रायथाइ

राव, थुनलाइ आरो बिजाब : सुंद' सावरायनाय

जीबेश्बर कोच

1.0 रावनि सोमोन्दै सुंदयै बुंनो हायो-- रावआ सुबुं माहारिनि बाहायनायनि बिजों, बेयो थारैनो हासिं गोसोयै खुंनाय (Arbitrary) आरो आखुवारि-नङै (Non-instinctive) मोनसे फसंथान। मानो होनोब्ला, मानसिआ गावनि सोर्जिसुलु गोसोजों रावखौ सोर्जिना लादों। बेयाव जेबो रहस्य (mystery) गैया।

मानसिआ गावनि थांखि एबा बिथांखिखौ लानानै रावखौ बाहायो, आरो बे बाहायनायनि सायाव नौ नारथाव जायो रावआ थैगोन ना थांना थागोन।

1.1 : मानसिआ रावजोंनो सानो... सिमां नुयो, जिंगा सिबाय थायो, अबथिरा जीउ आरो जीउ-सोलेरनि सोमेन्दै सानहाबो.. जोउमानि गोहो... आनान गसाइ, फाप-पुन्य, सोर्गो-नरख, खाफाल बाइदि बाइदि बिथिंखौं लानानै मानसिया गोथौयै सानो-- आरो रोखोमारि आयदा आरो बुंफोरलु सोर्जिना लायो। औ, बे, बुहम, बे जोउ, आरो जोंनि सोमोन्दोफोर जैरै आइ-आफा, बिदा फंबाय, खुर्मा-बाहागि आरो दंनायमानि रां-रुफा, दहन-दौलद गासिबो अरायथा नडां-बेफोर अबथिरा। बेनि अनगायै, सुबुं-महारिनि गाबनाय-मिनिनाय, दुखु-जार्ल्ला, हांमा-हांसा, गोरोबनाय-गावस्रानाय, रंगिना-संगिना मिजिं बाइदि बाइदिखौ लानानै रावजोंनो फोरमायनाय जायो।

2.1 दा जों सोंनो हायो-- रावजों लिरोब्लानो थूनलाइ जायो नामा? थारैनो नङा। बयबो रायलायो, सुंजाबलायो आरो लिरो। नाथाय बेफोरनि मादाव, जाय सोर्जिथाया गोमोथाव आरो मेहेरगोनां जायो, बेफोरसो जोंनि गोसोयाव दिदोमै थालाङो, आरो बेफोर, समनि फाखनाव, गनायना लायो फरायग्रा राइजोफोरा। मानसिनि बे गोमोथाव सोर्गिथायखौ दिनै मेलेमआरि दोहोन (intellectual proprty) महरै आजावना लानाय जायो।

2.2 गुवारै बुंनो थाङोब्ला, थुनलाया जादों मोनसे माहारिनि गंसे आयना, जेराव माहारि एबा समाजनि सावगारिआ मोजाङै रिफिनाय जायो। थामहिनबा, जों मिथिगो सासे लिरगिरिआ गावनि खामानियाव बेसेबां मुखुब जानोगोनां जायो : गावनि रोंगथि, आरो सोलोगोनां बाथ्राखौ माब्रैहाय रुक होनांगौ जायो। खगेन्द्रनाथ सोर्गियारिनि रावजों बुंनो हायो : बिजाब लिरनाय बाथ्राफ्रा सुबुं महारिनि मोजांनि थाखाय जायोब्ला, जीउखौ दावगानायाव थुलुंगा होयोब्ला बे बिजाबखौनो थुनलाइ होनना बुंनांगोन। (लिगिरि आरो थुनलाइ, लाइथुन 1946)

2.3 : बुंनो थाङोब्ला थुनलायाबो मोनसे गिदिर आरिमु : बे आरिमुआ जोंनि दुखु-दाहा, अराय गोसोनि सुवा-सुथिखौ सुस्रांना लाङो। (-पाबल विकास)।

जेखि जाथों, दा बिजाबनि सोमोन्दै बुंनोसै : ड० मामनि रयसम गोसामिआ बुंदों... "बिजाबा जाबाय सुबुं-माहारिनि मोनसे गोमोथाव सोर्जि। संसाराव जेबो जुगामि नङा : स्थापत्य, बानायनाय न'-बां, हादोद बाइदि मुवाफ्रा सानसे बायखुबु लाङो, नाथाय बिजाबनि गोहोमा सोलाय लाङा। (उथि बिजाब मेला : कक्राझार : 2005)

नाथाय बेयाव बिजाब माने गिदिर आरो गोमोथाव बिजाबफोरखौसो बुंनाय जादो। मानोना... "Great books deal with the persistautly unsolved problems of human life. There are genuine mysteries in the world that mark the limit of human knowing and thinking" (What is a great books? – Martiuer Adler).

