

Bimla

ROLE OF ANGAMI WOMEN IN FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURE: THE CASE OF VISWEMA, NAGALAND

Abstract

Since ancient times the management of household responsibilities is regarded as an integral part of women in the society. Now, the women participate in acquiring education and employment but still they rendered their responsibilities in management of the household. An attempt has been made in this research paper to examine the activities of the Angami women in family, household and agriculture; participation of Angami Naga women in the socio-political environment; decision making in the family and changing status of the Angami Naga women. Purposive sampling was used to collect empirical data for the study from Viswema village in Kohima district of Nagaland. A total of 200 women respondents were selected as sample for the study. From the study it is found that the Angami Naga women of Viswema village are mostly agriculturist and are performing different household activities like cleaning, cooking, rearing livestock, fetching water, collecting firewood, collecting fodder, looking after their children, working in agricultural field and selling agricultural products and livestock to contribute family income. During their leisure time the women were doing the household work, weaving and preparing fermented items for the consumption of the family. The women were assisted by their husband and children in all the household chores and agricultural work. Being a patriarchal society the decision is mostly taken by the man who is the head of the family but the woman also gives their opinions related to children's education and family savings. This paper is a brief summary of the research conducted; highlighting the major findings of the study.

Keywords: *Women, Family, Household, Agriculture.*

Received: 1st May 2020

Revised: 02th Oct 2020

Accepted: 10th Oct 2020

BIMLA, Post Doctoral Fellow (ICSSR), Department of Anthropology, Cotton University, Assam.
Email: bimlasunar@gmail.com

Introduction

Women perform multiple roles as citizens, housewives, mothers', contributors of family income and builders of new society. However, in every societies family is the first loyalty of women and homemaking includes household work such as cleaning, sweeping and decorating, washing vessels, cooking and serving food, looking after children, sick, elderly and providing hospitality to the guests. The success qualities of the homemaker are reflected in the household work, family life and in the social life. The comparison of time use of women and men on unpaid household work in this report shows that women's total time worked generally exceeded men's work; more than half of women's total work time was spent on unpaid household work; women spent more time than men on unpaid household work and less time on paid work; small children at home increased the time on unpaid household work for women and paid work time for men; women spent more than twice as much time as men on child care, women even at older age spent more time on unpaid household work than men (United Nations, 2000:23-30). Muley, *et al.* (1974:90-93) in his study on the role of farm women in green revolution emphasized that women play decisive role in agricultural financing as well as in marketing of farm products. Puri (1974:9) indicated that women play a key role in performing various tasks related to animal husbandry viz; bring fodder, chaffing fodder, preparing feed, cleaning cattle shed, preparing cow dung cakes, compost making, making of butter, curd and ghee. Devi (1986:13) in her study on time utilization pattern of rural farm women found that on an average rural woman spent 40.42 per cent of her time in household activities, 15.83 per cent in agriculture and 43.73 per cent on sleeping, resting, social and other leisure time activities. Chand and Sarma (1999:241-243) shows that large percentage of the tribal women were found to remain busy in seedling and fruit plants (76%), harvesting and picking (64%) and digging pits (56%).

Some of the studies conducted on the Angami Naga are the Anthropological Survey of India launched the people of India project (1985) to generate an Anthropological profile of all communities of India. In which it describes the Angami women plays significant role within and outside her family. She carries out major agricultural activities, collects fuel, water, etc. she weaves shawls and clothes for sale and for the family members (Singh, 1994: 68). Hutton (1921:167) in his book, 'The Angami Naga', revealed that lower the legal status of the women but higher her position in the household. The women were very strong folk. Yonuo (1974:1-30) in her book, 'The Rising Naga' describes the Naga women have almost some rights and duties as men with few exception. They are not allowed to participate in politics, hunting and in some religious functions, even though they are partners of men in wishes, thoughts and functions. Chastity and devotion to their husband and household affairs after marriage are considered as efficacious as to be the most priced value fall short of which is divorced and fined by the village authority. A widow

by custom can remarry but abandon her deceased husband property. All the household works such as begetting and rearing of children, pounding padding in a large wooden mortar and winnowing it by losing in a flat basket, hauling water from the spring, cutting and bringing firewood, preparing food for the members of the family, spinning, weaving, manufacturing salt. Besides, this the women also work with her husband in agricultural field to produce rice, millet, maize, cotton, tobacco and different vegetables. *Zehol* (1998: 57-58) 'Women in Naga Society' discussed that now wife and mother are earner in the family because of education. Now the mother or wife need not confine herself to household drudgery, but she is free to engage herself in other social and economic matters. The book highlights and discusses the women status. Bareh (2001:245-250) in his book, 'Nagaland' mentions that Angami women play significant role within inside and outside her family. She carries major agricultural activities and collects fuels and other articles from jungle, fetch water, looks after children and the domestic animals.

