CHAPTER - I

1. STUDY AREA
2. ANTHROPOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
(A) STUDY AREA

Nagaland is a paradise for the study of natural sciences, particularly in the field of flora and fauna, genetical diversity, migrations of people as well as plants and animals, forestry etc. At the same time it is also a most fertile field to study Anthropology and Sociology in terms of its colourful Cultural traditions, folklore, myths and legends as well as customs of the Naga tribes which carry the traces of their ancient life patterns. With all these fertility and richness, Nagaland provides a most interesting and attractive field for Ethnobotany.

Nagaland is the eastern-most state of the present twentyseven states of Indian Union, situtated between 25°11'55" and 27°2'10" North latitude and between 93°0'20" and 95°17'10" East longitude. The area covers 16,579 sq. km. Nagaland is bordered by the states of Assam on the West, and Manipur state on the South; Mayanmar (Burma) on the East and Arunachal Pradesh on the Northern part of the Eastern border. Geo-politically Nagaland is a very sensitive state as the nations like Mayanmar (Burma) in the East, China in the North and Bangladesh in the South-West are near to its territory (Fig. 1).
MOKOKCHUNG & TUENSANG DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND
(STUDY AREAS: SHOWING TRIBAL BLOCKS)

ASSAM
MON

WOKHA

MOKOKCHUNG

TUENSANG

KONYAK

NOKLOK

CHANG

YIMCHUNGER

KHIAMLUNGAN

SEMA

PHEK

BURMA

ZUNHEBOTO

International boundary
District
Boundary of Tribal Block
Road

FIG. 11
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF ALTITUDDLAL VARIAIION FROM THE HIGHEST TO THE LOWEST POINT OF THE STUDY AREA

FIG. III
History: A major part of what is now Nagaland was formerly a district of Assam under the name of Naga Hills. The District of Naga Hills was constituted in 1866 with its Headquarter at Samaguting in the foot hills near present day Dimapur. Later the District headquarter was shifted to Wokha in the heart of the hills in 1876. Two years latter it was shifted to Kohima (the present state capital) in 1878. Gradually more and more areas came under the colonial administration. The present Tuensang and Mon Districts came under administration only in 1947. In 1957, the then Tuensang frontier division of the North East frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh) was separated from it and joined with the Naga Hills to form Naga Hills Tuensang Area or NHTA in short. In 1961 the NHTA became a de-facto state under the name of Nagaland with its legislature and ministry. In 1963 it was made a de-jure state.

Physiography: The study area (Mokokchung and Tuensang District) of Nagaland constitutes the North-Eastern most districts in India with the international border of Burma as its neighbour. It is bounded by the State of Assam and Mon District of Nagaland on the North, Zunheboto District and Phek District of Nagaland on the South, bordering by Burma on the East and Sibsagar District of Assam state on the west. The total area is 5843 sq. km. with the population of 2,56,525 (1981 census), having a total forest area of 2,16,582 hectares. Most of the people live between 100 to 2,500m MSL and almost all the villages are situated at the top of the hills.
From the Eastern side of the Himalayas, some ranges have risen through patkai Bum hills (Naga hills) forming sub ranges viz. Barail range towards the South West, Saramati range to the South East and Arakanyoma of Burma through Manipur and Mizoram towards the South.

The dismembered branches of the eastern Himalayas are joined to the Naga hills where highest peak, Saramati is located. This is the only snow cap mountain other than the Himalayas having an altitude of 3,840m. MSL, situated on the Indo-Burma border in Tuensang district. (Fig. I&II). From the highest ridge of Saramati, the altitude gradually descends to the plains of Assam towards the North west having steep hills serrated by the rivers of Tsula, Milak, Yangnyu, Tezu and Tsurang rivers. From the plains of Assam the hills of Nagaland looks silhoutted in the rising sun. Among the four major rivers of the area, the Milak, Tsula and Tsurang are the tributaries of Brahmaputra and the Tezu is a tributary of the river Chindwin in Burma. The sources of river Milak and Tsurang are located in Mokokchung district and that of river Dikhu and Tezu are located in Tuensang district.
Name of some important peak of the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Approximate altitude in MSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Saramati peak</td>
<td>3840 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yakko peak</td>
<td>2575 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Hellipong peak</td>
<td>2272 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Sawchu</td>
<td>1970 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Samatur</td>
<td>1900 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Thonoknyu</td>
<td>1850 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Longkhum</td>
<td>1830 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Meinkong</td>
<td>1740 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Longsa</td>
<td>1700 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Youmgyensen</td>
<td>1360 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Yungnyushang</td>
<td>1360 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Changki peak</td>
<td>1206 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geomorphological Classification: Basing on drainage pattern, physiography, lineaments and trend lines of the study area can be classified into the following geomorphic units.