बेखायनो उइलियाम हेजलिट आ बुंदों "जों जायनिफ्राय अंगुबै आरो अबथिरा सुख आरो गेजोननाय मोननो हायो, बेफोरा जाबाय गांसे मोजां बिजाब, गंसे मोजां सावगारि आरो मिथिंगा।"

दिनै गोबां लेखा, थामहिनबा बिजाब ओंखारबाय, नाथाय George Barnard Shaw आ बुंनाय बादि-- "दिनै जों बयबो एसे-एनै फारायनो रोंजोबबाय नाथाय माखौ फरायनांगौ, बेखौसो मिथि रोङा।" ❑

खन्थाय

गोजोन गैयि गोसो

पुजा खाखलारी
गजौमा फरायसुलि

माब्लाबा गाबो माब्लाबा मिनियो
मानसि महरै दाजानाय
बे रुगुं गैयि जिउवा
अरायसम गोजोन गैयि आंखौ खालायो।
बोदोर गोसो गारनानै
रंजानो लोबैयो माब्लाबा,
माब्लाबा दुखुआव गोसो जायो थांनो
बे सुबुं जिउखौ गारनानै।
जोबनो गैयि साननाया आंखौ
एखनब्ला मुलुगाव उथ्रिनो थिनदो,
एखनब्ला खौसेथि साननाया
थाद' होदों आंनि गोसोखौ।
बे संसारनि खोथा साननानै
गावखौनो माब्लाबा आं बावलादों,
गिखांनाय मोनदों माब्लाबा आं
मा जागोन जिउवा साननानै।
बबेयाव गोसोआ गोजोनि जादों
हमदां हाया जादों माब्लाबा,
दुखुजों माब्लाबा खालामफ्लांदों गोरोन्थि
सुखुजों बांद्राय बुजिफ्लांदों।
गासैखौबो ग' साइथासो मिथिदों
हास्यायो आं संसारनि बेसेबां खौसेथि
बेखेवना दिन्थिनो आं हायाखै
बेसेबांबा मिजिं गोसोथावसो जाखांदों।
गुबुननि-गावनि-संसारनि दुखु
गासैथावबो आं मेगन मोदै हगारदों,
बेफोरनो आंनि गोजोन गैयि गोसो।

नोंनो अनजाली

दिपेन्द्र बसुमतारी
बि. ए. नैथि बोसोर

नोंनो अनजाली आंनि दान्दिसे
निखावरि दुखुथिया जोउआव
जीउदारि मुलुगाव नुयो आं
नोंनि अनगायै सोरगिदिं--
जेरावबो जैरैबो खोमसि दरसि।
सोर जाखो नोंलाइ ?
हाजौ-हाला, दैमा-दैसा,
लैथो-लैथोमा गिदिं बायो आं,
नोंनि थाखाय आंनि बैथा
गयै दिजखौ लाना।
नाथाय मानो मोनहासंवा रुबै ?
जानो हागौ थारैनो नों मोदायजो,
जानो हागौ-थारैनो नो हायनास्रि
बायदि मैया महर लाना आंनि
सिगाजव फैना आंखो खालामो
संसाराव उसाव- बादाव।
आय ! हायनास्रि लाइमुन
सारफाव फै नोंनि गुमुथाव गुणखौ
उन्दुलांनाय गोसोखौ
थुलुंगा होना फोजा फै !!

