Nagaland, situated in the easternmost part of India bordering Myanmar, is a State in the land of seven-sisters carved out of Assam. Prior to its Statehood in 1963, it was a part of Assam known as Naga Hills District and also Naga Hills and Tuensang area at different times under different administrative agencies. The State, at present with a total population of 12,15,573 lying approximately between 25°6' N and 27°4' N latitude North of equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20' E and 95°15' E covers an area of 16,579 Sq.Km. and is the home of 15 different tribes and sub-tribes of the Nagas. This hilly-tract of land, due to its initial geographical isolation and political un-stability later, could not make much head-way in the processes of growth. The statehood period has, however, been striving towards development in all the areas of the State. Against this backdrop, it is presumable how difficult it would have been in those days to trace the history of the people of this part of the country.
The early attempts of a few writers like Hutton, Mills etc. have thrown some light on the Nagas. These studies and a few official records of the then administrators formed the basis for the history of the Nagas. Kohima district of Nagaland is the home-land of the Angami Nagas. History of this Naga tribe has been written by the British writers but much of the history of this population of Nagaland is yet to be traced and systematically narrated. The Nagas form a group of people believed to have migrated to Nagaland from some parts of the East. There are different stories even on the origin and migration of the different tribes and hence, the researcher being an Angami Naga and having easy access to all villages and people, tried to unearth certain specific areas of Angami history basing on oral traditions. The study is reported in seven different chapters. Chapter I is an introductory statement with reference to the problem. The second chapter contains a discussion on social institutions of the Angamis. A description of the economic conditions is made in the third chapter. The nature of the political institutions have been narrated under chapter four followed by a description of the religious practices of the people. The western influence and the impact of other related characteristics of modernization which have brought about changes among the Angami Nagas have
been analysed as the contemporary Angami Nagas under chapter six. A general conclusion has been presented in chapter seven.

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