CHAPTER-1

1.1 Introduction:

Throughout history international trade has been playing an important role in the development of various economies. In the entire first millennium of the Christian era, India’s trade was widespread and as such many foreign markets were dominated by Indian merchants.\(^1\) India being very rich in some materials that other countries lacked could send these materials abroad. Today international trade accounts for about 15 per cent of the total economic activity in the world;\(^2\) it is as important in the third world as in the developed countries. Trade across the international boundary has been practiced by people living across the border in order to meet their needs. We know that initially the Europeans came to India with the basic objective of trade. No nation is self-sufficient by itself; to meet its requirements which are short in the country, it has to look beyond the international boundary. International trade had been useful in the past, it is still useful in today’s world. Its essential nature has been more manifested in today’s globalizing world more than before because nations realize the benefits of integration. Developing countries need to develop trade across the international border which is vital for their over-all growth. Today ‘Poor countries are more dependent on international trade’,\(^3\) indeed, it is now an essential part of normal economic activity of almost all nations.

\(^1\) Jawaharlal Nehru, ‘The Discovery of India’ Penguin Publications, New Delhi, 2004, p.228.
\(^3\) Pascal Lamy, Director General, W.T.O. on CNN news on July 6, 2009 at 10:35 pm.
To have an over-all development of a country, foreign trade must play an important role, because no country is self-sufficient by itself. A country should export its surplus goods and in turn import goods which are essential and scarce in the country, and the theme that ‘our exports must be their bottle neck goods and their export our bottleneck goods, it is only then that our exports will meet with ready response’,\(^4\) that should be kept in mind in conducting trade across the international border. However, in the case with the Indo-Myanmar border trade through the State of Mizoram, the nature of the trade is mainly an informal, as such, it can not be said with certainty that it provides balanced economic growth in Mizoram.

The process of formal trade as per the Indo-Myanmar border trade agreement between India and Myanmar has been going on since 1994 and it is in the completion stage. With regard to border trade through the State of Mizoram, the formal trade is yet to be fully operational and as such, the border trade across the international border through the State of Mizoram is in the nature of informal structure. Through this informal trade goods are imported and this informal trade is the main focus of the present research.

The preparation for formal trade in the Champhai Zokhawthar-Rih sector has been going on steadily since the signing of Indo-Myanmar border trade agreement on January 21, 1994. Very soon normal trade between India and Myanmar is likely to take place across the

\(^4\) B.Satyanarayan ‘India’s Trade with Asia and the Far East Countries’ B.R Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1986, p.2.
international border through the State of Mizoram. In fact, the informal trade has been going on through Zokhawthar-Rih sector channel. Out of these goods, only a few of them, like agricultural products such as edible items and animal husbandry are the products of Myanmar. Goods items other than these that have come through Myanmar to the State of Mizoram are mainly produced in other countries mostly from China and Thailand. These third country products are industrial goods that have entered Mizoram through Myanmar.

The Northeastern region of India remains by and large, a land-locked region. It is surrounded by Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar. The Northeast India is linked to the mainland India through Siliguri by the tiny but strategic point known as chicken neck, very small narrow strip of land measuring only 33 km in width. Considering this peculiar geo-political location, cross border markets are very fruitful for the people of the border areas. Border trade is also producing economically efficient result and becomes more cost-effective for the Northeast India’s surplus productions than the distant national markets which are far away from the Northeastern States.\(^5\)

Considering the significance of the border trade between India and Myanmar and with a view to promote socio-economic growth and to minimize the large volume of smuggling of goods, an agreement was signed on January 21, 1994. Consequent upon that, Indo-Myanmar border trade as per agreement between the two countries has taken place through Moreh Land Customs Stations in Manipur which was opened on April 12, 1994.

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1995 by the Minister of State for Commerce, Government of India, P. Chidambaram along with the Myanmar counterpart, the Minister of Trade Myanmar, Lt. Gen. Tun Kyi, but the Indo-Myanmar border trade point through the State of Mizoram was neglected until 2002. The Government of Mizoram, realizing the importance of Indo-Myanmar border trade, constructed a bailey bridge over the river Tiau at Zokhawthar-Rih sector across the Indo-Myanmar border in 2002. This greatly facilitated the movement of goods and people across the Indo-Myanmar border from Mizoram sector which became one of the main supply lines of foreign goods to the State.

In view of the disadvantage location of the State of Mizoram and its backwardness in terms of infrastructure, slow growth of economy and various other socio-cultural and political factors, the development of border trade is included in one of the clauses that were enshrined in the Mizoram Accord of 1986 between the MNF leadership and the Government of India. The implementation of this important clause of agreement has been delayed for a long time which is very vital agreement for the socio-economic development of the land-locked Mizoram. This border trade becomes the life-line of a large number of people living in the border areas, particularly in times when the supply lines in the national markets are interrupted due to various reasons. The second border trade point via Champhai-Zokhawthar sector corresponding to Rih in Myanmar as envisaged in the border trade agreement between India and Myanmar was inaugurated on January 30, 2004 by Tawnluia, the then Home Minister of Mizoram. This has been a step in the right

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6 Ibid, p.43.
direction towards the implementation of the border trade agreement between India and Myanmar signed in 1994 which placed Champhai – Zohkawthar sector as the second Indo-Myanmar border trade point in the State of Mizoram.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

Border trade is now increasingly looked upon as one of the means to generate growth and development in the backward economy of the Northeastern region. The present study analyses the various aspects of socio-cultural and political implications of the Indo-Myanmar border trade via Champhai- Zokhawthar sector. The Government of Mizoram has acquired 126.96 acres of lands at Khawnuam, which is 8 km from Zokhawthar for the establishment of border Trade Township. The Government of Mizoram marks this town as ‘Special Economic Zone’.

A study of the Indo-Myanmar border trade through the State of Mizoram reveals that varieties of foreign goods have entered from Myanmar to the State of Mizoram through Zokhawthar-Rih sector. It is also to be noted that the informal trades that have been carried out through all the transit points along the Northeastern region is very high. Because of this, there is an urgent necessity to direct these trades through the legal channel. Due to all this, the need arises to have a serious study of the nature of commodities in the emerging Indo-Myanmar border trade. The study is more important in the face of liberalization and globalizing tendencies that have been on the rise lately; where in this

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context international border points become more of assets than liabilities. It is also pertinent to mention that the border between India and Myanmar is porous; as such, there has been virtually no restriction in crossing it from either way.

