

ECONOMIC TRENDS OF MIZORAM IN POST GLOBALIZATION PERIOD

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Abstract

The impact of globalization has been witnessed in almost all spheres of our day to day life and economy. It has positive impact as well as negative impact on the economic, social, cultural and political spheres. From the available literature it is found that different scholars and various thinkers have perceived the impacts of globalization in different ways. In the present study on the “Economic Trends in Mizoram in Post Globalization Period” an attempt was made to answer some of the questions like impacts and changes on the economic developments of the Mizoram, income levels, occupational structure and sectoral shifts in the economy of Mizoram. In India, the process of structural adjustment started in the late 1970s at the insistence of International Monetary Fund and intensified in the 1980s, got a new phrase for itself as economic reforms and took full swing since 1991. The New Economic Policy or Policy of Globalization initiated since 1991, has drawn the attention of supporters and critics alike. For the present study, the term globalization has been taken in economic sense only. An attempt was made to understand the development and impact of globalization on different dimension of socio-economic life in India. The available literature supports the population view of some of the positive and negative trends of globalization as emerging from macro level and secondary data based analysis.

Key words: Globalization, Economic, Trend, Impact, Development, Impact, Income

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1. Introduction

The concept and extent of globalization of the Indian economy since the beginning of the 1990s and the impact of globalization on general economic development and poverty in India has been studied at mostly on macro level parameters like GDP, Income levels and Poverty. The impact on the micro level have not been much illustrated, especially in case of smaller states like Mizoram, Therefore the impact of globalization on such states are need of the hour more so on the impact of globalization on village level. After reviewing numerous literatures on the concept and extent of globalization of the Indian economy since the beginning of the 1990s and the impact of globalization on general economic development, unemployment, inequality and poverty in India, it can be concluded that whatever studies have been made are all at the macro level and the impact are seen only at the macro level. Therefore the impact on the micro level have not been illustrated, ultimately the impact of globalization at the micro level, i.e. village level are not available from the studies that have been done so far, for which a study on the impact of globalization at micro level i.e village level is carried out to see the impact at the micro-level.

In view of the above, perhaps it is the need of the hour to focus on smaller states and village communities who are the ultimate stakeholders of any development policy and initiative, whether in terms of employment generation, livelihood diversification or income enhancement for poverty reduction. The present study on “Economic Trends of Mizoram in Post Globalization Period” concentrated on Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income as a special case and Sectoral Contribution and Occupational Structure to capture the impact and opportunities created by globalization. Moreover, the studies based on nations as sample seldom highlight the economic trends and impacts of globalization on smaller states like Mizoram, which by virtue of its geographical location can be a kingpin of globalization.

2. Review of Literature:

Most of the studies highlight the impact of globalization on income, inequality and poverty at the macro level and do not throw any light on the

transmission mechanism or forward/backward linkages in the context of the micro-level economies (Kakwani, N.C., 1998). The results reported by the different researchers show a state of inconclusiveness are inconclusive as no definite conclusion can be drawn with regard to the question whether globalization has been beneficial or retarding as far as the poor are concerned (Montek S. Ahluwalia, 2002). Numerous studies on the impact of globalization have been attempted by the scholars, economists and social scientists at different level based on primary and secondary data supported by empirical evidence and come out with different views and the conclusions are still not drawn very clearly. An attempt has been made to identify the positive and negative impacts of globalization as appearing in the recent literature. And also its impact on poverty levels, inequality, employment and unemployment etc.

Some researchers believed that globalization results in growing income between all the sections of the society and even low income groups have emerged as winners. S. Mahendra Dev (2000) has studied various indicators of poverty, income distribution and unemployment in both pre and post reform period, identifying the components of reforms having impact on these indicators. There has been a continuous debate amongst research scholars and critics on the impact of globalization, income inequalities, unemployment and poverty levels in India. There are some scholars who say that globalization has a positive cause in the overall development of the country while many scholars say that globalization brings about poverty, income inequality and regional disparity in the country. Though globalization has led to the economic development of the country, many are still living in poverty. The adoption of the New Economic Policy involves a struggle for social and economic change to end poverty and unemployment thereby reducing income inequality.