Land and the People

There are 11 districts in Nagaland and Kohima district lies in the south-western part of Nagaland. Kohima is located at 25°-40'N94°07'E25.67°N94.12° and has an average elevation of 1261m above sea level. It shares its borders with Dimapur district in the west, Phek district in the east, Manipur state and Peren district in the south and Wokha district in the north. The district forms an irregular plateau with the elevated ridges and peaks. The Angamis occupy the largest area and are far the most numerous of all the tribes inhabiting the Naga Hills. The Angami subscribe their origin to the Kezha-khenoma legend as far as their origin is concerned. According to the classification Angami dialects called *Tenyidie* belong to the Tibeto-Chinese family belonging to Tibeto-Burman sub-family of Assam-Burmese branch. The accent of the dialect varies from village to village. The official language of Nagaland is English. *Nagamese* is the *lingua franca* in the area (Bareh, 2001:163). The Angami has a patriarchal society and monogamy is practised. The type of family among the Angami is nuclear family consisting of husband, wife and children (Suri, 2006:1-4). The land and forest are the major economic resources of the people. They have been traditionally prosperous and self sufficient economically mainly on terrace cultivation. The most striking difference between the Angamis' and their neighbours on the north is their cultivation of wet rice.

Study Area

Viswema village is situated at a distance of 23 km from Kohima town. The total population of the village is 7500 and household is 1364 (*Census of India, Kohima, 2011*). According to the village elders the name of the village is from a local word 'vi' which means 'good', 'swe' means 'awesome' and 'mi' means 'people', therefore it means 'a village with good people'. The village is

divided into four *khel* according to the clan in the village namely RachÜmi Khel (R. Khel), Zheri Khel (Z. Khel), KezhÜmi Khel (K. Khel) and Pavomi Khel (P. Khel). There is no customary court in the village, all the village disputes is resolved by the village council members. The people of the village are all Christians. The villagers are agriculturist and some depends on government service.

Objectives

The paper 'Role of the Angami Naga Women of Viswema village in Family and Agriculture' tries to examine the activities of the Angami women in the household and agriculture; participation of Angami Naga women in the socio-political environment; decision making in management of family resources and changing status of the Angami Naga women. This paper is a brief summary of the research conducted; highlighting the major findings of the study.

Methodology

The paper is based on the primary data collected from the study area, *i.e.*, Viswema village in Kohima district of Nagaland. The investigator carried out data collection for a period of one month in the month of September 2018. The investigator has used Anthropological methods for the collection of primary data like survey-schedule, non-participant observation, interview and case study method. Purposive sampling was used to collect empirical data. The observation method had been useful to know and understand the women's role in family and agriculture. The primary data was collected from the women homemakers. Secondary data was also collected from various sources like books, dissertations, journals, published and unpublished documents, etc. The universe of the present study is Angami women of Viswema. A total of 200 women respondents were selected as sample for the study.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic Profile of the Respondents

(i) Age

Table 6.1 (i): Distribution of respondents by age

Age (Years)	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
20-30	76	38.00
30-40	80	40.00
40-50	30	15.00
50 and above	14	7.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.1 (i) shows the age-wise distribution of the respondents. It

evident that out of 200 women respondents, 38 per cent respondents belong to the age group between 20-30 years, 40 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group 30-40 years, 15 per cent respondents are of the age group 40-50 years and 7 per cent of the respondents are above 50 years of age.

(ii) Education

From table (ii) it is clear that 61.5 per cent of the women respondents are illiterate, 15 per cent of the women respondents are under matric, 13.5 per cent are having HSLC, 7.5 per cent of the women respondents are HSSLC and 2.5 per cent are graduates. Table 2 shows that the highest women respondents are illiterate.