बर' हारिनिसिम

प्रानजु गयारि
गजौमा फरायसा

हे बर' जोहोलावफोर नोंसोर
दिनै गांगा थ'फा बायदि
उदि फेहैरनानै दाथासै।

दिनैनि जुगा मालायखौ फेजेनानै
गावनि हारिखौ जौगा हौनाय,
गुबुन हारिया दिनै जौगाथाइनि
जांरख्लायाव सौहैबाय,
नोंसोर बे समाव उनदुम्रि हाबनानै
थाब्ला जानाय नङा।

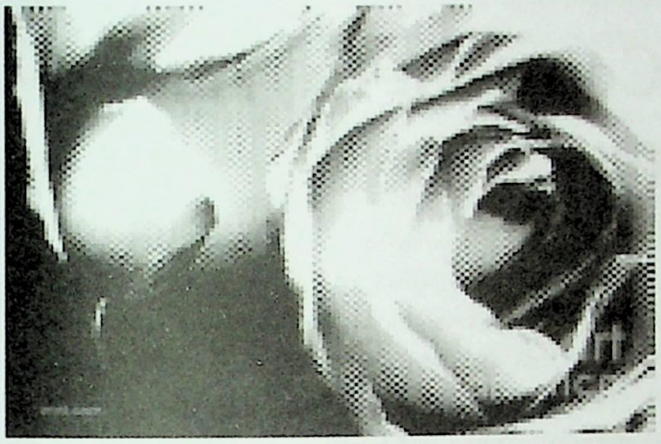
अंखारबो दिनै बर' बिमानि
बोर लानानै लैहोर लैहोर
सुथारखौ दानम्रां जोम्रां
जोंनिंलामाखौ फोसाबनि।
बर' रायजोआ दिनै रायजो थानानैबो
रायजो गोयाबादि, जोहोलाव थानानैबो
जोहोलाव गायाबादि।
जिउनि सोरजिगिरि बर', बिमानि मोखांङा
दिनै मौदैजों सिग्लाब जोबनाय
हांमा सुरै सुरै गाबखो हाया जाबाय।
हे बर' जोहोलावफोर आं आंनि जिउनि
गोसो गोरबो जों नोंसोरखौ खावलायहरो,
अंखारबोदो दिनैनिफ्राय लैहोर
लैहोर।

बर' बिमानि सोमखोर मोखांखौ
मिनि सोरां खालामनि,
दिमाफुराव जाबाय दाहाल
खुंग्रि माराम जानायखौ
उनम्रांनि।

खोरखि दैसा

जिनी स्वर्गीयारी

जोंनि गामिजों बोहैलांनाय
दोंसे खोरखि दैसाया,
बेसेबा आगोलनिफ्रायनो
बोहैबोदों बायदि बायदि
जोंना जिंसिखौ सौसिनानै।
दैज्लां मेसें बोथोर
बोहैलाङो जिरि जिरि,
मेंनाय गौया दुखु दाहाजों।
खोलानिफ्राय साहा बोहैबोनाय
बे दोंसे दैसाया,
जोंखौ बायदि हेफाजाब होबोदों।
आयजो फोराबो मिनिखुसियै,
बिनि बिखायाव ना गुरदों।
माब्लाबा दैज्लांनि बानाया जोंनो
गोबां खैफोद आफोदबो लाबोदों।
आं दैसाखौ साबाइखर होयो,
जाय आंनि गामिनि अनगा गुबुन
गामिखौबो हाजासे मदद होयो।
अराय सम बोहैबाय था
नों खोरखि दैसा।



आं नेनानै थागोन

अस्तमी खाखलारी
नैथि वोसोर, गोजौमा फरायसुलि

बे बुहुमाव
अराय सम,
आं नेनानै थागोन।
नोंनि दै बायदि
गोथार गोसोनि अन्नाय मोन्नो,
जाय अन्नायानो आंखौ दिनै
सोरांनि लामा दिन्थिबाय
बै अन्नयानो अरायबो गोगो गोथार।
जायनि अन्नायावनो
आं दिनै दावगा लांनो थुलुंगा मोन्दों,
बेबायदि अन्नायखौ आं बोरै नेवसिनो
हाया, हाया आं हानायाबो नङा।
नों गोथार अनजालुनि मोजोमसे अन्नायखौ बावनो,
बे अजिगासे जोनोमाव
नोंखौ आंगो महरै बज'बनो मोनाब्लाबो
फैगो जोनोमाव
आं नेनानै थागोन।