The optimist believed that the process of globalization would strengthen the country's economy. The advocates of globalization strongly viewed and believed that India would be able to benefit from the opening up of trade with the rest of the world. Globalization has both positive and negatives impacts on the emerging and developing economies if the nation has the capacity to convert the negative factors into the positive factors. This has

been proved by extra ordinary growth path India has entered into since the economic reform implemented by the country.

Poverty is the root cause of unemployment, unequal income. Poverty is a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life and is a very important characteristic of underdeveloped countries where the per capita income is very low. Low unequal distribution of income and the slow pace of development and unequal distribution of the benefits of development are clearly considered as one of the major cause of poverty, since lack of income can be principal reason for a person's capability deprivation. Enhanced capabilities in leading a life tend to expand a person's ability to be more productive and earn higher income (K. N. Bhatt, 2009). Consumption is not going up due to low purchasing power at the household level (M.S. Swaminathan, 2009). When a substantial segment of the society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere; so is the case in the disorder, conflict and insecurity (G.Sivarama Murthy and G.R.S Rao, 2009). Rural poverty in India is generally considered to be linked with the lack of access to cultivable land, or with its low productivity.

Economic growth can be considered genuinely pro-poor, only if growth is accompanied by a decline in inequality in such a manner that the poor benefit relatively more than the non-poor (Kakwani and Pernia, 2002). Also Gaur K.D (1999) is of the opinion that there should be direct attack on poverty by adopting micro level target approaches. A complete package of infrastructural facilities to the poor is provided to run the schemes successfully. He pointed out that anti-poverty programmes should have further and fuller understanding of the social and physical environment including its organizational aspects.

Economic inequality comprises all disparities in the distribution of income and assets and has been prevalent in India since independence. It can be inequality among individuals and groups within a society but can also refer to inequality among countries. Inequality is the filter between growth and poverty reduction. If growth leads to an increase in income inequality, the poor may benefit only slightly or, in some instances, actually be hurt by

globalization-induced economic growth (Naschold, 2004). As economic growth is a great factor behind the improvement of the poverty, the rise in the economic condition of India had a favorable impact on reducing poverty in the country. It is true that the impact of globalization is visible and affects largely the politics and the economy of the country but its effects on the mindset and the culture is noticeable gradually in the way people think and react. The better economic growth is an outcome of better development strategies planned and designed by our policy makers.

Bagchi (1998) has studied the issue of employment, unemployment in the Indian context and has discussed gainful employment, unemployment. The problem of unemployment that exist in India today is the cumulative result of number of factors, namely inadequately industrial infrastructure development before independence, the rapid growth of population, the poor performance of industries. Unemployment can be removed by rising the level of investment in the Indian economy, accelerating the process of industrialization planning will also be employment oriented. Over and above, if population growth is not check, the problem of unemployment will remain constant. Poverty, unequal income and thus unemployment are the factors which paved the way for the globalization process. High unemployment always disturbs the social cohesiveness and communal harmony. The problem of unemployment has been the major issue since the pre-reform period. Even in the developed countries unemployment prevails, the reason for it may be different from the developing countries.

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3. Objective of the Study:

The objective of this paper is to study the trends in the economy of Mizoram post globalization period for the state of Mizoram over a period of eighteen years besides the trends in economy. It is an important component to analyze the data covering aspects like the Gross state domestic product, per capita income, employment and work force i.e. sectoral share and structural change in post globalization period.

4. Methodology:

4.1 Sources of Data:

For studying the trends in the economy of Mizoram in post globalization period, various literatures were referred and the secondary data from the

State publications like Economic Survey of Mizoram, and Statistical Handbook (different volumes) were consulted. Moreover Economics and Statistics like Central Statistical Survey Organization (CSSO), and other published and unpublished literature regarding the study have been considered. Secondary data was collected from various Central and State government web-sites and wherever possible from Non-Governmental Organization also.

4.2 Analytical Plan:

The analytical designs of the study were the analysis of the trends in the economy of Mizoram in post globalization period, with the help of secondary data published by the different department of the State Government. The trends in economy of Mizoram was indicated by using the Secondary data on the Gross State Domestic Product and Per Capita income since the year 1999-2000 till 2017-2018 and Sectoral Contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product since 20016 to 2017-2018 and Decadal Growth of the Occupational Structure since 1981 to 2011 of the state of Mizoram was collected from the Statistical Handbook of Mizoram, various editions and also the Economic Survey of Mizoram, various editions for which data was available for over a period of eighteen years.