Table 6.1 (ii): Distribution of respondents by education

Education level	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	123	61.50
Under matric	30	15.00
HSLC	27	13.50
HSSLC	15	7.50
Graduate	5	2.50
Total	200	100.00

(iii) Occupation

Table 6.1 (iii): Distribution of respondents by occupation

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	180	90.00
Govt. service	15	7.50
Business	5	2.50
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.1 (iii) depicts the analysis of the respondent's occupational background. About 90 per cent of the women respondents are agriculturist that is the highest, followed by 7.5 per cent of the women respondents are government employees and 2.5 per cent of the women respondents are self employed. All the respondents (100%) are Christians and belong to the Angami Naga tribe.

(iv) Marital Status

Table 6.1 (iv): Distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital Status	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Married	187	93.50
Unmarried	8	4.00
Widow	5	2.50
Total	50	100.00

Table 6.1(iv) shows the marital status of the respondent. The highest women respondents (93.5 %) are married followed by 4 per cent women respondents who are unmarried and 2.5 per cent of the women respondents are widow.

(v) Family

Table 6.1 (v): Distribution of respondents by type of family

Type of family	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Nuclear family	198	99.00
Joint family	2	1.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.1 (v) it is evident that out of 200 women respondents, 99 per cent of the live in nuclear family and 1 per cent women respondents live in joint family. So majority of the women respondents belonged to nuclear family.

(a) Size of the Family

Table 6.1 (a): Distribution of respondents by size of family

Size of Family	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Small (1-5)	117	58.50
Medium (5-8)	70	35.00
Large (more than 8)	13	6.50
Total	200	100.00

It is observed from table 6.1 (a) that the size of the family categorized as small family having one to 4 family members, medium family having five to seven family members and large family having more than 8 family members. In Viswema the women respondents with small family are 58.5 per cent followed by medium family of 35 per cent and large family of 6.5 per cent women respondents.

(vi) Income

Table 6.1 (vi): Distribution of respondents by income

Monthly Income	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Upto Rs. 10,000	90	45.00
Rs. 10,000 to 30,000	85	42.50
Rs. 30,000 & Above	25	12.50
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.1 (vi) it is conspicuous that 45 per cent of the respondent are earning up to Rs. 10,000 /-, 42.5 per cent of the respondents has income of Rs. 10,000/- to 30,000/- and only 12.5 per cent of the respondents have been earning above Rs. 30,000/- monthly. The majority of the respondents have a very low income.

(vii) Main Source of Income of the Family

Table 6.1 (vii): Distribution of respondents by source of income

Source of Income	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Agriculture and livestock	180	90.00
Govt. service	15	7.50
Business or private jobs	5	2.50
Total	200	100.00

It is evident that from table 6.1 (vii) given below that about 90 per cent of the women respondent's source of income is agriculture and livestock; 7.5 per cent of the respondents are government employee and the women respondents doing business is 2.5 per cent.

Women at Home Agriculture and Allied Activities

(i) Involvement of Women in Household Activities

(a) Performance of kitchen related activities

Table 6.2 (a): Kitchen related activities performed by the women

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	200	100.00
No	-	-
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.2 (a) it is evident that the women respondents (100%) of Viswema village spend their maximum time in the kitchen performing the different kitchen activities by using the available resources at home. The kitchen activities of the women are cooking food for the family, cleaning the kitchen, cutting firewood, washing utensils, fetching water, collecting vegetables from the kitchen garden. The cooking and cleaning of utensils is done twice a day.

(b) Activities the women perform at home

Table 6.2 (b): Types of activities the women perform at home n=200

Types of Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Working in agricultural field	180	90.00
Cleaning the house	190	95.00
Cooking food for the family	200	100.00
Rearing of livestock	186	93.00
Washing clothes	200	100.00
Fetching water	135	67.50
Collection of firewood	153	76.50

It is conspicuous from above table 6.2 (b) that the women respondents are carrying out different activities at home like cooking food for the family (100%), washing clothes (100%), cleaning the house (95%), rearing of livestock (93%) working in agricultural field (90%), 76.5 per cent of the women respondents are collecting firewood from the forest and fetching water (67.5%).