फैनाय जोहोलावनि थाखाय

पम्पि बर'
नैथि वोसोर, गोजौमा फरायसुलि

फै जों हाजासेमानि नाजानि
बे बुदुमाव जोनोम मोनदोंब्ला
सोरजिगिरिनि अन्नयखो सुफुंनि
दैमानि दैयाव जेसेबां दै बोहैयो,
एसेबां गोसो मेलेम गोनां जानि
अख्रांआव हाथरखि जेसेबां रिंदावो,
एसेबां बर बिमाखौ जों सान्नो लानि
सान बायदि अराय गोजों जाना थाथों,
जोंनि बर हारिनि महर मुस्रिआ
जेब्ला जोनोम जायो अब्लानो,
नों बिमानि महरखौनो मोनथों
मोजां नुगोन आलारि बाथि गोजों,
सोमखोर मिथिंगायारि बुहुमाव अरायबो
नोंखौनो फुजिनो लागोन फुं-हर,
माब्लाबा बर फिसाफोरा दाहा जाब्ला
अरायबो नोंखौनो फुजिनो लागेन,
गोसो गोथार गोरबोजों
बेखौनो हास्थायो आं बर फिसाया।

Prose

Role of Planck's Constant (h) in Modern Physics

K. Gogoi

Planck's constant is a fundamental constant which plays a very significant role in Modern Physics. It makes a transition between macroscopic world and microscopie world. The famous Newton's Laws were establised on the basis of classical mechanics, which could not explain the phenomenon of microscopic world. The microscopic world means the world of sub-atomic partides like proton, electron, neuton... etc. To explain the behaviour of such particles, a new branch of physics, known as Quartum mechanics, was established. The founder of this mechanics was a German Scientist, named Max planck.

Before going into details about 'h', let us have a brief introduction about it. This constant was used by Max planck in his revolutionary Quantum Law of radiation and matter, which was formulated as E = nhv, where n = 0, 1, 2... (Integral numbers), E is the energy absorbed or emitted in a body and V is the frequency. The constant 'h', appeared in the above relation, is called planck's constant. The birthday of this Quantum law was 16th Dec. 1900. But to get the full achievement of this law in modern physics, the Scientists had to wait for another five years. They were mainly Scordinger, Heisenberg, Max Born Dirac and many others. They used the planck's concept of Quantum behaviour of Sub-atomic Particles in their respective field of work.

The recent recommend value of 'h' is 6.626×10^{-34} Joule. Sec. It represents an elementary quantum or quantity of action. It has the dimension of angular momentum of a rotating body, so in that sense, can be defined as the smallest quantum of angular momentum. As momentum is always associated with motion, If means 'h' represents motion of Sub-atomic Particles.

Let us now see, how planck's constant plays different roles in different sections of modern Physics.

(1) Planck's constant is associated with the Bohr's Theory of atomis Structure. The motion of the electron about the nudeus in Bohr's stationary Orbit, cannot be explained by classical Newtonian mechanics, as the action related to the electron is too small to measure. The phenomenon is a microscopic one and the action related, is comparable to planck's

constant 'h'. Classical mechanics fails to measure such small actions related to Sub-atomic Particles. Let us illustrate, the above action with a simple example. Quantity of action, associated with a body of mass 1 gm and linear momentum 100gm. cm/sec in moving a distance of 1cm will be the product of momentum and distance. This action will be (100 gm cm/sec) × (1cm) = 100gm cm^2/ sec = 100 erg. sec. This value is very large in comparision to the value of 'h' and hence classical mechanics will be sufficient to measure this value. But, when an atom (mass=10^{-24} gm) moves with the some velocity as that of the body, the action becomes very small. The value is comparable to planck's const. The motion of an atom is a micros copic Phenomenon and only quantum mechanics can explain it. This is how, planck's constant 'h' helps in measuring small actions related to sub-atomic particles.