(i) Piedmont Alluvial plain
(ii) Very low hills
(iii) Low linear ridges
(iv) Moderate linear ridges
(v) Moderate hills
(vi) Moderate to high hills
(vii) Very high hills
(i) Piedement alluvial plain: Bordering the hills on the western side, there is extensive development of piedement alluvial plains. This is exposed in the valleys of Trurang Milak, Tzula rivers, which flows wandering towards the west to the Brahmaputra. Erosion is present along the rivers and the material constituting this unit is mainly composed of sand, shingle, clay and boulder.

(ii) Very low hills: This geomorphic unit is extensively developed in western part of the areas of Saring, Chungtiayimsen, Longpayim sen Galeki Aosenten. It shows gentle rolling topography and at places becoming almost flat plain. The drainage lines showing dendritic pattern are not very distinct. The material consisting this unit is mainly soft and easily erodible and it is surrounded on all sides by linear ridges along the north-east to south-west direction parallel to regional tectonic trend.

(iii) Low hills: This geomorphic unit is extensively exposed in the western part of the area of Watiyim, Medamyim, Longchem, Changtang, Anaki. These topographic ridges are linearly aligned in North-East to South-West direction. Drainage are fine dendritic type, but lines are not very prominent. It is susceptible to erosion and the direction is very high.

(iv) Moderate linear ridge: This unit is extensively developed, showing long linear ridges in the western part of the area. The trend of these ridges is controlled by regional tectonic trend. The ridges form cresta and hogback land is formed with gentle to moderate slopes. Less susceptible erosion
as the material constituting this unit is mainly sandstone which is quite hard and massive. These ridges form barrier and control the drainage. Japu range, Changki range, Wameken village, Kangtsung village and Shiong village are formed in this unit.

(v) **Moderate Hills:** This unit has limited development in the central part of the area and shows fine dendritic drainage. Trend lines are not so prominent but the lineaments are very prominent. Direction is very high and the units are very susceptible to erosion. Asetkong range, Langpangkong range, Ongpangkong range, Phom dist. are of moderate hills.

(vi) **Moderate to High hills:** Outside the belt of linear ridges and Moderate hills, towards eastern part of the area, massive nature of moderate to high hills are exposed. This unit shows course dendritic drainage which is controlled at places by regional tectonic trend and lineaments. Trend lines are quite prominent but continuity of these lines are not seen over long distances. This is one of the most extensive units in the area and are not so susceptible to erosion as the material constituting this unit is hard and massive in nature. Meinkong, Longkhum, Longkhim, Tuensang, Noklak etc. are the formed of moderate to high hills unit.

(vii) **Very high hills:** This unit has limited development in the eastern and in the Eastern most part bordering to Burma. It shows coarse dendritic drainage which is controlled by tectonic trend and lineaments and which are very prominent.
Eastern most ridge bordering to Burma is a prominent and continuous line and are not susceptible to erosion. Heilipong, Longtok, Chentang, Sakchang, Konya, Kensung, Pangsa, Changlaungshu and Saramati peak are formed of this unit.

Climate
Both the Mokokchung and Tuensang districts of Nagaland enjoys monsoon climate with a difference with the adjoining states like Assam, Manipur and Burma. Here the winter is cold, warm and cool in summer. In the higher altitude of Tuensang district the minimum temperature at night comes down to 1°C in winter in the month of December and January, the average minimum temperature is around 4°C, while in Mokokchung district, the average minimum temperature is 10°C. In summer it is not at all hot and rather it is cool in comparison to the adjoining plains of Assam. The maximum temperature does not rise beyond 30°C having an average of 27°C, during the summer month of June and July.