(c) Number of times performed in feeding the family

Table 6.2 (c): Number of times to perform activities in a day

No. of times	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Once	54	27.00
Twice	82	41.00
Thrice	64	32.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.2 (c) it is clear that about 27 per cent of the women respondents perform activities once a day, 41 per cent of the women respondents reported to perform different activities twice a day and 32 per cent reported to be thrice a day.

(d) Activities performed by the women to feed the family

Table 6.2 (d): Activities performed in feeding the family n=200

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Collecting edibles	185	92.50
Cleaning utensils	150	75.00
Looking after family	200	100.00
Cooking	190	95.00
Serving	68	34.00
Fetching water	124	62.00
Collection of firewood	155	77.50
All of the above	134	67.00

The types of activities the women respondents perform at home is shown in table 6.2 (d) that are collecting edibles (92.5%), 75 per cent are cleaning utensils, looking after family (100%), cooking (95%), serving food (34%), fetching water (62%), collection of firewood (77.5%) and 67 per cent of the women respondents are doing all the mentioned activities.

(e) Purchase of required food items

Table 6.2 (e): Purchasing of required food items

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	60	30.00
No	140	70.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.2 (e) it is obvious that the women respondents are purchasing the required food items from the market (30%) and 70 per cent of

the women respondents are not purchasing the food items as it is done by the family members.

Assistance Rendered by Family Members in Household Activities

(i) Women taking the help of the family members

Table 6.3 (i): Women taking the help of the family members

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	150	75.00
No	50	25.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.3 (i) shows that 75 per cent of the women respondents are taking the help of the family members in their household work and 25 per cent of the respondents are not taking any help from the family members and all the household activities are performed by her.

(ii) Family members assisting the women in activities

Table 6.3 (ii): Family members assisting the women in activities

Family members	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Husband	85	56.70
Children	10	6.70
Both husband and children	52	34.60
Others	3	2.00
Total	150	100.00

Form table 6.3 (ii) it is clear that out of 150 women respondents (75%), 56.7 per cent of the women respondents stated their husbands are helping in the household chores followed by children (6.7%), both husband and children is reported women respondents by 34.6 per cent and other members like mother, mother-in-law and maid to be 2 per cent.

(iii) Work done by the family members to assist the women

Table 6.3 (iii): Work done by the family members to assist the women

Types of work	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Working in agricultural field	34	22.70
Cooking	15	10.00
Cleaning	10	6.70
Washing	1	0.60
Fetching water	24	16.00
Cutting firewood	16	10.70
All the household work	50	33.30
Total	150	100.00

It is conspicuous from table 6.3 (iii) that the different works done by the family members to assist the women respondents are working in agricultural field (22.7%), cleaning the house and utensils (6.7%), cooking (10%), washing (0.6%), fetching water (16%), cutting firewood (10.7%) and 33.3 per cent of the women respondents responded their family members are doing all the household work.

Performance of Child Related Activities

(i) Activities performed by women in taking care of the children

Table 6.4 (i): Activities performed by women in taking care of the children

Caring the children	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Feeding the children	72	36.00
Giving them bath	48	24.00
Helping them in their studies	32	16.00
All of the above	48	24.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.4 (i) it is obvious that the various activities done by the Viswema women in taking care of the children are feeding the children (36%), giving them bath (24%), helping them in their studies (16%) and 24 per cent of the women respondents are performing all the mentioned activities.

(ii) Women taking the help of the family member

Table 6.4 (ii): Women taking the help of the family members

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	150	75.00
No	50	25.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.4 (ii) shows that about 75 per cent women respondents are taking the help of the family members in taking care of the children and 25 per cent of the women respondents are not taking any help from the family members.

Elderly Member in the Family

(i) Women having elderly person at home

Table 6.5 (i): Women having elderly person at home

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	12.00
No	176	88.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.5 (i) it is apparent that 12 per cent of the women respondents are having elderly members in their family while 88 per cent of the women respondents responded of not having any elderly members. But, the elder members are living nearby so in times of need the women are always available to take care of them.

(ii) Activities of women in taking care of the elderly

Table 6.5 (ii): Activities of women in taking care of the elderly n=24

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Taking care of the elderly persons	24	100.00
Bathing them	20	83.30
Washing their clothes	22	91.70
Cooking for them	24	100.00

It is evident from table 6.5 (ii) that out of 24 women respondents (12%) having elderly member in their family, the different activities done by the women respondents is cooking food (100%), bathing them (83.3%), taking care of their health (100%) and washing their clothes (91.7%).

