure of ₹34003.27 crore. Although the fiscal deficit percentage estimated for the ensuing fiscal year seems to be inflated the actual increase in the absolute fiscal deficit is ₹285.98 only. It is, however, important to highlight that GSDP figures are projections and will undergo annual adjustments before reaching the actual finalized status. Further, the newer more realistic method of calculation of GSDP has resulted in the decrease in estimated GSDP which in turn increases the fiscal deficit percentage.

21. The Debt/GSDP ratio for 2024-25 (BE) is calculated at 29.22%, with accumulated outstanding debts amounting to ₹14034.76 crore. The outstanding debts as per 2024-25(RE) is ₹13030.82 crore which is ₹1003.94 crore lower than the budget estimates for the same year. This decrease in total outstanding liability is due to release of K-Deposit, D-III and GPF totaling to ₹1623.77 crore and declaring of lapsed deposits amounting to ₹60.19 crore from Public Accounts. Also, the estimated borrowing will not be availed in full in the current year. For instance the estimated borrowing under NABARD is ₹250 cr while the actual amount to be availed will only be about ₹180 cr. The estimated borrowings under REC- ₹2 cr; NCDC- ₹5 cr; SIDBI – ₹30 cr and UIDF – ₹25 cr will not be availed in the current year. Despite the decrease in the absolute figure, the Debt-GSDP ratio for 2024-25(RE) will be at 38.32% which is due to the adoption of a more realistic calculation method for estimating GSDP. As a result, the GSDP for 2024-25(RE) has reduced to ₹34003.27 crore and thereby impacting the Debt-GSDP ratio. The debt-GSDP ratio for the ensuing year is estimated at 38.79% with total outstanding debts of ₹13999.00 crore. The increase in the total outstanding liabilities is due to availing of more funds under SASCI.
22. The Reserve Bank of India manages two reserve funds on behalf of the State Government for meeting its contingent liabilities- the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) and the Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF). These funds are constituted from the contributions made by the State Governments. The interest accrued and certain amount of fund accumulated in the CSF is utilized towards redemption of outstanding liabilities of the Government. Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) is established for redemption

of guarantees given to PSUs and societies etc. to meet the payment obligations arising whenever such guarantees are invoked. The outstanding accumulated fund upto February 2025 is ₹500.18 crore under CSF and ₹79.82 crore in GRF. Budget Estimate for 2025-26 towards these funds are maintained at ₹80 crore and ₹30 crore respectively. It is pertinent to mention that the amount of Special Drawing Facility extended by RBI is also affected by the State's contribution to these investments.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2025-26:

I. RECEIPTS:

A. Revenue Receipts:

23. The primary sources of revenue for the State are derived from its Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenues, the Share of Central Taxes, Revenue Gap Grants, Grants for CSS as well as Grants-in-Aid and Contributions received from the Central Government. The estimated total Revenue Receipt for the fiscal year 2025-26 is ₹12947.61 crore.

(i) State's Own Tax Revenue:

24. The anticipated earnings from the state's own tax revenue is ₹1478.26 crore, reflecting a 12.64% rise from current year's budget estimate of ₹1312.42 crore. A significant share of this revenue, 77.79% or ₹1150 crore, comes from GST, which is an increase from the current year's BE of ₹1045 crore. Additional

sources contributing to the state's tax revenue include Vehicle taxes, Sales taxes, Land taxes, and Profession tax, among others.

(ii) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

25. The State's non-tax revenue mainly comes from utility charges viz. power tariffs and water utility bills, state lottery income, ILP, room rent from Government-run guest houses, interest earned on its cash balance invested in the Reserve Bank of India among other sources. The projected non-tax revenue from these channels is ₹1,138.07 crore, which is an increase of ₹15.68 crore compared to current year figures.

(iii) Devolution of Central Taxes & Duties

26. The divisible pool of central taxes that will be divided among 28 States in India as per BE 2025-26 of the Union Budget is ₹14,22,444.11 crore, of which Mizoram's share is kept at ₹7,112.23 crore, i.e. 0.5%, as per the recommendations of the fifteenth Finance Commission. This marks a 16.61% increase from the 2024-25 BE.

(iv) Finance Commission Grants

(a) Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants

27. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended a declining trend for Mizoram in respect of Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants with ₹1079.00 crore in FY 2024-25 and ₹586.00 crore in FY 2025-26. Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant is awarded to

those States that continue to show a revenue deficit post-devolution and was recommended for 17 States initially which has now been reduced to 6 States. The yearly decline in this grant is anticipated to adversely affect the State's spending flexibility.