Analysis on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) was done from the secondary data by taking Percent change over the previous year divided by Base Year multiplied by Hundred as below:

$$\text{Percent change in GSDP} = \frac{\text{Change in GSDP over previous year}}{\text{GSDP at Base Year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent change in Per capita income (PCI)} = \frac{\text{Change in PCI over previous year}}{\text{Base Year PCI}} \times 100$$

Comparative analysis was also done to assess the performance of the workforce in Agriculture sector, Industry sector and the Tertiary Sector from

64 Economic Trends of Mizoram In Post..... Margaret Lalbiakthangi
the Secondary data collected from the Department of Economics and
Statistics and the Economic Survey of Mizoram various editions.

5. Data Analysis and Discussion:

5.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

Estimate of State Domestic Product is one of the most important single economic indicators to measure the overall economic development of a state. It is the estimate of the value of all goods and services produced within the State during a reference period of one year, commonly referred to as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or simply State Domestic Product.

The economy of Mizoram has continuously grown over the years. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) price in 1999-2000 was estimated to be Rs. 1,55,006 lakhs which has significantly increased up to Rs. 7,77,797 lakhs in 2012-2013 as per the 2004-2005 constant price and further increased upto Rs. 13,78,910 lakhs as per the projected figure of 2011-2012 constant price . However, the average growth rate of GSDP during the last eighteen years is Rs. 5,19,306 lakhs. The GSDP growth rate was calculated by using the formula as result presented at Table 1.

$$\text{Percent change in GSDP} = \frac{\text{Change in GSDP over previous year}}{\text{GSDP at Base Year}} \times 100$$

The analysis shows that the GSDP growth rate ranges from 3.12% in 2003-2004 up to 17.19% in 2009-2010 during the last ten years and further increased up to 54.59% in 2013-2014 (projected figure). Taking the average for the past eighteen years i.e 1999-2000 to 2016-2017, the GSDP has attained 9.99% growth rate. Information of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Mizoram is available on a regular basis from 1999-2000 (Figure 1).

Fig 1: Gross State Domestic Product Growth trend (1999-2000 to -2016-2017)

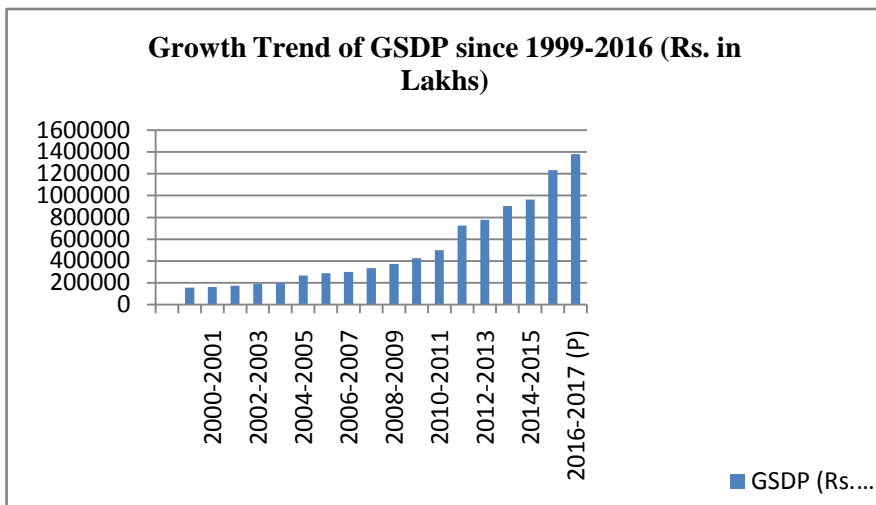


Table 1: Trends in GSDP and Per Capita Income (1999-2000), (2004-2005) & 2011-2012) Constant price:

Year	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Percent change in GSDP	Per Capita Income (Rs)	Percent change in Per Capita Income
1999-2000	155006	4.98	18082	2.35
2000-2001	162718	6.52	18507	3.86
2001-2002	173328	10.35	19222	7.58
2002-2003	191263	3.22	20679	0.65
2003-2004	197429	3.12	20813	0.64
2004-2005	268197	6.99	27564	4.31
2005-2006	286942	4.76	28753	2.14
2006-2007	300587	10.99	29367	8.22
2007-2008	333621	11.94	31780	10.51
2008-2009	373461	13.77	35119	9.56
2009-2010	424896	17.19	38475	14.26
2010-2011	497932	14.67	43961	12.48
2011-2012	725869	7.15	57654	4.52