Decision Making in the Family

(i) Women taking decisions in the family

Table 6.6 (i): Women taking decisions in the family

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	195	97.50
No	5	2.50
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.6 (i) it is clear that about 97.5 per cent of the women respondents are taking decision in the family mostly related to the academic and wellbeing of their children while 2.5 per cent of the women respondents are not taking part in decision making in the family.

(ii) Women taking decisions related to savings in the family

About 100 per cent of the women respondents from Viswema village are taking decisions related to savings in the family shown in table 6.6 (ii):

Table 6.6 (ii): Women taking decisions related to savings in the family

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	195	100.00
No	-	-
Total	195	100.00

Contributions of Women in Family Income

(i) Financial contributions of women to manage the family

Table 6.7 (i): Financial contributions of women to manage the family

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	176	88.00
No	24	12.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.7 (i) shows that 88 per cent of the women respondents are contributing financially to manage the family from their monthly salary, business and by selling their agricultural products in the market and 12 per cent of the women respondents reported of not contributing to family as they are mostly agriculturist and the agriculture products are not to but for family consumption.

(ii) Sources of income to contribute family income

Table 6.7 (ii): Sources of income to contribute family income n=176

Different sources of income	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Govt. service	56	31.80
Selling agricultural products	120	68.10
Selling flowers and saplings	80	45.40
Grocery shop	8	4.50
Pig farm	16	9.10
Selling meat pickle	25	3.10
Livestock	125	71.00

From table 6.7 (ii) it is obvious that out of 176 women respondents (88%), 31.8 per cent of the women respondents' source to contribute family income is salary of government service followed by selling agricultural products (68.1%), selling flowers and saplings (45.4%), grocery shop (4.5%), pig farm (9.1%), selling meat pickle (3.1%) and livestock (71%).

Involvement of Women in Agricultural Activities

(i) Women working in agricultural field

Table 6.8 (i): Women working in agricultural field

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	184	92.00
No	16	8.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.8 (i) it is conspicuous that out of 200 women respondents,

184 women respondents (92%) responded of working in their agricultural field even if some were government employees and 16 women respondents (8%) are not working in the field during agricultural season. Even though there are women working as government servant but they are working in the agricultural field.

(ii) Women working in *jhum* and terrace cultivation

Table 6.8 (ii): Women working in *jhum* and terrace cultivation

Type of cultivation	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
<i>Jhum</i> cultivation (<i>sukka kheti</i>)	8	4.34
Terrace cultivation (<i>pani kheti</i>)	144	78.26
Both	32	17.40
Total	184	100.00

Table 6.8 (ii) shows that out of 184 women respondents (92%) working in agricultural field, 8 women respondents (4.34%) are doing *jhum* cultivation, 78.26 per cent of the women respondents are working in terrace field and 17.4 per cent women respondents reported of working both in *jhum* and terrace field.

(iii) Activities of women in agricultural field (*jhum*/terrace)

Table 6.8 (iii): Activities of women in agricultural field (*jhum*/terrace)

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Cleaning and burning	150	81.50
Tilling the land	80	43.40
Ploughing	20	10.80
Planting the sapling/ seeds	184	100.00
Harvesting	184	100.00

It is conspicuous from above table 6.8 (iii) that out of 184 women respondents (92%) the different activities performed in the agricultural field is cleaning and burning (81.5%), tilling the land (43.4%), ploughing (10.8%), planting the sapling/ seeds and harvesting (100%).

(iv) Type of agricultural items in *jhum*/terrace field

Table 6.8 (iv): Agricultural items in *jhum*/terrace field n=184

Agricultural Products	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Rice	184	100.00
vegetables	170	92.30
sticky rice	120	65.20
black rice	70	38.00
Maize	180	97.80

From table 6.8 (iv) it is evident that out of 184 women respondents 100 percent cultivate rice followed by vegetables (92.3%) like potato, pumpkin, bean, taro, spinach, cabbage, etc., sticky rice (65.2%), black rice (38%) and maize (97.8%).