The fact of the matter is that the national markets such as Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Guwahati etc. are a bit too far from the State of Mizoram, and if border trades are opened with the neighboring countries many of the problems faced by the State are likely to be solved. Surely, the development of border trade will usher in a new era of prosperity and development in all spheres to this land locked State. However, border trade has to be tackled and managed with great care as border trade brings in along with it multifarious side effects to the socio-political set up of the society. Due to this, a deeper study is needed to find out the various implications of border trade.

Border trade generates a lot of ripple effects; border trade generates social problems in Mizoram, as unlawful activities started appearing in and around the border areas. There has already been a phenomenal increase of illegal migration of Myanmarese to Mizoram. The people from Myanmar come to the State of Mizoram to earn their daily bread by engaging themselves in different kinds of works as weavers, domestic servants, daily laborers and some of them doing trade and business activities. Border trade brings along with it various social problems in Mizoram. Social problems such as robberies, smuggling, stealing etc. are common phenomena particularly in border villages and towns in Mizoram. However, as the Mizos have a close cultural link with
the Myanmarese, a large number of Myanmarese from neighboring Chin State enter the State of Mizoram. Majority of Myanmarese migrants in Mizoram are political and economic migrants and have settled in different places in Mizoram with far reaching socio-cultural and political impact in Mizo society.

These Myanmarese migrants are from Chin State neighboring Mizoram. They are ethnically the same with the Mizos. There is a huge psychological affiliation between these ethnic stocks. People to people contacts have become a regular phenomenon. Many Myanmarese traders have entered Mizoram to sell goods, many of them are engaged as laborers and many have settled in Mizoram permanently which in turn generates political implications in Mizoram. The socio-political problems can also become worse if border areas are not efficiently manned. Accelerated cross-border migration leads to a number of demographic problems in Mizoram. As a matter of fact, infiltration of foreigners and their free mobility in Mizoram generates varieties socio-political crises.

As the study is an inter-disciplinary in nature, it deals with relevant concepts relating to border trades. The study focuses mainly the Indo-Myanmar border trade via the State of Mizoram and its socio-cultural and political implications in Mizoram. Although socio-economic repercussion of border trade is dealt in this study, the main focus is on the political implications in Mizoram.

The stories of the Lushai Hills district have been closely associated with the history of Burma. The various Mizo tribes entered the
State of Mizoram at the close of 18\textsuperscript{th} century from the Chin Hills of Myanmar formally called Burma,\textsuperscript{8} and all the Mizo ethnic groups, tribes, sub-tribes, clans have entered Mizoram through Myanmar and then from there, to different directions in India. Today, different Mizo ethnic groups are still living in Myanmar, and continually cross the Indo-Myanmar border to and fro for the purpose of doing business in trade and to work in the State of Mizoram. Myanmarese military regime was not favorable to many of the Chins living in the Chin State of Myanmar. Moreover, the State of Mizoram being peaceful ever since the signing of the Mizo Accord in 1986, the Chins of Myanmar find Mizoram a favorable destination to earn their living and a means to help their families in Myanmar. The Chins are ethnically the same with the Mizos and the Mizos also do not reject them which is why there is mutual co-existence between the two communities in Mizoram. As the process of living together in the State continues to progress, their symbiotic relationship is deeply strengthened by this co-existence. Interestingly, there is an organization which favors the unification of the ethnic Mizos even from across the international border and is still working in tandem to achieve the goal.\textsuperscript{9}

Culturally, there exist a close affinity between the people of Chin Hills which is bordering the State of Mizoram and the people of Mizoram. Both these Mizo ethnic groups have claimed that they have come from the same place called Chhinlung,\textsuperscript{10} which acts as a channel for

\textsuperscript{8} Suhas Chatterjee ‘Making of Mizoram’ Volume 1, M.D Publications, New Delhi, 1994, p.51.

\textsuperscript{9} An organization known as ‘Zomi Re-unification Organization’ (ZRO) is actively working for the re-unification of different ethnic groups living in Myanmar, India, and Bangladesh.

\textsuperscript{10} Lian H. Sakhowng ‘In Search of Chin Identity’ Nordic Institute of Asian Studies,
emotional integration. When Mizoram became democratically a peaceful State people from Myanmar find themselves easy to cross border to do business and work in the State of Mizoram. As long as they behave well these Myanmarese are tolerated by the Mizos but as and when anti-social elements surface from the Myanmarese community, communal issues used to flare up. However, the Myanmarese have contributed to the economy of Mizoram, and enriched the socio-cultural fabric of the Mizo society. This has been explained in detail in chapter-3 of this study paper.

With regard to the Indo-Bangladesh border trade through the State of Mizoram, progress has not been satisfactory. However, the Government of Mizoram has been closely watching the situation. The Indo-Bangladesh border trade point through the State of Mizoram has been located at Thlabung. In this area, the Department of Trade and Commerce has proposed to acquire land for the purpose of Indo-Bangladesh border trade via the State of Mizoram. With regard to Thlabung of Bangladesh border, official trade is only in an embryonic stage.

Another area which is dealt with in this work is the south of Mizoram, where the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project agreement is being envisaged by India and Myanmar which is one of the main focal points in the Look East Policy of the Government of India. The project is so important that when it is completed the State of Mizoram is destined to become one of the gate-ways to the South Eastern countries of Asia through Indo-Myanmar border trade point. The

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Northeastern region will have an access to the Bay of Bengal via river Kaladan. Though Mizoram is located in the extreme east of Northeastern India, the State is surrounded by Myanmar in the east and south and Bangladesh in the west and in the north Assam and Manipur States. Fortunately, the southern river called river Kaladan flows to Myanmar and reaches Sittwe port in Bay of Bengal in Myanmar. The river Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project is a project to make river Kaladan navigable up to a certain point so that the State of Mizoram becomes accessible to Sittwe port which will turn Mizoram geographical handicap into an opportunity for development in diverse spheres. The Northeastern States have been suffering from economic backwardness due to various reasons. One of such reasons is its geo-political isolation and hence, the panacea of these ills lies in the country’s Look East Policy. We will discuss about the Look East Policy with a special reference to the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project in Chapter-6.