(2) Uncertainity Relations :

Planck's constant 'h' is a very important mathematical tool in Quantum mechanical measurements of sub-atomic Particles. The idea is found in Heisenberg's Uncertainity relation. Some of the physical terms in macroscopic world can be measured in laboratory and the accuracy of measurement depends upon the Perfectness of the instrument used and also on the resolving Power of the instrument. Let us take an example of a tennis ball on a table. The position of ball at any instant can be measured by fixing a co-ordinate system on the table. We can see the ball, because a large no. of photons (Light Particles) incident on the surface of the ball and reflects to our eye. The photons imparts energy to the ball, but the position of the ball is not effected by photons energy at all. It the ball becomes motional under external agent, the track followed by the ball, can be accurately measured. Now, take the example of electron observation. Again photons are needed to observe electron. We are not taking into account the tachnical part of dealing the electron. When a photon bombards an electron the electron wil absorb some amount of energy, as a result the position of the electron gets displaced. Moreever, the velocity and momentum of the electron also will change due to interfere of the incident photons. Obviouely, an uncertainily in measurement of Position of the electron will appear. Nao, anestion arises, how this urcertainity of measurement of Position can be reduced. It is seen that, when the incident photon energy is reduced, the electron will absorb less energy, as a result the Uncertainity of velocity measurement will reduce. One the other hand low energetic Photons have longer wavelength. If the w.l. of photons becames larger than the sine of the electron, such photons can not determine the position of the electron. So, it is seen that low ereergetic Photons will help in reducing the uncertainity of measurement of velocity of the electron but the same photon will enhance uncertainity in Position measurement of the electron.

In 1927, Werner Heisenberg used the planck's constant (h), in his famous uncerlainily relation to resolve this problem of mesurement of some specitic terms associated with quantum mechanical particles. These terms, generally appear as conjugate to each other. For example linear momentum-position, Angular Momentum-Angle and Energy-time. These conjugate Pairs cannot be measured accuratedy at the same instant of time if the measurement of any one member of the pair is accurate the other remains uncertain. Mathematically, if Δx is the uncertainity or possible error of position of a particle along x direction and ΔPx is the Uncertainity of x-component of linear Momentum, then their product.

$$\Delta x.\Delta Px \geq \hbar \left(= \frac{h}{2\pi} = 1.054 \times 10^{-31}\ J.Sec\right)$$

From the above relation, it is seen that, if Position (Δx) is accurately measured i.e. $\Delta x = 0$, then ΔPx $= \frac{\hbar}{\Delta x} = \frac{\hbar}{0} \propto$ i.e the measurement of linear momentum becomes uncertain or infinite. Similarly, when momentum is accurately measured, the measurement in position is uncertain. Similar situation will arise in the measurement of other

conjugate pairs. Therefore, there is a limit of accuracy of measurement of some quantities in microscopic level. This limit is of the order of Planck's constant (h).In the case of macroscopic measurement, this constant is found to be irrelevent. This is a very signiticant role of 'h' in Modern Physics.

(3) Matter Wave :

In 1924, a French Theoretical Physicist, Luis-De-Broglie, used this Planek's constant to establish the "Dual nature of mater as well as radiation". He proposed that, matter and radiation can exhibit both wave properm and particle property. For example, an electron in motion can be considred as a wave or a particle of definite mass. He combined the wave property and Particle property by a single relation, known as De-Broglie's relation given by $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ or $\lambda p = h$ Here, λ is the wavelength of the associated wave and P is the linear momentum of the moving body. The product of this two quantities is of the order of planck's constant. Whatever is the value of momentum and wavelength of the body, their Product remains constant and equals to 'h'. In other words, planck's constant will determine the velocity and hence momentum and wavelength of the moving bodys, Provided any one is given.

(4) Quantization Rule :

In 1913, Neil Bohr applied the Planck's constant, in Quantization of angular momentum of the revolving electron around the mucleus of hydrogen atom to establish a stable structure (Atomic) of hydrogen atom. He proposed that, those orbits are Permissible for electron revolution, in which ang. momentum takes an integral multiple of $h/2\pi$

i.e. $L = n\frac{h}{2\pi} = n\hbar$, n being any integral no.

He also used this constant in Quantization of energy emitted by transition of electron in different stationary orbits of an atom.

(5) Electron Spin :

Planck's constant is associated with an intrinsic property of Sub-atomic Particles. Let us take the example of an electron. The revolving electron, inside an atom produces a small current– as a result of which a magnetic moment ,is developed. This is known as orbital magnetic moment. Experimental value of this magnetic moment is found to be less than that of the actuatl value, which shows that, there is another angular momentum besides orbital ang. momentum (L).