(v) Women selling the surplus agricultural products

Table 6.8 (v): Women selling the surplus agricultural products

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	12.00
No	176	88.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.8 (v) shows 12 per cent of the women respondents are selling their products either in the nearby market or the villagers used to purchase their products from their residence and 88 per cent of the women respondents are not selling their agricultural products as it is for the consumption of the family.

(vi) Working in others' agricultural field during cultivation

Table 6.8 (vi): Women working co-villager's agricultural field

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	-	-
No	200	100.00
Total	200	100.00

As shown in table 6.8 (vi) all the women respondents (100%) are not working in co-villager's agricultural field. The women respondents further states that the co-villagers help each other in times of cultivation seasons.

(vii) Decision making in agriculture

Table 6.8 (vii): Women taking decisions in agriculture

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	184	92.00
No	16	8.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.8 (vii) it is evident that 92 per cent of the women respondents are taking decision related to agriculture like selection the area for jhum, selection of seeds, time to start the cultivation and harvesting, selling the products in the market while 8 per cent of the women respondents did not take any decisions as they were not engaged in agricultural working as they did not get time.

Involvement of Women in Allied Activities

(a) Livestock

(i) Women rearing livestock

Table 6.9 a (i): Women rearing livestock

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	186	92.0
No	14	8.0
Total	200	100.0

From table 6.9 a (i) it is obvious that 92 per cent of the women respondents are rearing livestock and 8 per cent of the women respondents are not rearing any livestock. The livestock that is reared by the women respondents are pig, chicken, duck, guinea pig, rabbit and goat. The different activities performed by the women respondents to rear the livestock are gathering fodder, cooking and feeding, looking after the young ones and cleaning their places.

(ii) Livestock reared by the women

Table 6.9 a (ii): Livestock reared by the women n=186

List of different livestock	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Pig	134	72.00
Chicken	158	84.90
Cow	32	17.20
Goat	68	36.50
Duck	39	20.90
Goose	26	13.90
Guinea pig	47	25.20
Dog	87	46.70

Table 6.9 a (ii) shows the different livestock reared by the women respondents such as pig (72%), chicken (84.9%), cow (17.2%), goat (36.5%), duck (20.9%), goose (13.9%), guinea pig (25.2%) and dog (46.7%).

(iii) Activities performed by the women in rearing the livestock

Table 6.9 a (iii): Activities performed by the women in rearing livestock n=186

Activities	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Cleaning the sty	156	83.80
Cooking for pig	134	72.00
Feeding the livestock	186	100.00

(iv) Selling of livestock to contribute family income

Table 6.9 a (iv): Selling of livestock to contribute family income

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	130	69.90
No	56	30.10
Total	186	100.00

Table 6.9 a (iv) show the women respondents selling the livestock to contribute family income. It is obvious that out of 186 women respondents about 69.9 per cent reported of selling livestock to contribute in family income and 30.1 per cent of the women respondents are not selling the livestock but it is for the family consumption.

(v) Place of selling the livestock

Table 6.9 a (v): Place of selling the livestock

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Village market	32	24.60
Farmhouse	8	6.20
Home	90	69.20
Total	130	100.00

Table 6.9 a (v) reveals the place of selling the livestock; out of 130 of the women respondents about 24.6 per cent of the women respondents are selling their livestock in village market, 6.2 per cent from their farmhouse and 69.2 per cent of the women respondents sell their livestock from home.

(vi) Family member assisting the women

Table 4.28a (vi): Family member assisting the women

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	149	80.10
No	37	19.90
Total	186	100.00

From table 6.9 a (vi) it is evident that out of 186 women respondents about 80.1 per cent of the women respondents are helped by the family members like their children while carrying out the livestock activities whereas 19.9 per cent of the women respondents are not assisted in their livestock activities by any of their family members.

(b) Weaving

(i) Women in weaving

Table 6.9 b (i): Women in weaving

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	40.00
No	120	60.00
Total	200	100.00

It is obvious from the above table 6.9 b (i) that out of 200 women respondents engaged in weaving only 40 per cent of the women respondents reported to weave clothes while 60 per cent of the women respondents did not weave any kind of clothes.