1.3 The Concept of Border Trade:

According to American Heritage dictionary,11 border means a part that forms the outer edge of something. The line or frontier areas separating political divisions are geographic regions or, a boundary. In this context, border refers either to the boundary line or to the area immediately outside. According to Webster’s encyclopedic dictionary, border means the part or edge of surface areas which form its outer boundary, States, province etc.12

11 www.waltracts.com accessed on 19.7.2007
There are many definitions of border trade. In simple term, border trade is usually refers to the transaction of goods and services across the international borders between countries. In this case, it is a part and parcel of normal trade that flows through the procedure of import-export frame work of nations. In other word, border trade also refers to as the increase in trade in areas where crossing border is easy.\textsuperscript{13} Border trade also takes place in the border areas where goods are significantly cheaper in one place than another. Border trading is often done as a result of differences in transaction level in goods, such as agricultural products like, tobacco, ginger, reed broom, etc. Nevertheless, where border trade is done for avoidance of tax, then, it forms part of the underground economy of both countries. However, through this black economy many people get employment across the border. Some of the special examples, where border trades are conducted in different parts of the world are the borders between Ukrain and Russia, between Norway and Denmark, between Denmark and Germany, between India and Bangladesh and between India and Myanmar. Border trading also exists between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland because petrol is cheaper in Republic of Ireland and groceries, furniture, clothing and other goods are cheaper in Northern Ireland. People who live across international borders often purchase goods on the other side of the border. It is to be noted that cross border shopping between the three countries of

\textsuperscript{13}The commercial relation between countries cannot be viewed entirely on the basis of exchange of goods by the people. Therefore, it is necessary to deal with other related issues such as social, political and cultural issues which are often associated with trade across the border. Therefore, cross border trade refers to buying and selling of commodities that take place across the international border. In other words, goods sold by a seller in one country and bought by a buyer in another country are also considered as cross border trade.
North America, such as, Canada, USA and Mexico is very brisk.\textsuperscript{14} The North American Free Trade Agreement has reduced barriers and tariffs, thereby, facilitating cross border trade between them.\textsuperscript{15}

People take part in cross border trading in order to gain access to larger market places, for example, many Singaporeans also travel to Johor Bahru in Malaysia to take advantage of price differences and different products availability. In this context, the Singapore government has introduced law that requires a vehicle leaving Singapore to have a fuel tank that is mostly full in order to prevent it from being filled with fuel from outside the country.\textsuperscript{16}

Border crossing is another related issue of border trade which needs a brief explanation at this point. Many countries today have laws requiring workers to have proper documents in order to prevent unauthorized entry of immigrants to their countries. However, this has been very difficult to enforce because laws breakers are scarcely punished, as such, they continue to hire unauthorized immigrants. These

\textsuperscript{14} Several terms are used to elucidate the limits of a country, it is known as boundary, frontier or, border. Some boundaries are drawing through treaties and agreements, and others follow the natural boundaries marked by rivers, specific mountains, or informal based on well established customs and traditions. A border is in truth, a transition zone where the country’s jurisdiction ends and other sovereign jurisdiction begins. The fact of the matter is that border zone is usually multicultural, bilingual, racially mixed and share many things in common, including markets and other economic links. The Northeast India has shown such divergent cultures, at the same time this is the area where South Asia begins or, ends, and also it is a place where, mongoloid racial stocks intermingle.


\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Ibid.}
Unauthorized immigrants are also used to be in friendly relations with the employers as they can be hired less than the legal minimum wage.\(^{17}\)

Indo-Bangladesh border in Dhubri District of Assam is also another example of high tension border point,\(^{18}\) where a lot of cattle are being smuggled from Assam to Bangladesh. The Indo-Bangladesh border is a very volatile spot where the exchange of gun fire between the Border Security Forces and Bangladesh Rifles has re-occurred almost on a regular basis thereby affecting the border villages.\(^{19}\)

Theoretically, border trade can be of various types and can occur at various levels and spheres. It means the transactions of surplus goods particularly of agricultural and horticultural products between the people living on both sides of the international borders. Here, the international boundary becomes the meeting ground instead of dividing line. At the Indo-Myanmar border trade points at Zokhawthar- Rih sector, the main items of trade importing to India are third country products which are industrial goods that have entered the State of Mizoram through Myanmar. The products of Myanmar also entered the State but these are mainly edible items which in Mizo called *eichawp*.

The Indo Myanmar border area has also become a corridor to the eastern countries, rather than a liability, a periphery, land-locked. The place has become an opportunity for growth and development in diverse spheres. This phenomenon has occurred in a place where the Indo-

\(^{17}\) Ibid.
\(^{19}\) *Eastern Panorama*, Shillong, April, 2010, p.15.
Myanmar border trade point has taken place at Zokhawthar-Rih sector. Just across the river Tiau opposite to Zokhawthar, Tiau town has come up which is also border trade town in Myanmar. The population of Tiau town is culturally intertwined with different ethnic groups, speaking different languages, engaged in different occupations. Some inhabitants speak in Chin language, some Kawl and some in Dhulian language which is popularly known as Mizo. The border areas have become the gateways of development and opportunities for growth and main source of supply of goods to the region. The area also turns to be the place where people get employed in their own ways.

1.4 India’s Borders with Neighbors with Special Reference to Myanmar:

India has a very extensive border with its neighbors. The length of border with Bangladesh is 4,096.70 km, Bhutan 643 km, Myanmar 1643 km, China 3440 km, Nepal 1747 km, and Pakistan 3310 km. Therefore, managing border stretching over 15,000 km,\(^{20}\) adjoining 6 countries is a very difficult task. The border management becomes more difficult when there is a substantial ethnic affinity exists on both sides of the border. This is exactly the case with India and its neighbors. With regard to Indo-Myanmar border some discussion is relevant. Four Northeastern States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram have shared their borders with Myanmar.