In 1925, Two Holland Scientists Goudsmit & Uhlenbeck introduced the Spinning of the electron, due to which spin angular momentum is appeared. Now, the value of this spin ang. momentum is expressed in terms of planck's constant. The magnitude of this spin ang. mom. is

$$S = \sqrt{s(s+1)}\hbar$$

$$= \sqrt{s(s+1)}\frac{h}{2\pi}$$

Here, S on the RHS of the expression represents spin of the electron and has a single value $s = 1/2$. This is how the spin ang. Momentum of the electron is Quantized.

In case of space Quantization of orbital ang. Momentum (L) and spin ang. momentum (S), Planck's constant is also used. Space Quantization means different Orientations of $\vec{L}$ and $\vec{S}$ of the electron in the Presence of external magnetic field.

From the above discussion, It is seen that, Planck's const. 'h' plays very significant role in every phenomenon of microscopic world. It is, therefore called a mysterious messenger to the Physical world.

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Glimpses of some of the Tribal Groups of North-East India

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Northeast India which was once known by a single political entity named Assam now comprises of seven states, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. After independence, North east India instead of present seven states was comprised of only Assam and the princely states of Tripura and Manipur. The other states Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal were carved out from Assam only during 1960-70s. The whole Northeast covers an area of 225083 sq.km and shares international border with four different countries. It is bounded by Bhutan and China on the north and north east; Myanmar on the south east and Bangladesh on the south and southwest. On the west, it is connected with the rest of the country through a 28 km long chicken neck Siliguri corridor.

The whole region has a distinct and well recognized entity because of its unique physical, racial and socio-cultural diversities quite distinct from the rest of India. The region is mesmerized by innumerable hills and mountains, criss-crossed by rivers and rivulets with pristine purity and beauty of natural forest. The valleys and hills are occu-

pied mostly by several ethnic and tribal groups with colorful cultural background. We, as the inhabitants of this region always feel proud of being the part of this rich cultural and ethnic heritage of the region. But, many of us are still unaware about our own people and their culture. Therefore, In this article, an attempt has been made to introduce ourselves with our own tribal people of Northeast.The striking demographic feature of Northeast is that majority of the hill areas are predominantly occupied by tribal groups, whereas plain areas are mostly occupied by non-tribal groups, except Assam. In Assam, several tribal groups are present in plain areas. Of the total 212 tribes enumerated under article 342 of Indian constitution, the northeast alone is the home of 145 small and large tribal communities.

Arunachal Pradesh:

Arunachal Pradesh, the land of rising sun is known for its virgin picturesque of natural beauty. Located at the country's north eastern tip, the state is surrounded by Tibet and China in the north and north east, Bhutan in the west and Assam and Nagaland in the south. Arunachal was created out of Assam in 1972 as Union Territory and got its statehood in 1986. Barring few thousands of people coming from other parts of India, all the indigenous people of the state are recognized as scheduled tribe by Indian constitution. The major tribes of Arunachal are Adis, Apatanis, Mishimis, Nishis, Monpa, Sherdukpan, Aka or Dafla, Tagin, Padam , Tangsha, Nocte, Wanchoo, Singpho and Khamti. Besides these, some tribal groups of Assam, particularly the Sonowal Kachari, The Mishing and the Deori are present in Lohit and Changlang district of Arunachal.

The Adis are the largest tribal group of the state and occupy the central region of the state. They have two broad groups, namely Bogum and Bomis under which several smaller subtribes are included. Some of these groups are Minyongs, Karkos, Shimangs, Bomdo, Janbos, Paggis, Padams, Milangs etc. In socio-educational and political dynamics of the state Adis played a dominant role in the state. The Mishimis is another major tribe of the state and occupies the Dibang valley and Lohit district. The Apatanis is one of the most widely known tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. They inhabit the Upper and Lower Subansiri districts of the State along with the Nishis and Tagins tribes. The Apatanis practice terrace wet cultivation in the slopes of Hills. They are followers of "Donyi-Polo" faith, which means sun and moon. Tatooing and stuffing of large nose plugs were once very popular among them. Monpa is another very famous tribe of the state and lives in the district of Tawang and West-Kameng. This tribe came to lime light for their peculiar death body ceremonials, where they used to cut the body into several pieces. However, this tradition is gradually disappearing with the advent of time. The Monpas were ardent followers of Gelugpa sect of Tibetan Budhism. Like Monpas, the Sherdukpans are also the followers of

