SUMMARY

The main objectives of the present study were:

1. To evolve a profile of Naga identity in terms of social motives, values, level of aspiration and personality variables.
2. To make an attempt to understand the nature and meaning of Naga problem or crisis on the basis of Naga's own perceptions and judgments.
3. To study the effect of social motives (n'Ach, n'Aff and n'Pow) on the perception of Naga problem or crisis.
4. To assess the effect of values on the perception of Naga problem.
5. To study the effect of level of aspiration on the perception of Naga problem or crisis.
6. To study the gender differences in the perception of Naga problem or crisis.
7. To examine the impact of education on the perception and judgments of Naga students regarding Naga crisis.
8. To study the differences in the perception of Naga problem among Nagas of Nagaland and those of Manipur.
9. To study the differences in the perception of Naga crisis among Nagas living in Nagaland and Manipur and those who are living away from these home states.

400 Naga students (both males and females) drawn from various Colleges and Universities of Nagaland, Manipur, Delhi and Chandigarh served as subjects in the present study. The following tests were used for the collection of data:

(a) The Adopted French Test of Insight (French, 1985);
(b) Rokeach's Value Survey (Rokeach, 1968);
(c) Measurement of Level of Aspiration (Bhargava and Shah, 1975);
(d) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975);
(e) Naga Problem Questionnaire: In order to understand the nature and meaning of Naga problem a 54 items Naga problem questionnaire was also
evolved. It was used to obtain perception and judgments of the Naga regarding the Naga crisis.

All the above mentioned tests were administered and scored according to the standard instructions provided in the respective manuals.

The data were processed essentially using means, medians, percentage, chi square and t-values.

The following hypotheses were proposed:

1. Naga students will score relatively higher on need for achievement (n’Ach) as compared to general norms.
2. Naga students will score relatively higher on need for affiliation (n’Aff) as compared to general population norms.
3. Naga students will score higher on need for power as compared to general norms.
4. Naga students will show unique and consistent value pattern.
5. Naga students will score higher on level of aspiration as compared to general population.
6. Social motives will have significant effect on perception of Naga problem or crisis.
7. Values will have significant effect on the perception of Naga crisis.
8. Level of aspiration will have significant effect on Naga problem or crisis.
9. Perception of Naga crisis will vary with gender, educational level, and residential status of Nagas i.e. whether Nagas are living in Nagaland or Manipur or whether they are living within or outside these home states.

The main findings are:

1. Contrary to expectations the Naga subjects do not show any significant deviations from the population norms relating to social motives, namely, need for achievement, need for affiliation and need for power.
2. Naga subjects seem to believe strongly in a set of terminal and instrumental values, which are arranged in a rank order as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal values</th>
<th>Instrumental values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salvation</td>
<td>1. Honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wisdom</td>
<td>2. Ambitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A world at peace</td>
<td>3. Self-controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Inner harmony</td>
<td>5. Responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Freedom</td>
<td>7. Broadminded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Self-respect</td>
<td>8. Loving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. True friendship</td>
<td>10. Forgiving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Contrary to expectations, once again, the Naga subjects do not show any significant deviations from general norms relating to level of aspiration, namely, Goal Discrepancy Scores, Attainment Discrepancy Scores, and Number of Times the Goal Reach Scores.

4. The Naga Problem Questionnaire items which reflect Naga’s perception of Naga crisis are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Items of Naga Problem Questionnaire</th>
<th>Level of Agreement (N=400)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Unity among Nagas will help to alleviate the Naga crisis or problem</td>
<td>82.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nagas would like to be known as Nagas</td>
<td>79.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Secessionist movement is aimed at an independent Nagaland</td>
<td>55.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See for details of NPQ items on page 7.
2. Naga crisis or problem is fight against injustice and discrimination 52.50%

26. Nagas are treated as Nagas by other Indians 42.50%

49. An independent Nagaland will help to alleviate the Naga crisis or problem 41.00%

11. Contemporary Naga crisis or problem is due to corruption 38.50%

28. Secessionist movement is safeguarding the interest of the Nagas 37.50%

24. Naga would like to be known by their tribe 36.50%

39. Naga Peoples Party will work for the interest of the Nagas at the state 34.25%

22. Nagas would like to be known by their religion 32.75%

38. Non-disposal of land to outsiders is considered beneficial for the Nagas 31.50%

53. Promotion of spirit of National integrity will help to alleviate the Naga crisis or problem 28.00%

13. Naga crisis or problem lack of dedicated leaders 26.00%

43. Naga Peoples Party will work for the interest of the Nagas at the center 25.50%

48. Greater Nagaland will help to alleviate the Naga crisis or problem 25.00%

5. An analysis of the effect of social motives on the perception of Naga problem reveals that social motives have significant effect on some of the dimensions or items included in Naga Problem Questionnaire. Need for achievement, for example has significant effect on two dimensions namely, (a) identity crisis i.e. whether identity crisis is one of the basic determinant of Naga problem and (b) non disposal of land to outsiders is a rule which is beneficial for the Nagas. Those who are high on n'Ach as compared to those who have low scores considered that identity crisis is
not an important ingredient in defining the Naga problem. Similarly they consider that the rule regarding the non disposal of land to outsiders is highly beneficial for the Nagas. Results overall reveal that those who are high on n’Ach differ in their appraisal of the role of these items in the perception of Naga crisis.