There are border trade points which are officially recognized by the Government of India under the border trade agreements signed between the Government of India and the Government of Myanmar. Moreh-Tamu sector, Manipur bordering Myanmar, Zokhawthar-Rih Sector, Mizoram bordering Myanmar, Longwa in Nagaland bordering Myanmar, Pangsau pass in Arunachal Pradesh bordering Myanmar are some of the important border trade points which are recognized by both the countries.

Zokhawthar is located at the extreme east of the district of Champhai at a distance of 30 kms is bounded by the international boundary with Myanmar. The river Tiau runs between Zokhawthar and Myanmar. The whole of Mizoram shares 450 km international border with Myanmar. The State capital Aizawl is situated at a distance of 228 km from the zero point, Zokhawthar. Zokhawthar is a very small village with a population of 2025 people, and most of the places are mountainous with hills and forests spread all over the areas. The smugglers mostly use hilly routes. The typical topography and difficult terrains act as a barrier to effective anti-smuggling forces to operate the areas efficiently.

As far as the Indo Myanmar border trade via the State of Mizoram is concerned, so far, only one border trade point has been officially recognized and developed at a place called Zokhawthar-Rih sector in Champhai district vis-a-vis Chin State in Myanmar. The development of this border trade center and its implications for the State

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21 Based on the Author’s field studies at Zokhawthar town on September 22-24, 2007.
of Mizoram are examined in this work. Vaphai border trade point is another unofficial trade point wherein cattle have found their way to Mizoram. In the southern most part of Mizoram, there is another trade point at Lawngtlai known as Hruitezawl, wherein goats and other edible things from Myanmar used to be brought. From the Chin State in Myanmar bordering the State of Mizoram, traders used to come by boat following river Kaladan to Hruitezawl in Lawngtlai district.

1.5 Literature Review:

The literature dealing with border trade has been there in abundance. In the field of economics a plethora of literature is available. Border trade in India also has been studied in large measure by trade experts. Border trade in Northeast India has also been studied to some extent by some economists. Literature on the Indo-Myanmar border trade via Mizoram, however, is scant. There are few research articles though; they are not of substantial contribution to literature. Still more important, works relating to Mizoram have been few and far between, let alone on the border trade. In this context, it is relevant here to review some representation works relating to Mizoram and border trade.

B.G. Verghese focuses on the concept of borders,\(^\text{22}\) which states that several terms are used to describe the limits of the States, boundary, frontier or border. It is stated that boundary as a limit beyond which another sovereign lies. It also explains a frontier in a wider context in a way that a frontier indicates nearness to the boundary. The book

elucidates that a border is a transition zone; it states that border areas are usually bilingual, multicultural, racially mixed and share much in common, including, market and economic links. The book explains the Northeastern region as land-locked areas created by the partition of India. The book also explains the Myanmar political system and how military regime has come into being in Myanmar. Although the book is an important contribution to the study of the North-East, the implications of border trade are neglected to a great extent.

Gurudas Das and R.K Purkayastha,\(^{23}\) elucidate the various aspects of border trades in the Northeast India. The book also explains border trade that has been in existence in the colonial era wherein the Northeastern States traded with neighboring countries such as Bhutan and China. The book also describes the post colonial era wherein border trade has been in existence between the North eastern States and the neighboring countries such as China, Bangladesh and Myanmar. The book also mentioned the informal trade that has been going on along with the formal trade which has become a matter of serious concern. The book has suggested that the entire border of the Northeastern India needs urgent attention of the respective governments. There is, however, a very little mention about the Mizoram border trade.

In another book by Das, Singh and Thomas,\(^{24}\) it is stated that even though cross border contact and movement of people has been going on

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throughout, yet, they have not led to any strong economic interdependence between the regions and across the border so far. The State-Center security perception in both Myanmar and India treat these regions as vulnerable border areas; as such, the idea of shared border and border area development do not receive due attention from national power-centers. The book also stated that the geo-economic potentials of the border areas were very much outweighed by the geo-political considerations of the region.

The book stated that the situation has changed due to the end of cold war paradigm, the rise of South East Asian Nations and the rise of globalization. The globalizing forces have brought economic interests of the nations into the forefront of their foreign policies. Due to the regional trading arrangements, border areas are now viewed as economic corridors rather than far flunk areas. Keeping in view of these phenomena the contributors of this book examine the status, problems and potentials of the Indo-Myanmar border trade based on resource, production and demand structure of the Indo-Myanmar border trade. The book also mentions the Look East Policy for the Northeastern regions, in which it mentioned regionalism in Asia, India’s association with the east and China. It also mentioned about the border trade agreement between India and Myanmar and the opening of border trade posts.

S.N. Singh, in his book under review elucidates the various aspects of the Mizo society, its culture and Administrative set up. The book explains the geography of the State, the economy and a wide

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panorama of Mizoram from the British era onwards. It is stated that political participation in Mizoram is deeply ingrained among the Mizos. The book also mentioned that political participation of the people moved along with the economic development which is part of modernization and operation of a nation State. The book also further stated that in Mizoram political participation is primarily rural based where responsive involvement of the villagers in the political process is significant. The book also mentioned that the ethnic diversity and the nature of interaction among the tribe and sub-tribes have also influenced the nature of political participation in the remote villages of the State.

Uma Shankar Singh focuses on India’s trade relation in Burma in the initial stages of their independence from the British rule, and he further stated that Burma was a reliable friend at the time when India was facing terrible hardship during partition and communal riot. It stated that Burma supplied essential food needed in the critical hours. It further stated that India obtained most of its rice, mineral oils and teak wood from Myanmar during the period. Besides, Myanmar was an important market for Indian manufacturers. It further stated that when India became an independent country in 1947 and Burma in 1948 from the British rule, trade across the border swelled magnificently. When India got its independence, its food need was largely met by Burma. The first long time agreement between India and Burma was signed on 29th September 1951 in Rangoon by Ukyaw Mynth, the then Myanmarese Commerce minister and M.A Rauf, the then Indian ambassador to Burma.