Rainfall is on the average of 250 cm. (100") and it falls for about 150-180 days covering a period of nine months of the year; the greatest concentration being in July and August. Towards the end of winter season in February-March, the sky is clear almost throughout the day, with the occasional cloudiness during the afternoon and clear again at night. At this time high winds blows almost throughout the days beginning at about midnight or early in the morning and it blows so high that some damage is caused to the buildings (but not to the traditional Naga house of thatch roof because it is made in such a way that the wind can pass through the thatch roofs. (Photo plate; I) This wind blows from
south-west and at the time the wind velocity rises up to 100 km./hr. Had the wind been accompanied by rainfall, it would be considered to be storms. In April the wind dies out. A few showers follow this in February and March and a little more in April. May witnesses several showers and Monsoon sets in from June. Sometimes hail storms occur in March and April. During the rainy seasons the average relative humidity is 80% but at times it goes up to 95% and as such it is rather damp. The analysis of climate reveals that practically two seasons, winter and rainy Summer dominate the year, spring and Autumn being nominal and short lived.

Geology

The area of the two Districts of Mokokchung and Tuensang covers east to west vertically of Nagaland. Both the District consists of narrow strips of hilly terrain where the Indo-Burmese ranges run more or less North South. The topography is characterised by high peaks, deep gorges, narrow valleys and some plateaus. The highest peak in Nagaland is Saramati (which is the highest peak of Non Himalaya in India), rising to 3840 metre above MSL, in the eastern part of the Tuensang District. The Naga hills range forms the water shed. The entire drainage on the North western side of the hills ultimately finds its way into the Dhansiri river, while streams of eastern part flows to the south-west by joining with Tezu river further South. The climate of the area is tropical to sub-tropical, with heavy rainfall of 250 cm. average annually.

The rock formation of Mokokchung district belong to the tertiary
age of 8-60 million years old. The general geological sequence of the area is represented mainly by (a) Disang, (b) Barial and (c) Tipam group of rocks.

(a) The Disang group consists of dark grey, splintery scales with thin beds of sandstones. (b) The Barial U. Eocene Oligocene groups is made up of well-bedded sandstones with scale intercalations and several coal seams. (c) The Tipam group is characterised by ferruginous sandstones. This is overlain by the Girujan clay, characterised by typical blue, and mottled clays and argillaceous sandstone.

The mineral occurrences of economic importance of the Mokokchung districts are clay and coal. (a) Clay: This has been reported to be associated with the Barial group of rocks in Changkikong and Japukong ranges. (b) Coal: The Barial group of Sedimentary rocks in Changkikong and Japukong region are found to contain coal seams. The coal seams in this regions are reported to be of good quality and of workable extent, having considerable economic potentiality. The occurrences have been located in (a) Changki-Chungliyemsen. (b) Waromong-Mongchen and (c) Lakuni-Nokpoh areas. The occurrence of petroleum have been located recently in these two ranges viz. Changkikong and Japukong.

The rock formation of Tuensang district is mostly predominant rocks belong to Tertiary-Cretaceous age i.e., 8 10 million years old, and these are actually the extension of their counterparts constituting the Arkan-Yoma in Burma. They occupy a fairly young mobile belt of the earth. The most conspicuous, however, is an ultramatic belt that runs over an extensive length along the
eastern fringe of the district. The belt with the associated sedimentaries and metamorphosed rocks attracts special attention for various minerals, particularly nickel, that occur in it. The Sedimentary rocks comprise dark grey, splintary slab with thin bands of sandstone belonging to Disang series of rocks and thick sandstone with intercalations of shale belonging to the Barial series of rocks.

A general lack of proper communications and poor accessibility were the main constraints that stood against a systematic search for minerals in the district during the earlier years. A number of mineral occurrence, however, have been located recently and they include asbestos, coal, limestone, marble, magnetite, chromite and pyrite as well as some oil seepages.

Soil genesis
Although Nagaland is a state comparatively smaller in area it has good diverse climate, topography and geological formations which result in different soil associations and vegetative covers. The study area in the state covers the whole area latitudinally from low valley in the west to the very high mountains in the east. The valleys and the foot hills are of alluvial soils of different stage of horizon development. The parent rock is made up of Tertiary rocks belonging to the Barail, Disang and Tipan sovier of microcene age.