(b) Local Body Grants

28. An estimated ₹74 crore is allocated for Rural Local Body and ₹40 crore for Urban Local Body for 2025-26 as recommended by the Finance Commission. The grant for the Rural Local Body has been reduced by ₹2 crore, while the Urban Local Body will see an increase of ₹1 crore for the ensuing financial year.

(c) State Disaster Risk Management Fund

29. A sum of ₹57 crore is anticipated for 2025-26 under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). Funds under this head are contributed by the Centre and State in a 90:10 ratio. The State Disaster Risk Management Fund comprises of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). For the fiscal year 2025-2026, 80 percent of the funds designated under the State Disaster Mitigation and Response Fund (SDMRF) is allocated to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹45.6 crore, with the remaining 20% amounting to ₹11.4 crore allocated to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).

(v) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

30. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are funds transferred by the Central Government to the State Government towards successful implementation of Central Schemes. For the fiscal year 2025-26, an allocation of ₹2,314.04 crore has been made, which reflects a decrease of ₹163.95 crore compared to the Budget Estimate for 2024-25. This decrease is due to the decrease in the allocation of fund under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. Presently, the State is executing multiple CSS across various departments, including prominent initiatives such as the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for both rural and urban areas, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Health Mission (NHM), Jal Jeevan Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), and the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). In December 2024, Mizoram was declared as one of the SNA SPARSH implementing States. Consequently, all CSS-related funding will now adhere to the SNA SPARSH Model, ensuring that funds do not sit idle in accounts. This will be achieved through the “just in time” release of CSS funds via the RBI's e-kuber platform.

(vi) Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

31. The Mizoram Health Systems Strengthening Project and the establishment of the Mizoram State Super Specialty Cancer and Research Centre under the Health and Family Welfare Department, along with the Aizawl Sustainable Urban Transport Project (PRF) under the Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

Department, are ongoing externally aided projects. Funds for externally aided projects are released through a reimbursement system, following a funding pattern of 80:20, with 10% of the grant portion being repaid as loans by the State. The anticipated grants under Externally Aided Project for 2025-26 (BE) amount to ₹100 crore.

B. CAPITAL RECEIPTS

32. Speaker Sir, capital receipts are funds that create liabilities or reduce financial assets. They consist of non-recurring revenues generated from activities such as the recovery of loans and advances, public debt, which includes both internal state debt and loans from the Central Government and other financial institutions, disinvestment, or asset sales (for example, selling government property). The estimated amount under capital receipts for the upcoming year is ₹2,251.15 crore, reflecting an increase of 11.13% compared to the current year's budget estimate of ₹2,025.63 crore.

(i) Recovery of loans & advances

33. For the fiscal year 2025-26 (BE), it is anticipated that ₹24.97 crore will be recovered from various loans disbursed by the State Government. These loans include housing advances, loans to cooperative societies, and loans issued to government employees, among others.

(ii) Public Debt

(a) Internal Debts

34. The total capital receipt estimated under internal debts of the State for the upcoming financial year is ₹1465.03 crore, compared to ₹1482.03 crore in 2024-25 (BE), reflecting a decrease of ₹17 crore from the current year. A sum of ₹1150 crore is projected to be raised as market loans for 2025-26 (BE), which is a reduction of ₹20 crore from the current year; ₹250 crore from NABARD; ₹5 crore from National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) ; ₹30 crore from SIDBI; and ₹30 crore from Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF).

(b) Loans and Advances from Central Government and Other Financial Institutions

35. The State will continue to avail a 50-year interest-free loan under the “Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment” scheme, aimed at creating public assets, with an anticipated total of ₹750 crore. With EAP loans projected at ₹11.15 crore, the total estimated Loans and Advances for 2025-26 amounts to ₹761.15 crore, representing an increase of ₹251.15 crore due to higher allocations under SASCI.
36. The total amount of funds projected under Revenue Receipt and Capital Receipt for the fiscal year 2025-26(BE) is ₹15198.76 crore.