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Sreeradha Datta elucidated that event after 50 years of India’s independence North East India continues to draw national attentions for several reasons, and the book examines the roots of the turmoil in the region, the inadequate economic development as one of the factors for the prolonged violence and instabilities. Sangkima, on the other hand, focuses infiltration of foreigners in Mizoram, and his book also concentrates on the forces which encourage the infiltration into the State and its impact in Mizoram.

Suhas Chaterjee focuses on the nature of Mizoram and also gives an insight of the Mizoram Peace Accord signed on 30th June 1986 in New Delhi which stated, among other things, that the Government of India has agreed to speed up the economic development of Mizoram, and the book also elucidates that for the development of local commerce the Mizo Accord empowers the Government of Mizoram to trade with Myanmar and Bangladesh on specific articles independently. George Thomas Kurian explains the Myanmarese political systems, and his book stated that all Myanmar exports and imports are made by the Myanmar Export-Import Corporation. A. Appadorai and M.S. Rajan focus on India’s long establishment of trade relations with Myanmar, and discuss in clear term the trade route over land and by sea which had been long established between India and Burma. From the study of this

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28 Sangkima, ‘Cross Border Migration in Mizoram’ Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2004
31 A.Appadorai and M.S Rajan ‘India’s Foreign Policy and Relations’ South Asian Publications, New Delhi, 1985.
work we come to know that India’s influence in the field of religion, culture and the arts are very profound in Myanmar from ancient times. N.Jayapalan states that historical, cultural and economic links further provide helpful basis for the development of Indo-Myanmar friendship and co-operation.

Lt.Col. Thomas. H. Lewin focuses on the way how the English conquered the Lushai Hills during the year between 1871-72, and the book clearly stated that the Lushai chiefs often committed a series of attacks of the worst kind of character in the neighboring district of Cachar, thereby killing several Europeans and carried away off Mary Winchester, the little daughter of a tea planter along with many other British subjects into captivity. This was the reason why a punitive expedition was carried out by the British against the Lushai chiefs. The book also explains the role of the Mizo chiefs and their way of life in the Mizo society and how Mary Winchester has been rescued. This book is very valuable for research students who would like to wish to know about the Mizo society in the pre-British era. The book is the actual experiences faced by the author himself who was leading the Lushai expedition team. So this book is a very rare book and very valuable source of material indeed.

Suhas Chatterjee focuses the root of insurgency in Mizoram, and the book mainly deals with the role played by Laldenga in the making of the present Mizoram. The book also mentioned in no uncertain

term that B.P Chaliha the then chief minister of Assam was tricked by Laldeng by promising him to remain loyal to the constitution of India and promised to co-operate with the Assam Government. But the moment Laldenga was released from Silchar jail he resumed secessionist activities with full force by recruiting new volunteers and by sending these young volunteers to Pakistan, Burma and China.

In another book, P.S Bashu focuses the final annexation of Burma by the British which gives a critical question of the annexation of the British which annexed Burma on the pretext of French threat to be the operative cause behind the annexation, the book makes a significant contribution calling into question the hitherto accepted point about the real British motive in the annexation of upper Burma and the extent to which the so called French threat was no more than a mere pretext in the imperialist game. R.N Prasad and A.K Agarwal give an impressive picture of the development process in Mizoram, the study focuses on the trends and issues related with the political, administrative and economic development of the people of Mizoram. An in depth analysis has been made to ascertain the constrains, political, economic, environment and the potentials for the future of the State.

Verinder Grover focuses the Burmese political system before and after the attainment of its independence, the political turmoil that has engulfed Burma since its independence has been explained very

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precisely. The book also discusses the speech of the prime minister of Burma on June 13, 1948, which stressed, among other things, that the foreign trade of the Republic Burma should be undertaken directly by the Government. The book further stated that the exchange of goods between Burma and other countries had to be performed in the best interest of Burma. B. Pakem focuses the relationship between India and Myanmar in the initial stages where India and Myanmar got their independence. This book has filled the gap in our knowledge of the type of relationship between India and Myanmar in the early years. The book discusses the foreign policy relationship of India and Burma, in the field of nonaligned movement. Giridhari Prasad Das examined about the commercial relations between India and the West Asia during the 6th Century BC to 3rd Century AD. The book focused not only on the commercial relation between these two regions, but also other related matters, such as, social, cultural and political issues. The social attitudes of traders and the attitude of ruling classes towards foreign trade are also discussed in the book. The book stated that the Aryans and the early Iranians were two branches of a single stem. However, after the migration of the Indo-Iranians to India the old cultural links between the two lands were severed. The geographical barrier created separatism in the relationship between the two lands. But in 611 BC due to the change in the political scenario both the countries renewed their old contact. The book also discusses the concept of trade and gives the definition of trade by stating that buying and selling of goods by two or more people is considered as trade.

1.6 Objectives of the Study:

The broad objectives of the study are as follow:

(1) To know how the Indo-Myanmar border trade affects the economy of the State of Mizoram. As trade and economic prosperity are closely related to each other, therefore, it is essential to study their relationship.

(2) To find out whether the economic development influences in any way the political process in Mizoram. Economic prosperity enables people to play greater role in politics. The purpose of this work is to find out the Indo-Myanmar border trade and its political implications for Mizoram.

(3) To get an insight about the operation of the inner line regulation in Mizoram in the context of the Indo-Myanmar border trade.

(4) To examine the impact of Indo-Myanmar border trade on insurgency activities in Mizoram.

(5) To examine the implications of the ethnic relationship between the people living in Mizoram and Myanmar due to the border trade between them.
1.7 Methodology:

The present research adopts the following methods: Empirical, historical or, analytical methods. The study is based on data collected through interviews and sample surveys. The researcher has made field survey of the border town at Zokhawthar. The people related to the activities of the border trade have been interviewed. An empirical study of the Myanmarese migrants have been conducted through non-participant observation.

Analytical method is based on primary, secondary and tertiary sources. Analysis of official documents relating to border trade and other bilateral relations between India and Myanmar. The primary sources are supplemented by secondary sources such as books and journals and also tertiary sources such as news items from newspaper clipping, etc.