(ii) Items weaved by the women

Table 6.9 b (ii): Different items weaved by the women n=80

Items	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Shawl	78	97.50
Wrapper (<i>mekhela</i>)	75	93.75
Baby suit	58	72.50
Other kinds of traditional items	78	97.50

The different items weaved by the women respondents are shown in above table 6.9 b (ii). About 40 per cent of the women respondents from Viswema village are weaving traditional shawl for both men and women (97.5%), traditional wrapper for both men and women (93.75%), baby suit (72.5%) and other traditional items (97.5%) like waist coat, tie, stall, muffler, etc.

(iii) Reasons of women for weaving

Table 6.9 b (iii): Reasons for weaving

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Family	20	25.00
Sale	60	75.00
Total	80	100.00

From table 6.9 b (iii) it is obvious that out of 80 women respondents (40%) engaged in weaving about 25 per cent of the women respondents weaved items for family members and 60 per cent of the women respondents (75%) sell in the market.

(iv) Profit by selling the weaved products

Table 6.9 b (iv): Profit by selling the weaved products

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	60	75.00
No	20	25.00
Total	80	100.00

Table 6.9 b (iv) shows that out of 80 women respondents (40%) weaving clothes out of which 75 per cent of the women respondents responded of getting profit out of the sold items while 25 per cent of the women respondents reported of not getting any benefits by selling the products.

(v) Family members assisting women in weaving

Table 6.9 b (v): Family members assisting women in weaving

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	60	75.00
No	20	25.00
Total	80	100.00

From table 6.9 b (v) it is conspicuous that out of 80 women respondents (40%) engaged in weaving only 75 per cent of the women respondents reported of taking the help of family members in weaving and 25 per cent of the women respondents are not taking any help from the family members.

(c) Preparation of fermented food and drink

(i) Different fermented food and drink prepared by the women

Table 6.9 c (i): Preparing fermented food and drink by the women

Responses	Rice beer	%	Fermented soya bean	%	Bambooshoot	%	No. of respondents	%
Yes	8	4.00	80	40.00	35	17.50	113	56.50
No				87				43.50
Total				200				100.00

From table 6.9 c (i) it is clear that out of 200 women respondents, 113 women respondents (56.5%) preparing fermented food and drink and out of which 8 women respondents are preparing rice beer (4%), fermented soya bean (40%) and bamboo shoot (17.5%). About 87 of the women respondents (43.5%) are not preparing any fermented food and drink.

(ii) Collection of required ingredients by the women

Table 6.9 c (ii): Collection of required ingredients by the women

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	90	79.60
No	23	20.40
Total	113	100.00

The collection of required ingredients for preparing fermented food and drink by the women is shown in above table 6.9 c (ii). About 79.6 per cent of the women respondents are collecting the required ingredients as it is available in their forest and *jhum* field and 20.4 per cent of the women

respondents stated that the family members help them in collection of the ingredients like bamboo shoot from the forest collected by their husband.

(iii) Family members assisting the women

Table 6.9 c (iii): Family members assisting the women

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	100	88.50
No	13	11.50
Total	113	100.00

Family members assisting the respondents to carry out the task is shown in above table 6.9 c (iii). About 88.5 per cent of the women respondents are assisted by their husband and 11.5 per cent of the women respondents are not taking any help of the family member.

(iv) Reasons to prepare fermented food and drink

Table 6.9 c (iv): Reasons of preparing fermented food and drink

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
For consumption	65	57.50
For sale	48	42.50
Total	113	100.00

From table 6.9 c (iv) it is evident that 57.5 per cent of the women respondents prepare the items (rice beer, bamboo shoot, etc) for family consumption and 42.5 per cent of the women respondents prepare the items (rice beer, bamboo shoot, etc) to sell. The women respondents' selling the fermented food and drink gets some profit that are used for purchasing required necessary stuffs in the house and for family members.

Awareness of Community Facilities in the Village

(i) Awareness of community facilities among the women

Table 6.10 (i): Awareness of community facilities among the women

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	168	84.00
No	32	16.00
Total	100	100.00

It is conspicuous from above table 6.10 (i) that 84 per cent of the women respondents are aware of the different facilities provided by the government in the village and 16 per cent of the women respondents are not aware of any community facilities.