2012-2013	777797	7.15	60261	12.17
2013-2014	903841	6.59	67594	25.83
2014-2015	963364	27.92	85056	7.98
2015-2016	1232360	11.89	91845	10.92
2016-2017 (P)	1378910	11.89	101877	10.92
Av. Annual Growth	519306.72	179.83	796609	148.90
		9.99	44256.06	8.27

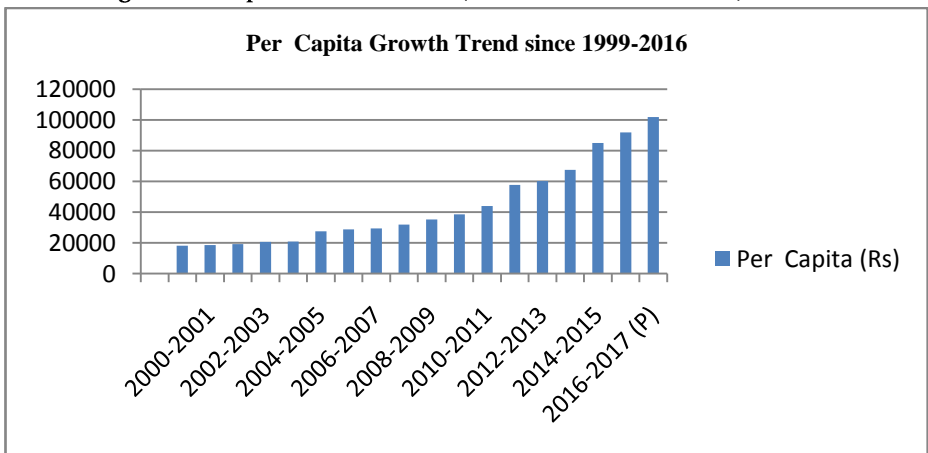
5.2 Growth of Per Capita Income (PCI):

Similar trends are witnessed in the growth pattern of Per Capita Income. The Per Capita Income of Mizoram is constantly increasing over the years. It has gone up to Rs. 91845/- in 2015-2016 from Rs. 18,082/- in 1999-2000. The per capita income growth rate was calculated by using the formula as result presented at Table 1.

$$\text{Percent change in Per capita income (PCI)} = \frac{\text{Change in PCI over previous year}}{\text{Base Year PCI}} \times 100$$

The analysis shows that the per capita income growth rate during the last eighteen year ranges between 0.64 % in 2002-03 to 25percent in 2013-2014. However, the average growth rate is 8.27%.

Fig: 2: Per Capita Growth trend (1999-2000 to 2016-2017)



5.3 Sectoral Share and Structural Change

The composition of GSDP in terms of sectoral share for the past eighteen years (1999-2000 to 2016-2017) shows the structural changes in Mizoram's GSDP as reflected by the changing composition. The primary Sector comprising Agriculture & Allied and Secondary Sector consisting of Mining & Quarrying; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity, Gas & Water Supply contributes only 20 % each to the GSDP, Sector whereas the tertiary sector comprising the service sector such as Transport, storage & Communication; Trade, Hotels & Restaurant; Banking & Insurance; Real Estate, Business services etc; Public Administration and Other services constitutes about 60 % of the total GSDP. Table 2 below shows the share of the different sectors in the GSDP and the changes in sectoral shares over a period of eighteen years for which comparable data is available.

Table 2: GSDP at Factor Cost by industry of Origin at Constant (1999-2000) and (2011-2012) price:

Year	Agri. & Allied Sector % share to GSDP	Industry Sector % share to GSDP	Service sector % share to GSDP	Total GSDP (Rs. In lakhs)	% Increase
1999-2000	22.51	16.13	61.35	155006	4.98
2000-2001	19.89	16.52	63.59	162718	6.52
2001-2002	18.81	17.33	63.86	173328	10.35
2002-2003	17.74	18.01	64.25	191263	3.22
2003-2004	16.95	18.46	64.59	197429	3.12
2004-2005	16.98	17.08	65.94	268197	6.99
2005-2006	17.02	19.66	63.32	286942	4.76
2006-2007	16.15	19.27	64.58	300587	10.99
2007-2008	15.51	19.32	65.17	333621	11.94
2008-2009	15.91	19.34	65.75	373461	13.77
2009-2010	14.32	19.39	66.29	424896	17.19
2010-2011	18.79	21.14	59.82	497932	14.67
2011-2012	17.93	21.80	60.26	725869	7.15