1.8 Research Questions.

The present work will examine the following research questions:

1. Whether the volume of trade in Mizoram increases with the growth in Indo-Myanmar border trade?

2. Is there greater mobility of the people across the border with the increase in the volume of trade in Mizoram?
3. Whether with the increasing mobility of the people across the border the guidelines for regulating entry of Myanmarese tribals into Mizoram will decrease its relevance?

4. Is the growth in the formal trade across the border lessens the movement of illegal trade between India and Myanmar?

5. Will the Inner Line Regulation lose its significance with the growth in Indo-Myanmar border trade?

To study the first research question, the method of sample survey is used.

To examine the second research question, the researcher studies statistics of the people moving across the border.

To analyze the third research question, the researcher collects data from Government records, newspapers, radio reports and on the spot non-participant observations.

To examine the fourth and fifth research questions, the researcher adopts empirical analysis based on data collection through interview, Government records, books and a close observation of border trade.
1.9 A Brief Profile of Mizoram:

Since the study area is mainly focused on the State of Mizoram, it is pertinent to elucidate the profile of Mizoram in this chapter. To know the position of Mizoram vis-a-vis India and Myanmar, See map, at the end of this chapter.

Mizoram is located in the extreme Northeast corner of India. Its area is 21,087 Sq. km: North to South is 277 km: East to west is 121 km. Mizoram has inter-State borders with Assam 123 km with Tripura 66 km and with Manipur 95 km. The State has an international border with Myanmar 404 km and with Bangladesh 318 km, and lies between Latitude 21° 56’ to 24° 31’ North and Longitude 92° 16’ to 93° 26’ East. Tropic of Cancer 23° 30’ North latitude cut across the State at Aizawl District. Mizoram is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The temperature in autumn varies between 18°C to 25°C while the winter temperature varies between 11°C to 23°C. The summer temperature is usually between 21°C to 31°C.

Before Mizoram became a Union Territory, it was known as Lushai Hills District and it was one of the districts of Assam. The Lushai Hills District was changed into Mizo District from 29th April 1954, and the same Mizo District became a Union Territory on 21st January 1972 and assumed the name Mizoram. The Constitution Amendment Bill and

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the State of Mizoram Bill were passed by the Parliament on 7th August 1986, and as a result of that, Mizoram attained Statehood in February 1987. As per 2001 census, 888,573 persons are there in Mizoram, 459109 being to males and 429464 females, and the density of population in Mizoram is 42 per Sq. km and the literacy rate is 88.8 per cent, accordingly Mizoram occupied the second position in the matter of percentage of literacy in the whole country as per census 2001. In Mizoram the education of both boys and girls at the primary level is not a problem because parents in general do not neglect education of their children. The number of male and female children in primary classes is more or less equal. It is widely believed that the mindset of the Mizos towards education is one of the reasons for the wide spread of education in the State.

(a) Physiography:

If we look at the landscapes of Mizoram, we can very well know that it is a mountainous region with several mountain ranges running north to south with intersecting valleys ‘the middle portion is high and it tapers downwards in north–south direction’, and these mountain ranges are not continuous but broken into several hills with sharp and pointed hill tops. The hill tops look like Pyramids clubbed together. In general, the hill tops are steeper in the west than in the east. This is one of the reasons why we see human settlements generally concentrating more in

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43 Ibid, p.2.
the eastern slopes than in the western slopes. Even though, here and there mountain peaks to a height of 6000 feet are found in the State, the average height of these mountain ranges in Mizoram is about 3000 feet. The Blue Mountain called *Phawngpui* in Mizo in the south of Mizoram rises to a height of 7100 feet.

There are a few small plains in the State located on the base of hills, narrow and steep valleys. They are covered with layer of alluvial soil deposited by the flowing rivers. These plains are surrounded by hills and mountains. The largest of these plains is located in Champhai areas in the Indo-Myanmar border, which is about 7 miles in length and 3 miles width, and in these plains mainly paddy is grown. There are many rivers in the State but not all of them are flowing throughout the seasons, but some of them dry up during the year.

The important rivers in the State may be mentioned thus. The Tlawng (Dhaleswari), The Tuirial (Sonai), and the Tuivawl which drained the northern portion of the State and eventually fall into the Barrak river. Likewise the southern rivers are drained by the Chhimtuipui (Kaladan) on the east with its tributaries, the Mat, Tuichang, Tiau and Tuipui. Karnaphuli at the mouth of which stands Chittagong with its tributaries form the western drainage system. The rivers in the State are fed by the Monsoon rains, as such, they swell very rapidly and recede quickly depending upon the rainfall.

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48 *Ibid*, p.3.
Table 1.1
Mountains of Mizoram and their heights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of mountains/hills</th>
<th>Heights/metres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phawngpui (Blue Mountain)</td>
<td>2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lengteng</td>
<td>2141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surtlang</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lurhtlang</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tantlang</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vapartlang</td>
<td>1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chalfhilhtlang</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hrangturzotlang</td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Zopuitlang</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tawizo</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mawmrangtlang</td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Puruntlang</td>
<td>1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hmuifangtlang</td>
<td>1619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Saireptlang</td>
<td>1555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sakawrhmuituaitlang</td>
<td>1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Reiekltlang</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Thorangtlang</td>
<td>1387.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Statistical Handbook, Mizoram, 2006,

(b) Climate:

Climatic conditions in Mizoram are conducive to the establishment of different types of vegetations. The annual rainfall is 2752.3 mm at Champhai,\(^49\) to 4364 mm at Sialsuk. Mizoram begins to

\(^{49}\) Daman Singh ‘The Last Frontier People And Forest In Mizoram’ Tata Energy Research Institute Publications, New Delhi, 1996, P.97.
experience South-West Monsoon from the month of May to the beginning of October and 60 to 70 per cent of the annual rainfalls occur between June and September. High rainfalls are generally associated with flash floods, landslides and disruptions in communications. Winter lasts from November to January and it is not very severe but rather mild with temperature ranging from 11 to 12 degree Celsius,\textsuperscript{50} some rainfalls are brought by a systematic withdrawal of monsoon. The State experiences summer from March to early May, during which the temperature varies between 19 to 29 degree Celsius. Maximum day time temperature may reach up to a point of 32 degree Celsius. The beautiful sunshines and clear skies are often used to be interrupted by pre-monsoon showers towards the end of summer.