same faith. They are found in the West Kameng district along with Aka tribe. The Aka tribe got its name because the meaning of the term has indigenous origin and it means 'painted', thus symbolizing their culture of applying paints on their face and that too vividly. The Wanchoo, Tangsa and Nocte belongs to the famous 'Naga' tribe and present in the Tirap and Changlang districts. Most of these tribes have accepted Christianity, however a considerable section of Noctes have earlier adapted to Vaishnavism under the influence of preachers of Vaishnavism of Assam. The Singpho and Khamti tribes are present in Lohit and Changlang districts. These two tribes are also present in Tinsukia and Golaghat districts of Assam. Both these tribes are ardent followers of Buddhism.

Nagaland:

Nagaland is a vibrant hill state in the Northeastern end of India bounded by Myanmar in the east, Assam in the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam in the north with Manipur in the South. The Nagaland got its statehood on December 1st 1963 as 16th state of Indian union. Nagaland is mostly inhabited by various Naga groups. However, the term 'Naga' is used as a generic term and is applied to a constellation of several tribes inhabiting the states of Nagaland, Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In Nagaland, there are 16 recognized scheduled tribes. They are Angami, Ao, Lotha, Konyak, Rengma, Sema, Zeliang, Chakesang, Chang, Chirr, Khiamngam, Makware, Phom, Tikhir, Yamchungur, and Pochury. The Naga tribe, though they speak different dialects and languages, they still used broken Assamese, which we called Nagamese as lingua franca among them or with the outsiders.

The Angami Nagas are known to all of us as great warrior tribe. They are present both in Nagaland and Manipur. In Nagaland, they are found in the district of Kohima. Most of them have converted to Christianity. The Chakhesang Naga tribe was earlier a part of Angami Naga and was called as Eastern Angami. This tribe is now identified as separate tribe and are comprises three subtribes: Chakri, Khezha and Sangtam. Now, again this tribe split further and the Pochury who was earlier a part of it became a separate tribe. They were the last group in Nagaland to get recognition as separate tribe by Constitution of India. The Ao Nagas are one of the largest tribe of Nagaland and are largely settled in Dikhu (Tsulu) and Disai (Tsurang) in the Mokokchang district. Some of this group is also present in the adjacent state of Assam. They were one of the earliest converts to Christianity among the Nagas. Konyak Nagas are found in the northern hilly Mon district. Traditionally, the men folk of this tribe used to decorate their heads with huge tusks from wild boars. Lotha Nagas are found in the Wokha district of west central Nagaland. They claimed that they were the first group to enter Nagaland. The Sema Nagas is one of the major and widely distributed tribes of Nagaland. They are mainly distributed in Zunheboto district of Nagaland, besides some pockets in Kohima, Mokokchang and Tuensang districts. The Rengma Nagas lives in the Central and Western areas of Nagaland. The tribe is divided into two groups, namely the Nteny(northern) and Nzong(southern) and speaks different dialects. Zeliang is the combination of Zemi and Liangmei tribes. Similarly, Zeliangroung is the combination of Zemi, Liangmei and Roungmei tribes and lives in the contiguous areas of Nagaland, Manipur and Assam.

Mizoram:

Mizoram became the 23rd state of India on 20th February 1987. Earlier Mizoram was known as Lushai hills and was just an another district of Assam. The word 'Mizoram' refers to the 'land of hill people'. The majority of the Mizoram population comprised of Mizos, but like Naga tribes, the Mizo is also a generic term and is combination of five major tribes, viz- Lushai, Hmar, Ralte, Paite and Pawi. Besides these, some other Mizo tribes like Mura, Lakhers, Kukis, Bawm, Pang, Baite, Hualgno, Riangs etc are present in different parts of the states.The Lushais are the largest tribe of Mizoram which comprises almost two-thirds of the state population. Ethnically,