2012-2013	17.05	16.81	66.14	777797	7.15
2013-2014 (P)	16.26	26.04	57.7	903841	6.59
2014-2015 (P)	20.21	12.18	59.79	963364	27.92
2015-2016 (P)	18.75	25.6	55.65	1232360	11.89
2016-2017 (P)	31.73	24.84	43.49	1378910	11.89
Average %	18.47	19.38	61.75	519306.72	9.99

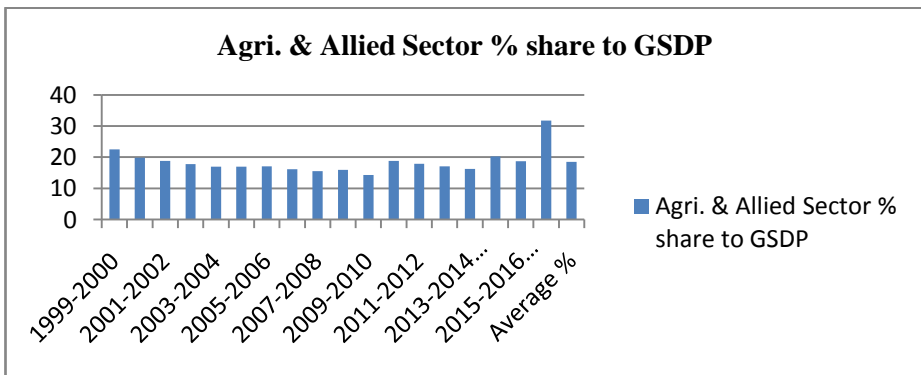
Source: statistical Handbook of Mizoram 2008, 2010, 2012,2014, 2016 & 2018 and Economic Survey of Mizoram, 2008 to 2019

5.3.1 Primary Sector:

The primary sector comprising the Agriculture and allied activities contributes only 14.32 % to the total SGDP (2009-10). About 60 % of the total population of the state directly or indirectly depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The share of agriculture and allied activities sector has decline from 22.15 in 1999-2000 to 18.75% in 2015-2016.

The share of primary sector has continuously decline over a period of time which shows there is a shift from agriculture to the industry and service sector (Figure 3).

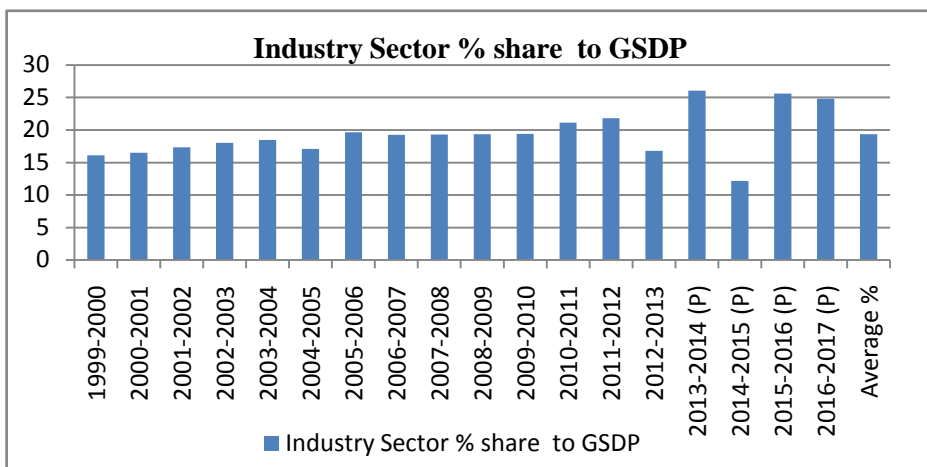
Fig: 3: Performance of Agriculture & Allied sectoral share in GSDP (1999-2000 to 2009-2010):



5.3.2 Secondary Sector

The Secondary Sector consisting of: (i) Mining & Quarrying, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Construction (iv) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply contributes only 19.39 % to the total GSDP (2009-2010). The share of the secondary sector has increased from 16.13 % in 1999-2000 to 25.6% in 2015-2016 which shows there is a significant growth in the secondary sector (Figure 4).