\textbf{Table 1.2}

\textbf{Important rivers in Mizoram.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of river</th>
<th>Length (in Kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tlawng</td>
<td>185.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tiau</td>
<td>159.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chhimtuipui(Kolodyne)</td>
<td>138.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khawthlangtuipui(Karnaphuli)</td>
<td>128.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tuichang</td>
<td>120.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tuirial</td>
<td>117.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TuiChawng</td>
<td>107.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>90.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tuipiu</td>
<td>86.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{50} \textit{Ibid}, P. 97.
(c) The economy:

The Mizos like other hill tribes in the North-East India have practiced special type of cultivation known as jhuming cultivation or, shifting cultivation. In this type of cultivation, every year cultivation is shifted to other areas. Forests are cut and kept them dried, then in the month of March they usually burn; then cultivate for various kinds of crops. Different types of cash crops are also grown in the State of Mizoram. In the modern age, the Mizo economy has achieved some progress. However, development in Mizoram is not up to satisfaction. This has been revealed by Planning Commission’s data, which indicated that Tripura, Sikkim, and Nagaland have scored better than Mizoram in terms of development.

However, Mizoram is now marching on the road to growth and development in diverse fields, particularly in the spheres of promotion of agro-based industries, power generation, forestation and development of human resources. Agriculture being the back-bone of Mizoram economy, the Government is giving high priority for the up-gradation of agricultural sector by introducing mechanization, supply of hybrid varieties of seeds and appropriate land use. The Government has taken steps for the

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tuivawl</td>
<td>72.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Teirei</td>
<td>70.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tuirini</td>
<td>59.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Statistical Handbook, 2006, p.v

51 The Mizoram Post, Aizawl, November, 5, 2007, p.1
52 Ibid.
conservation of soil and water resources which are necessary for suitable land use and increased productivity of State. In this regard, a number of water-shed management projects under National Water Shed Management Projects are being taken up. Special efforts are also being made for promoting cash and plantation crops, such as, tea and coffee, in collaboration with Tea and Coffee Boards.

The Government of Mizoram is also preparing a new industrial policy in order to encourage private entrepreneurs and open up new areas of industrial activities in the State. In this process, bamboo processing is considered one of potential areas, and as such, an international agency known as an International Network for Bamboo and Rattan has been engaged to draw up schemes for bamboo processing in Mizoram.

(d) Setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ):

To promote economic growth in the State, the Government of Mizoram is also setting up a Special Economic Zone in the Champhai District at Khawnuam village bordering Zokhawthar, Indo-Myanmar border. Zoramthanga, the then Chief Minister of Mizoram said, ‘We have already started the process to establish the SEZ at Khawnuam village in Champhai District bordering Myanmar’. The proposed Special Economic Zone for which a detailed project report has already submitted to the North Eastern Council, would go a long way in promoting employment in the State. One of the main purposes of setting up SEZ is

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to attract foreign investments and to bolster the economy of the State of Mizoram. Apart from that, it is expected to generate additional employment opportunities in Mizoram. The Government of Mizoram is hopeful that investment from countries such as Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh, South Korea and Malaysia will be soon be available to set up industrial projects in this SEZ, and also bamboo based industries are expected to play big role in the proposed SEZ. The Confederation of Indian Industry has estimated that Mizoram has 20 bamboo species, thereby, contributing 14 per cent of all bamboo which are produced in India. The State Government also signed an agreement with the Bangladeshi Paper Manufacturer to supply bamboo chips for their factory.

(e) Socio-Cultural Aspect:

The history of the Mizos can be traced back as far as when their forefathers inhabited Kabaw valley called Khampat in Myanmar, and thus revolves around Khampat in Myanmar, and all the stories that have been told before this settlement were embroiled in myths. The present Mizo culture can be traced to the era of where they settled between river Run and river Tiau after the settlement at Khampat in Myanmar. When the forefathers of the Mizos were afraid of the Shan tribe and were moving westwards, they planted a Banyan tree at Khampat Valley, and said that they would return when the branches of the Banyan Tree touch the ground. That was one of the main historical heritages for the Mizos. They have

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54 Ibid, p.1
55 Ibid.
unwillingly vacated the place called Khampat in Myanmar, and as such, they were very home sick and promised to return to Khampat in the Kabaw Valley in Myanmar when the branches of the Banyan tree which they planted touch the ground.

In the 20\textsuperscript{th} century many Mizos went back to Myanmar to find greener pastures, for better agricultural facilities and to improve their economic conditions in various spheres. As of now, in Myanmar there are one lakh Mizo speaking population, other Mizo ethnic groups more than a million, and many Mizo villages. Hence the ancestral home of the Mizo was at Khampat in Myanmar. At Khampat there was a fort, 1sq.km of a hill lock. In side the fort there were 10 sub forts, at the centre was planted Khampat Banyan Tree and there stayed the chief.

Before the British came to Mizoram, the Mizos occupied different hill locks in Mizoram, each with different chiefs. They were illiterate as such they did not possess law books. The chiefs’ voices were law unto themselves. Every chief was an independent entity and there were always possible dangers around as each was trying to expand his territory or, trying to protect his territory.

‘The Lushais came from the Chin Hills, and entered into the Lushai Hills at the close of the eighteen century’, the general population of the Lushai Hills is known among themselves by the generic name known as Mizos or, the children of the hills and the language of the

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Mizos is called Dhulian language. It was since 1950 that even the term Lushai was superseded by the generic term Mizo,\(^{59}\) here in the hills and valleys live the Mizos who fondly called their land in the Mizo language Mizoram which means land of the Mizos. It is popularly believed that Mizos belong to the Mongoloid race. They are one of the small branches of Mongoloid. In terms of Language Mizo is included in the Tibeto-Burman group,\(^{60}\) and have settled in different parts of North-East India in such places as Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Chittagong Hills Tracts in Bangladesh and in Myanmar.