II. DISBURSEMENTS

A. REVENUE EXPENDITURE

37. The Total Disbursement under Revenue Expenditure for the year 2025-26 is estimated to stand at ₹12540.20 crore which is 4.88% higher than the current year's Budget Estimate of ₹11957.04 crore and accounts for 82.51% of the total estimated expenditure for 2025-26. The increase in Revenue Expenditure is attributed to increase in Salary on account of annual increment of salary and enhancement of Dearness Allowance and increase in Pensionary charges etc. Salaries and wages constitute 30.54% of the total expenditure for 2025-26 (BE). Besides this, increasing expenditure towards administrative expenses, power purchase, and the maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, buildings, and water supply systems, along with repayment of interest on public debt, are also factors contributing to the rise in Revenue Expenditure.

B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

38. Hon'ble Speaker, the total fund earmarked for Capital Expenditure for the upcoming financial year is ₹2658.56 crore, reflecting an 8.29% rise compared to the allocated amount of ₹2,455.08 crore in 2024-25 (BE). Capital Expenditure constitutes 17.49% of the gross total estimated expenditure. Capital expenditure (capex) refers to the funds set aside and utilized by the government to generate assets or reduce liabilities that contribute to the State's economic growth. This includes long-term investments in infrastructure, machinery, healthcare, education, and other essential sectors. A revenue surplus allows

for increased spending on capital expenditure; however, the fiscal capacity for such expenditures is currently highly constrained due to the limited revenue sources available to the State. Thus, the government will continue to explore opportunities to increase its revenue from various sources to effectively enhance capital expenditure for the development of the State.

39. Repayment of borrowings is classified as a capital expenditure and serves to reduce the State's liabilities. For the fiscal year 2025-26, an allocation of ₹419 crore has been set, reflecting a reduction of ₹71.83 crore from the current year. This allocation is influenced by the maturity schedule of Outstanding Market Borrowings (OMB).
40. The total amount of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure estimated for the fiscal year 2025-26(BE) is ₹15198.76 crore.

III. SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

A. General Services Sector:

41. The General Services sector is classified as non-development expenditure since it does not directly drive economic growth. Nevertheless, this sector plays a crucial role in optimizing the effective use of development funds. It includes different state organs, such as the Legislature, General Administration, Elections, District Administration, Home Department, and Mizoram Lokayukta, along with fiscal services, interest payments on debts, pensions, and various retirement benefits.

42. A total of ₹6510.39 crore will be allocated to this sector, comprising ₹5031.80 crore for the revenue section and ₹1478.59 crore for the capital section. This amount represents 42.84% of the total estimated expenditure. Compared to the 2024-25 (BE) figure of ₹5663.74 crore, the 2025-26 (BE) figure reflects an estimated increase of 14.95 %.
43. Counterpart funding for CSS and externally aided projects remains at ₹250 crore for 2025-26 (BE). This allocation is expected to support the various schemes and ongoing EAP projects, including upcoming initiatives such as the ADB funded Mizoram Universal Healthcare Scheme.
44. The Government recognized the issues faced by police personnel due to their pending travel expenses. Consequently, the allocation for Domestic Travel Expenses for 2025-26(BE) has been increased by ₹87.72 lakhs over and above their usual allocation. This enhancement aims to support and enable the police personnel to carry out their duties effectively wherever required.

B. Social Services Sector:

45. The Social Service sector comprises various components including Education, Sports, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, Local Administration and District Councils, Social Welfare and Nutrition, Information and Broadcasting, and Labour and Employment, among others. Essentially, it represents development expenditure aimed at enhancing the welfare of citizens.

46. A total of ₹4747.24 crore, which constitutes 31.23% of the total estimated expenditure for 2025-26, will be allocated to this sector. Of this amount, ₹4475.21 crore will be designated for the Revenue portion, while ₹272.03 crore will go to the Capital portion. The allocation under Social Services Sector for the ensuing year reflects a 4.43% decrease from current year's allocation of ₹4967.09 crore.
47. An allocation of ₹60 crore is kept for energy charges for pumping of water under the Public Health Engineering Department, which reflects an increase of ₹10 crore compared to the current fiscal year.
48. Speaker Sir, as the government prioritizes the health and well-being of its citizens, the budget allocation under Health Care Scheme is increased from ₹20 crore in 2024-25(BE) to ₹50 crore for 2025-26 (BE). Apart from the earnings from State Lottery amounting to ₹20 crore that was normally allocated towards Healthcare Scheme the state has allocated an additional ₹30 crore bringing the total allocation under Health Care Scheme to ₹50 crore. Furthermore, the budget for medical reimbursement has been augmented to ₹100 crore for 2025-26(BE) in order to facilitate timely reimbursements and to prevent accumulation of outstanding bills.
49. ₹85.3 crore is allocated as " Top-up SMS " for Salaries of staff under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) including DIET, filling the funding gap that remains after contributions from the Central Government grant and State Matching Share. Further, there are certain staff which were continually engaged in ICDS

under Women & Child Development even after termination of GoI Schemes. A “Top-up” SMS of ₹4.97 crore out of the State fund has been allotted for such employees in order to continue the connected works.

