There are many problems in conducting this research. One of them is non-availability of written documents or records all of which were searched and seized by the Indian Army personnel during the insurgency, and as such, information had to be collected from different quarters and corners, from scattered places widely separated from one another. It should be noted that the information collected here cannot be exhaustive whatsoever because to go all over Mizoram across difficult terrains for spot verification is next to impossibility. However, very much of the contents are written from the firsthand knowledge and information.

It is hoped that this study will contribute to the knowledge of North East India politics, and serve as a great help to the social scientists, planners, and administrators because it seeks to describe and explain how and why a distinct group has gone to the extent of declaring its own sovereignty. The MNF movement was a challenge to the Indian polity as a whole and this study may help the Indian leadership to find out solutions to the similar problems for the purpose of upholding the national integrity.

The Mizo people were socially, economically and politically isolated from the mainstream of the Indian society.
This factor was responsible to a great extent, for the development of separate tendency in them.

This study covers the period from the formation of MNF party onwards to the achievement of statehood. Geographically it extends to the countries that had ever had relations or connections with the MNF movement directly or indirectly. Sociological field will be the main domain even though some other related fields may also be dealt with.

This study applies Historical method, Empirical method, critical method, Questionnaire and personal interview.