(f) **The Mizo Society:**

The Mizo society is remarkably cohesive and caste barriers are practically non existent. Community life both in villages and towns are highly organized and disciplined, founded on the principle of mutual cooperation and collective welfare. Apart from some instances of major offences, justice is administered at local level on the basis of the customary laws.

### Table 1.3

**Employment in public sector up to 1.4.2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Central Government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>3293</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>3691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>30519</td>
<td>10084</td>
<td>40603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semi-Government</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{59}\) Ibid, P.1  
\(^{60}\) B. Lalthangliana, Op.cit, p.3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1.No</th>
<th>Banking &amp; Insurance</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Autonomous District</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Constitutional Bodies</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>36459</strong></td>
<td><strong>11308</strong></td>
<td><strong>47722</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group wise distribution of State Government employees - 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1.No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Tables 1.4 & 1.5; *Statistical Handbook* of Mizoram.

The State of Mizoram was embroiled in insurgency for a period of two decades. There was total disharmony in the society. The people were disturbed due to insurgent activities of the Mizo National Front. The Front, in fact, came into being as a result of the neglect during the famine in 1959. The Front served as a voluntary organization during the famine. It earned the faith and confidence of the people because of its good work during the famine. The Front, taking advantage of its popularity started for demanding succession from India. However, with the intervention of the civil society organizations like the church, YMA, MZP, the MNF agreed to shun violence and came to the mainstream of life.

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An important point with regard to Mizoram Accord is the inclusion of border trade in the Memorandum of Settlement. Mizoram has been located in the borders of Myanmar and Bangladesh, and at the same time, the mainland trading centers are far away from the region, border trade has been very important for the State of Mizoram and all the North-Eastern states. ‘Border trade in locally produced or grown agricultural commodities could be allowed under a scheme to be formulated by the Central Government, subject to international arrangements with neighboring countries’, and this clause of agreement has been vital for the backward and tiny State of Mizoram because border trade could usher economic prosperity to the region. Border trade in the North-East States is not a new phenomenon, as a matter of fact; it has been in practice from time immemorial. In Mizoram the people living in both sides of Indo-Myanmar border have been constantly keeping in touch for day to day needs of life.

(g) Urbanizing Trend:

It is surprising to know that during the British era, the Government did not encourage the people of Mizoram to migrate to administrative important centers, such as, Aizawl and Lunglei. One of the reasons for doing this was that they wanted to keep the population of Mizoram at manageable level and continue their sovereignty in the State. However, when India got independence, some administrative reforms were introduced in Mizoram. In 1952 the Mizo District Council was

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created under the Indian constitution. Consequent upon this administrative development, various developments began to take shape in the State of Mizoram. Along with this development the population of Mizoram also began to increase rapidly. Today, the process of urbanization is gaining momentum in Mizoram. With the growth of population, different towns have come up in different parts of the State. Today it is amazing to see the fast growing population of Mizoram. In 1966 the population of Aizawl was barely 20,000, however, the population of Aizawl has now reached 325776. The growing population in the State brought along with it many social problems, such as violence, robbery etc., that were not seen and heard before.

**Table 1.5**

**Distribution of population in social group: (2001 Census.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>ST Population</th>
<th>SC Population</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mamit</td>
<td>58950</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kolasib</td>
<td>59221</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aizawl</td>
<td>303641</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>21853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Champhai</td>
<td>104924</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serchhip</td>
<td>52830</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lunglei</td>
<td>1307689</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lawngtlai</td>
<td>70234</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saiha</td>
<td>58742</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>839310</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>48991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>94.46</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>5.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1.10 Chapterization:

The Chapterization Scheme of The Thesis Is Organized As Follow:

The first chapter deals with an introductory statement and outlines the research problem. It deals with the concept of border trade and migration from across the international border. It deals with the objectives of the research, the research questions and the research methodology that are applied in the study. The chapter also deals with the profile of Mizoram and an overview of literature.

The second chapter analyzes political economy of Indo-Myanmar border trade. It also focuses on a brief political development in Myanmar. The chapter also focuses on Indo-Myanmar border trade agreement and implications for Mizoram. The chapter deals with political development in Mizoram in connection with the progress of border trade. It also focuses on some of the mechanisms of border trade. This chapter also deals with the various sectoral level meetings between India and Myanmar with regard to the development of Indo-Myanmar border trade. It examines some of the factors that contribute for the growth and development of Indo-Myanmar border trade via Zokhawthar-Rih sector in Mizoram.

The third chapter deals with the Indo-Myanmar Border Trade: Socio-Economics, Political Impact in Mizoram. The chapter deals with the evolution of informal border trade through the State of Mizoram and institutionalization of informal trade across the border. It also focuses on how border trade center transforms Zokhawthar into a
busy market center in Mizoram and the volume of informal trade. Border trade and its affects on traders and seizure achievements of Land Customs Stations, Zokhawthar-Rih Sector, are included within this chapter. The chapter deals with how informal trade operates across the Indo-Myanmar border through the State of Mizoram. It discusses on smugglings in various dimensions from across the border.

The fourth chapter deals with the implications of Inner Line Regulation (ILP) and border trade. It deals with some of the basic features of ILP. This chapter focuses on how people who enter Mizoram through the Inter Line Permit facilitate the movement of goods from across the border. The chapter briefly makes a comparison between ILP and entry rules of Myanmarese nationals in the State.

The fifth chapter examines the impact of border crossing into Mizoram. The chapter also focuses on demographic impact and the emergence of socio-political issues. This chapter deals with the manner in which the Government of Mizoram responds to these Myanmarese migrants in the State. It discusses about border trade and local political issues in the border. It also focuses on border trade and insurgency activities in the State.

The six chapter deals with the Look East Policy with Special reference to Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project in Mizoram. The chapter focuses the role of the Kaladan Project in providing international trade route to the Northeast India in general and to the State of Mizoram in particular. The chapter examines how the people
of Mizoram look at the Look East Policy. It delves deep into the matter concerning Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project which is meant for Indo-Myanmar trade route via Mizoram. Through this trade route Mizoram will become a gateway to the Asian countries.

The seventh chapter deals with summary of findings and conclusion.