The soil classification system analysed through Multi Spectral Data Analysis (MDAS) by National Remote Sensing agency (NRSA) following of 7th Approximation system of USDA is as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physiography</th>
<th>Natural vegetation</th>
<th>Erosion hazards</th>
<th>Soil association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Valleys and alluvial plains</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td>No erosion/deposition</td>
<td>Typic Psamaquents, Typic Udifluvents, Aquic Udipsammen, Aquic Udifluvents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Undulating uplands at the foot hills</td>
<td>Jhum cultivated</td>
<td>Moderate erosion</td>
<td>Typic Haplaquepts, Typic Dystrochrepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Steep slopes at hilly areas</td>
<td>Warm hilly, Evergreen &amp; semi-evergreen forest</td>
<td>Severe erosion</td>
<td>Typic Paleudalifs, Typic Hapludalifs, Typic Rhodudalifs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Hilly area at medium to high altitudes</td>
<td>Montane deciduous &amp; evergreen broad leaves rain forests</td>
<td>Severe erosion</td>
<td>Typic Haplhumods, Typic Hapludults, Typic Paudults Typic Rhodudults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Hill areas at high altitudes</td>
<td>Temperate and mixed temperate forests</td>
<td>less erosion</td>
<td>Typic Haplhumods, Typic Haplorthods, Alfic Haplorthods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(B) ANTHROPOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The present work is a study on "Ethnobotany of Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts" of Nagaland. It deals with the study of plant-relation to the aboriginal tribes of the inhabitant Nagas. Before we go into more details about the various tribes, it would be worthwhile to say a few words regarding who are the Nagas. From as early as 2000 BC., great hordes of Mongolian stock allied to the Tebitans and Bhutans, speaking Tibeto-Burman and Mon-Khmer languages were migrating ceaselessly into Burma and Assam, through the river courses of the Chindwin, Irrawady and Bhrahmaputra from North-Western China, near the Yangtsukiang and Hoang-Ho rivers. These people afterwards were known by different names such as the Kirata, Garo, Khasi, Chutiya, Adi, Kuki, Meitie, Nagas etc. The present study concerns itself only with the Nagas.

The Nagas belong to the Mongolian stock speaking the Tibeto-Burman language living in the North-Eastern most part of India and this area consists of Nagaland, part of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and North-Western part of Burma. Altogether they are about a million people. With about 26 different tribes, they have racial and socio-cultural affinities with the inhabitants of Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Phillipines, Polynesia, Thailand, Vietnam etc. Some of the distinctive cultural practices of the Nagas which link them up with the people of south-east Asia are as follows.

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1. Elaborately organised village systems with organised village Government.
2. Absence of any powerful political organisation.
3. Residence in hilly top regions with crude forms of shifting (Jhuming) agriculture.
4. Each village maintain their huge log-drum (xylophones) made out of a huge single log.
5. Building of house types on raised platforms.
6. Head hunting (This practice is not found with contemporary Nagas).
7. Terrace cultivation on the hill slopes.
8. Disposal of death bodies on raised platforms.
9. Common sleeping house for unmarried men which are taboo to women.
10. Trial marriage.
11. Tattooing of man and womenfolk by pricking.
12. Food habits such as pre-preparation of food by fermentation process, cooking in bamboo tubes etc.
13. Plant use of the people examined reveal a very close similarity.
14. Aversion of milk as an article of diet.
15. Betel chewing and smoking pipes.
16. Various technological skill such as armours, double cylinder vertical forge, large quadriangular or hexagonal shield, animal traps, fishing techniques, agricultural implements, cowry shells, loinlooms etc.
17. Various games.
The Nagas consisting of a number of subtribe speaking different dialects with fairly well developed cultural traits established themselves permanently on the hills and mountaineous ridges or spurs above the valleys.

The villages are formed by as many as 800 to 1,000 houses. They have the usual vague tribal belief in a supreme God and a future state of life after death though they have not formulated their notions of what happens to the soul when it leaves the body. Their worship is devoted to the propitiation of the spirit of nature who inhabit pools, trees, rocks that cause illness. Enslavement used to be a regular custom. The slaves were treated well, except when paid over as fine or ransom to another village, where thereafter they were usually sacrificed. The villages are normally governed by a headman, and practice independent democratic unit. Nagas were industrious people and they practiced the old method of cultivation (Jhum shifting and terrace). They also manage to grow a good deal of cotton, rice, maize, millet, tobacco, betel nut, pan leaves, ginger, chilli, and various legumes etc.

They led a fairly isolated life till the advent of the British in the late 19th century and there are still some tribes whose traditional customs and practices and their dependence on nature for food, shelter and cure are still intact.