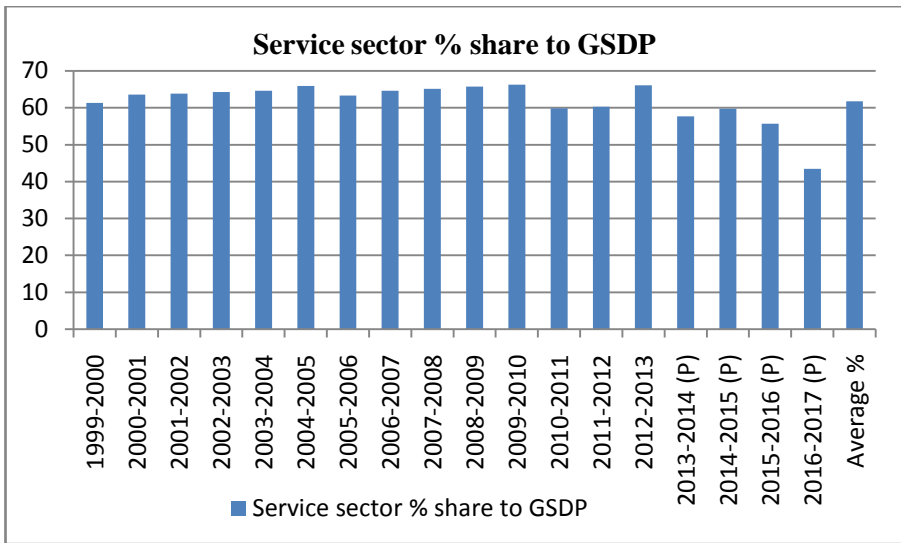
Fig: 4: Performance of Industry sectoral share in GSDP (1999-2000 to 2009-2010)



5.3.3 Tertiary Sector

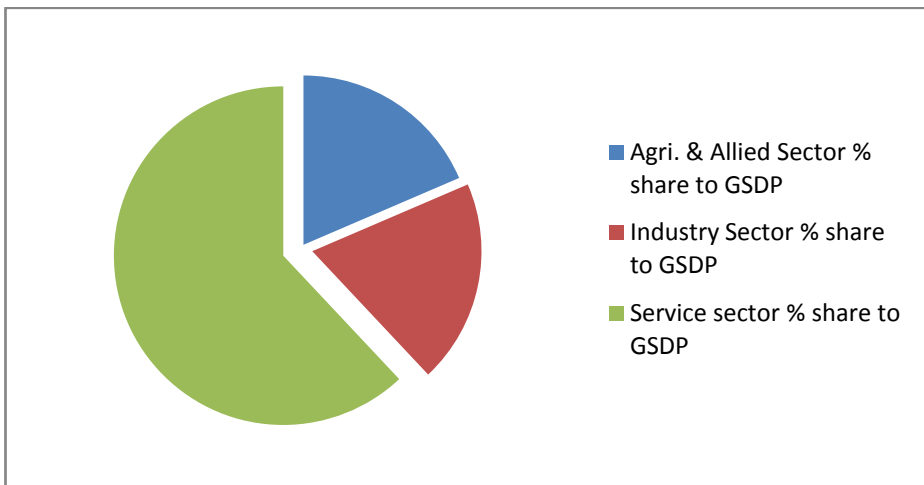
The tertiary sector comprising the service sector (i) Transport, storage & Communication (ii) Trade, Hotels & Restaurant (iii) Banking & Insurance (iv) Real Estate, Business services etc, (v) Public Administration (vi) Other services, contributes 66.29 % in 2009-2010. The share of the tertiary sector shows a continuous growth over the past eighteen years. It has increased from 61.35 % in 1999-2000 to 66.14% in 2012-2013. Over the year, service sector has always the highest contribution to Gross State Domestic Product. Taking the average eighteen years, the tertiary sector contributes 61.75% to the total GSDP (Figure 5).

Fig: 5: Performance of Service Sectoral share in GSDP (1999-2000 to 2009-2010):



Taking the average share of the Sectoral contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product post Globaloization period i.e. the last eighteen years may be represented using Pie Chart diagram (Figure 6).