6. Need for affiliation has significant effect on 4 items included in the Naga Problem Questionnaire, namely, (a) whether insurgency movement is safeguarding the interest of the Nagas? (b) non disposal of land to outsiders i.e. whether non disposal of land beneficial for the Nagas? (c) whether Congress (I) will work for the interest of the Nagas at the state level and (d) whether BJP will work for the interest of the Nagas at the center? The subjects high on n’Aff as compared to low n’Aff consider that insurgency is totally important in safeguarding the interest of the Nagas. The Naga subjects high on n’Aff as compared to those who are low n’Aff consider that non disposal of land to outsiders is not an important ingredient of the Naga problem. The Naga subjects high on n’Aff as compared to those who are low n’Aff consider that Congress (I) and BJP would work for the interest of the Nagas. Results revealed that those high on n’Aff differ their perception of the Naga crisis or problem.

7. The need for power has significant effect on 2 NPQ items, namely, (a) whether the Naga problem is due lack of dedicated leaders and (b) is Naga problem is due to the absence of proper role model? Those who are high on n’Pow as compared to those who are low on n’Pow consider lack of dedicated leaders and absence of proper role model are not important dimensions of Naga problem. Results overall revealed that those who are high on n’Pow differ their perception of Naga problem as compare to those who are low on need for power.

(Results regarding the effect of social motives are given in Table 5, page 89)
8. In order to see the effect of values on the perception of Naga Problem Questionnaire two extreme groups were formed, one \((G_1)\) comprised of those who completely agree with the given Naga Problem Questionnaire item and the other \((G_2)\) consisting of subjects who totally disagree with the same Naga Problem Questionnaire item. And value patterns of both the contrasting groups were compared and analysed. The Value differences between the two groups highlighted the effect of values on the perception of Naga problem. For example two contrasting groups based on item no. 2 i.e. ‘fight against injustice and discrimination’ showed the value differences as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item no 2. 'Fight against injustice and discrimination'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1 (total agreement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2 (total disagreement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values which Differentiate the Two Groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal values</th>
<th>Instrumental values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(G_1)</td>
<td>(G_1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family security (7)</td>
<td>Forgiving (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation (14)</td>
<td>Logical (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loving (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obedient (15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The results of these analyses are reported in Table 14 page 96-97)

9. An analysis of the effect of level of Aspiration on the perception of Naga problem revealed that the level of aspiration has significant effect on some of the Naga Problem Questionnaire items. Goal Discrepancy Score, for example, has significant effect on five dimensions or items namely, (a) whether the Naga problem is due to conflict between traditional and modern values and lifestyle (7); (b) lack of employment (12); (c) interference of military and para-military force (17); (d) absence of need

\* Serial no. of the item in NPQ.
based education (19) and (e) United Front (42). Those who are high on GDS as compared to those who are low on GDS believe that the conflict between traditional and modern values and lifestyle, lack of employment, interference of military and Para-military forces, and absence of need based education are important ingredient in the definition of the Naga problem. The high scorers on GDS also believe that the United Front as a political party will work for the interest of the Nagas.

10. Attainment Discrepancy Scores has significant effects on three dimensions of Naga Problem Questionnaire, namely, (a) whether the Naga problem is due to the absence of need based education (19)*; (b) as an Indian (25) and (c) non-disposal of land to outsiders (38). Those Naga subjects who scored high on ADS believe that the absence of need based education is an important ingredient of the Naga problem. The subjects who scored high on ADS considered that the Naga are treated as an Indians. Those Naga subjects who are high on ADS also considered that non disposal of land to outsiders is a rule which is beneficial for the Nagas.

11. Number of Times the Goal Reach Scores has significant effect on two Naga Problem Questionnaire items, namely, (a) absence of need based education (19)* and (b) United Front (42). Those subjects who scored high on NTRS believe that absence of need based education is an important ingredient in the definition of Naga problem.

(The results of these analyses are summarized on Table 15 page 105)

12. An analysis of the effect of demographic variables on the perception of Naga problem revealed that demographic variables i.e. gender, educational level, residential status of the subjects (whether they are living in Nagaland or Manipur or within these home states or away from them) have significant effect on Naga perception. For instance males believe
that unification of Naga inhabited areas is an important determinant of Naga crisis or problem. The female Naga subjects, on the other hand, believe that the lack of clarity about goal among Nagas is an important ingredient of the Naga crisis or problem.

(Results of these analyses are summarized in table 26 page 113-114).