50. ₹5 crore is again earmarked for Free mortuary van service to be provided to the deserving section of the society for the ensuing financial year.

C. Economic Services Sector:

51. The Economic Services Sector includes several components: Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, the MLA Fund, Power, Irrigation and Flood Control, Industries and Minerals, Civil Aviation, Road Transport, Communication, Science and Technology, Environment, Tourism, and Civil Supplies, among others. A budget of ₹3518.37 crore has been allocated to this sector for the ensuing year, accounting for 23.15% of the total estimated expenditure. This amount represents a 7.27% increase from the current year’s estimate of ₹3279.96 crore.
52. Honorable Speaker, the Government has initiated its flagship scheme, "Mizoram Bana Kaih (Hand holding)," designed to foster sustainable development. For the fiscal year 2025-26, a total of ₹350 crore has been earmarked, reflecting a 75% increase from the current year’s allocation of ₹200 crore.
53. The Government has allocated funds collected as Road Maintenance Cess to Mizoram State Road Fund Board, increasing its usual allocation of ₹40 crore to ₹55 crore for 2025-26(BE).

Further, the funds collected as Social Infrastructure and Service Cess amounting to ₹15 crore will be designated for utilization in the education, health and social welfare sector.

54. ₹30 crore is allocated under PWD for improvement and maintenance of roads and ₹70 crore is set aside for project based improvement of roads and bridges.
55. Under the Economic Services Sector, ₹500 crore is set aside in 2025-26 (BE) for Power Purchase, representing an increase of ₹100 crore compared to the current year's allocation. Additionally, ₹199.77 crore is allocated for Power Subsidy, reflecting a reduction of ₹11.46 crore against the current year's funding.
56. To enhance the Power & Electricity Department's capacity for effective power generation and transmission, an allocation of ₹10 crore has been made for the replacement of old overload distribution transformers. Additionally, ₹3 crore has been set aside for rooftop power grid subsidies along with ₹7 crore for other infrastructure assets in the forthcoming financial year, 2025-26 (BE).

IV. CHARGED AND VOTED EXPENDITURE

57. The gross estimated expenditure for the year 2025-26 is ₹15198.76 crore. The net estimated expenditure, after deducting ₹155.50 crore for recoveries related to the purchase of foodstuffs under the Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, as well as for printing and stationery items under Printing &

Stationery Department, and for purchase of materials under Public Works Department, would amount to ₹15043.26 crore.

58. Of the total estimated expenditure, ₹1363.34 crore is classified as Charged Expenditure, while a gross amount of ₹13835.42 crore, which includes deduct recoveries, is categorized as voted expenditure that requires approval from this august Assembly.

V. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS

59. Mr. Speaker Sir, a supplementary demand of ₹3512.33 crore is necessary under the revised estimates for 2024-25. I, therefore, seek the approval of the House for the Supplementary Demands for Grant.
60. The primary reasons for the demands surpassing the budget estimates are as follows: receipts under SASCI has exceeded its allocation by 130 crore, the funds released under CSS were greater than initially anticipated, expenditure related to relief and rehabilitation following the aftermath of cyclone Remal, and there has been a rise in medical reimbursement payments along with other unforeseen expenditure.
61. In the fiscal year 2024-25, total budget allocations exceeded the Budget Estimate by ₹3512.33 crore. This figure consists of charged expenditure of ₹36.12 crore, and voted expenditure of ₹3476.21 crore, the latter being subject to legislative approval. These allocations represent an increase in funding from the Centre beyond the original budget plan and other unforeseen expenditure.

CONCLUSION:

62. Mr. Speaker, I hereby lay the Budget Estimates (excluding those for Charged Expenditure) for the Financial Year 2025-26, amounting to ₹13835.42 crore, for the discussion and approval of this august House.

63. In addition to the main budget, I now present the supplementary demands for grants (excluding those for Charged Expenditure) for the Financial Year 2024-25 amounting to ₹3476.21 crore for approval of the House.

Thank You.