As the title of the study indicates, it is a ethno-botanical study of Mokokchung and Tuensang districtis of Nagaland only.
Mokokchung district is inhabited by the "Ao" tribe, whereas Tuensang district is inhabited by as many as 7 (seven) tribes. They are Chang, Khiammungan, Konyaks, Phom, Sangtam, Sema & Yimchunger. A brief introduction of all the tribes are given below:-

Ao:- The name 'Ao' is derived from 'Aor' their own word for themselves meaning "Those who went" (i.e. across the Dikhu river) which is, as distinct from (Merir' meaning "Those who did not come" (i.e. across the Dikhu river). The Ao is one of the largest and most advanced tribe of Nagaland, occupying the district of Mokokchung. Two different dialects are spoken by the Aos, the Mongsen and the Chongli dialect. Some of the distinctive characteristics of the Ao are the custom of disposing dead bodies on raised platforms (This custom is now abolished). Others are, the tattooing of the womenfolk, use of huge xylophones hewn out from a single log, elaborately organised village councils, smoking pipe by men and women folk.

Semas: They are called by themselves as SIMI. The Semas are shorter in stature with strong pronounced mongolian features. They inhabit Zonhebotu district, but they are also, found in large number in the neighbouring districts and as well as in neighbouring states. They have migratory habits and often set up their new villages by making one of them as their chief of that village. Their jhum cultivations consists of rice & maize. Semas have a very high bride-price and it is paid in kind and cash. They decorate their head with a thick beautiful head-band surrounding their forhead and perforate their ears with long dyed
goat-hairs and flowers. They bury their dead near their house. Tuluni is the main festival and other festivals are Sagher, and Awenakuchu

Phom:- Phoms inhabit Mon and Tuensang Districts. Formerly they were grouped under the Konyaks. They have their own dialects. They practise jhum cultivation though their diet is inferior as the sources of cultivation is poor. They have their own trend towards religious beliefs and practices. Their major jhum cultivation is rice. They dispose their dead bodies by exposure on open platforms. Their main festival is called 'Monyu' observed in the first week of April.

Konyak:- They inhabit in Mon district and Tuensang District and are the largest of the Naga tribes. The life and culture of the Konyaks is a bit similar with the 'Bondo' people of Orissa. They are darker in complexion than the other Nagas. This tribe is comparatively less developed than the other tribes of Nagaland. They have not acquired much knowledge about the skill of weaving but they have a fantastic skill of technology. They were great head hunters till 1961. The Britishers introduced them to opium cultivation and made them addicts to exercise control over them. Major crops cultivated by them are yam, dioscorea, millet, jobs-tears. They have hereditary powerful chief called "Angs" whose word is law. An Ang's son have to marry only with another Ang's daughter and vice versa. They practice trial marriage among them and they have greater sexual liberty before marriage. Their dress is poor, Men shave their heads leaving a small tuft in the middle and allow the straight hairs to fall forward over the
forhead. The men and women-folks are tattooed. Konyak tribesmen are experts in wood carving, blacksmithy and gun making. Their main festival is called 'Aoling' celebrated in the first week of April.

Khiamungan:- They inhabits the western slope of the Patkai range and of the eastern most part of Tuensang District, who by physical extension are also found in Burma. They are fair in complexion. Their major cultivation are jhum are millet, jobs-tears, maize and Amaranthus, though currently rice and potatoes are also be grown in very high altitudes of 2,500m. Head hunting ceased among them in 1963. They have their strange marriage custom, where the boy marry a girl by abducting her from her house and they can marry several wives. The Khiamungan wears decorated headgear with two big tusks of wild bear. The women folks are tattooed. Their main festival is "Tsukum" which is celebrated in the 2nd week of October and the beer they use on such occasions are made of millet and maize.

This tribe was earlier known as Kalyo kengyu by the neighbouring tribes. Meaning "stone-house dwellers'. They used to cover the roof of their houses by dark grey slates. They are not a homogeneous people like the Chang's. The highest snow gap mountain other than the Himalaya in India is situated in their habitat.