Fig 6: Sectoral Contribution to GSDP (average 18 years)



5.4. Occupational Structure

The literacy rate of Mizoram is 91.58 % but, the unemployment among the educated youth is a big problem. The contribution of the tertiary sector in the state GSDP accounts for 60 % since 1999-2000 till date (Table 3).

Table 3: Occupational Structure in Mizoram. (1981,1991,2001 and 2011).

Sl. No	Category	Percentage			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Total population	493757	689756	888573	1097206
2	Number of workers	45.34%	48.84%	52.60%	52.57%
	(Total work force)				
3	Cultivators	70.63%	61.14%	54.90%	54.90%
4	Agricultural Labourers	2.49%	3.28%	5.70%	5.70%
5	Household Industrial workers	0.85%	1.02%	1.50%	1.50%
6	Other workers	26.03%	34.35%	37.90%	37.90%

Source: Census report 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011

The Occupational structure clearly shows the distribution of work force among various sectors of the economy. During the last three decades, the total workforce i.e. number of workers have increased from 45.34 % in 1981 to 48.84 % in 1991 to 52.57% in 2011. i.e. there is a decade growth of 3-4 % in the total workforce. There is a 9 % decline in the cultivator during 1981-1991, 7 % decline during 1991-2001 and remains constant in 2011 which shows an increase in both the household industrial workers and Other Workers. The Agriculture Workers growth rate increase from 2.49 % in 1981 to 3.28 % in 1991 to 5.7% in 2001 and 2011, the reason may be the government's intervention in the agricultural activities. There is also Household Industrial which shows a positive growth of 0.85 % in 1981 to 1.02 % in 1991 to 1.5% in 2001 and 2011. Also there is an increase in Other Workers from 26.03 % in 1981 to 34.35 % in 1991 to 37.9 % in 2001 and 2011.

It may be observed that except in Agriculture Sector, the other two Sectors shows a positive growth in the occupational distribution of labour which shows that over a period of eighteen years, there is a shift in Employment from the Agriculture to Other Sectors possibly the indicators of development.

6 Findings

- The economy of Mizoram has continuously grown over the years. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) price in 1999-2000 was estimated to be Rs. 1,55,006 lakhs which has significantly increased up to Rs. 7,77,797 lakhs in 2012-2013 as per the 2004-2005 constant price and further increased upto Rs. 13,78,910 lakhs as per the projected figure of 2011-2012 constant price . The average annual growth rate of 9.99 % for the past eighteen years shows that the economy of Mizoram has done reasonably well during the post globalization period which is much higher than the national average.
- The per capita income has also increased due to faster growth in the GSDP as compared to the population growth. Per capita income of Mizoram has gone up to Rs. 91845/- in 2015-2016 from Rs. 18,082/- in 1999-2000. The capita income growth rate during the last eighteen year ranges between 0.64 % in 2002-03 to 25 percent in 2013-2014. However, the average growth rate is 8.27%.
- The sectoral contribution to the GSDP has also changes over the years. The contribution of Agri. & allied have gradually decreased from 22.51 % in 1999-2000 to 14.32 % in 2009-2010 whereas the Secondary Sector's contribution have increased from 16.13 % in 1999-2000 to 26.04% in 2013-2014. Also the Tertiary Sector has also increased from 61.35 % in 1999-2000 to 66.29 % in 2009-2010.
- The occupational structure in Agriculture has also declined from 70.63 % in 1981 to 61.13 % in 1991 to 54.9 % in 2001 and 2011 whereas there is a gradual increase in the workforce of household and industrial workers.

Recommendations

Since the findings witnessed Structural changes during the post globalization period under study, the State Government of Mizoram may put more focus on the Secondary and Tertiary sector to boost more Economic Growth of the State.

Conclusion

Thus it may be concluded that the Sectoral contributions of Agriculture & Allied to the GSDP have been declining over the years and also the workforce in agriculture whereas the contribution of the Secondary and Tertiary have been increasing over the years which shows there is a shift in the economy from Agriculture sector to the Secondary sector and Tertiary sector indicating Structural Shift in the income source in post globalization period which proves Lewis Theory of Economic Development/Lewis theory of Surplus Labour and further supported by Mathur-Ezekiel Hypothesis which shows that the Economy of Mizoram is moving towards Economic Development. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a movement towards Economic Development in Mizoram during the Post Globalization period under Study.

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