Chang:- The Changs are a homogeneous people inhabiting the center most part of Tuensang Dist. They are polygamous and can marry four to six wives. They are fair complexioned, stout and
tall. Men wear a black coloured jacket with sleeves; decorated with white cowrie shells embroidered into figures of men. They wear a headgear made of cane and red dyed goat's hair with a decoration of hornbill-feather, necklaces of red coloured beads with two pendants of tigernails and ivory armlet. The women-folks, are tattooed. Their main cultivation in jhum, millet, Jobs-tears and Amaranthus. They generally bury their dead. "Noknyulan" is their main festival celebrated in the first week of July.

Sangtam:- They inhabit the southern part of Tuensang district. They were head-hunters till 1946. They wear a headgear made of coloured plaited cane strips having two big tusks of wildbear on either side of the headgear and a feather of hornbill above this crown. The woman decorate their hair with a cane, made of thick narrow ribbons with a coloured cotton ball or normally with red flowers, and they are tattooed. Earlier they were habituated to consume opium, which is now discouraged. The jhum cultivation consists of rice, ginger, maize, millets. They generally bury their dead. 'Mongmong' is their important festival which is observed in the first week of September.

Yimchunger:- They mainly inhabited Tuensang District and a few are found in Burma. They are stout and tall in figure. Their main cultivation are millet, jobs tearss, amaranthus, and maize. The headgears are made of cane and red dyed goats hairs. Men and women are tattooed. They also generally bury their dead bodies. 'Meclemneo' is their main festival observed in the second week of August.
Religion and Belief

Naga religion do not fit in very well elsewhere. But it has been taken simply as source-material, for each of the standard monographs on the Nagas which gives full accounts of religious beliefs and practice. The human mind formed, as it is, for the reception of religious truth, is even in the rudest and most uncivilized state provided with certain ideas, which are distinct, when corrected and refined, to be the great source of consolation amidst the calamities of life. The Nagas apprehend to some invisible and powerful beings. These apprehensions, however, at first seems to be suggested to the mind rather by the dread of impending evils, than to flow from gratitude for blessings received. Hence probably it originated to worship the evil spirits. But Nagas have no established form of worship: they have no temple erected in honour of their deities and no ministers particularly consecrated to their service. They have the knowledge, however, of several superstitious ceremonies and practices handed down to them by tradition.

The Nagas, each tribe is different from the others in respect of language, culture, and religious believes and practices. It is difficult to treat the individual tribes in detail, but here deals with the common system to all Nagas and mainly the tribes of two District (Mokokchung and Tuensang).

The indigenous people of these two districts of Nagaland are scheduled tribes and they are to some extent still primitive. They have got primitive forms of belief and practices in respect of religion and God. Though there were a few Christian s before
1960. The spread of Christianity got momentum after the area came under the administration in 1948.

According to the old religion the people generally believed in three main different Gods. First of them is creator which approximates to the idea of supreme being. He lives very far high and does not interfere into day to days behaviour of human beings. The second God live high up in the heaven but often comes down to the earth and sometimes inter-marry with the human being. They are generally benevolent but may get angry sometimes. This resemble more or less with the Gods of Hindu pantheon. The third (3rd) group of God are spirits, and they live among the men unseen in their houses or in the jungles. They are even referred to as "Jungle men". Even they are heard sometimes calling people in the jungle, but on search are not found. These spirits are generally malevolent but benevolent to the persons to whom it is attached. It is believed that most of the sickness, accidents and untoward happenings are caused by these spirits and therefore they ought to be propitiated. It may be noted here that there is no Goddess in the Naga society, but all male-gods.

Beside Nagas have an intensive belief in the power of certain evil spirits which resides usually in rocks, water-pool and streams. Sacrifices are regularly offered to these objects by the villagers near them. In case of sickness pigs, dogs, fowls etc. are sacrificed in order to appear the particular spirit to whose malign influence the sickness is suppose to be due.
Above : Typical Ao - Naga Village at Waromong. The house roof are __________ thatched with leaves of *Livistonia jenkinsiana*.

Below : Same at Changki Village.
Above: Model of morung and the log-drum.

Below: Jhum fields (Shifting cultivation).
Above: Khiamungan girl carrying water in bamboo; *(Dendrocalamus gigantea)* cylinders in a cane basket.

Below: Human skulls decorated with buffalo-horns and exhibited at the house entrance of a warrior (Head Hunter). [This system has been abolished by an order of the Govt. of Nagaland].
Above: Konyak family (Father—sharpening dao, mother and daughter—husking millet in a horizontal mortar, and son— with head gear).

Below: Vertical husking mortar hewn out of a single log.