(ii) Facilities provided by the government in the village

Table 6.10 (ii): Facilities provided by the government in the village n=168

Facilities of the government	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Construction of toilets	110	65.40
Distribution of rice	160	95.20
Providing dustbin	80	47.60
B.P.L/A.P.L	168	98.20
Light bulb	60	35.70

From table 6.10 (ii) it is obvious that the different facilities provided by the government in the village are construction of toilets (65.4%), distribution of rice (95.2%), dustbin (47.6%), B.P.L/A.P.L (98.2%) and light bulb (35.7%).

Participation in Socio-Cultural Activities in the Village

(i) Participation in social and cultural activities

Table 6.11 (i): Participation in social and cultural activities

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	40.00
No	120	60.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6.11 (i) shows that 40 per cent of the women respondents are participating in social and cultural activities/ programmes held in the village and 60 per cent of the women respondents are not participating in any social or cultural programmes in the village activities.

(ii) Different activities of women in the village

Table 6.11 (ii): Different activities of women in the village

Different types of functions performed	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Church Activities	8	10.00
Singing in church choir	8	10.00
Artificial flower making for fund	64	80.00
Total	80	100.00

Table 6.11 (ii) reveals that out of 80 of the women respondents (80%) are taking part in the village activities like church activities (10%), singing in church choir (10%) and artificial flower making for church fund (80%).

(iii) Women taking part in the village politics

Table 6.11 (iii): Women taking part in the village politics

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	24	12.00
No	176	88.00
Total	200	100.00

From table 6.11 (iii) it is obvious that about 12 per cent of the women respondents are taking part in politics and 88 per cent of the women respondents are not involved and not interested in politics. The women involved are active only during election organizing meetings among women but there is no women leader

Conclusion

The different kitchen related activities is performing by using the available resources. The women were carrying out different activities at home like working in the agricultural field cleaning the house; cooking food for the family; washing clothes; rearing of livestock; fetching water and collecting firewood from the forest. The women were feeding the children, giving them bath, helping them in their studies. The women were assisted in their household chores by their husbands, mother, mother-in-law and children. The women were taking decisions related to savings in the family. The women were taking decision in the family mostly related to the academic of the children and wellbeing of their children. From the study it was found that about 88 per cent of the women respondents were contributing financially to manage the family as most of them were employed or doing business and some were even selling their agricultural products in the market. The women were rearing livestock. The livestock that was reared by the respondents were pig, chicken, duck, guinea pig, rabbit and goat. The different activities performed by the respondents to rear the livestock was gathering food/ herbs, cooking and feeding, looking after the young ones and cleaning their places. The different activities performed by the respondents for rearing the livestock were cleaning the sty, cooking for the pig and feeding the livestock. The women were found to weave clothes. The different items weaved by the women were traditional shawl, wrapper, baby suit and other traditional items like waist coat, tie, stall, muffler, etc. The women were preparing rice beer, fermented soya bean and bamboo shoot. The women prepare the items (rice beer, bamboo shoot, and fermented soya bean for the consumption of the family and also for sell. During their leisure time the women were doing the household work, weaving and preparing fermented items for the consumption of the family. Being a patriarchal society the decision is mostly taken by the man who is the head of the family but the woman also gives their opinions related to children's education and family savings. It was found that unmarried and widow women were taking all the decision in the family.

References

Bareh H.

2001. *Encyclopaedia of North East India: Nagaland, Vol. VI.* New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

Chand M. and Sharma, D.D.

1999. "Tribal Women Involvement in Farming", *Indian Journal of Extension Education*, Vol. 35, No. 3&4, pp 241-243.

Devi, L.

1986. *Rural Women, Management in Farm and Home*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.

Hutton, J. H.

1921. *The Angami Naga*. London: Macmillan.

Moore, T. J. and Asay, M.

2008. *Family Resource Management*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Muley, S., Singh, J. and Lokhandi, M.R.

1974. "Role of Farm Women in Green Revolution", *Indian Journal of Adult Education*, Vol. 35, No. 1, pp 90-93.

Puri, S.

1974. "Role of Farm Women in Animal Husbandry", *Kurukshetra*, Vol. 22, No.33, pp 9.

Singh, K. S.

1994. *People of India Vol. XXXIV*. Kolkata: Anthropological Survey of India.

Suri, R..

2006. *The Angami Nagas*. New Delhi: Mittal Publication.

United Nations, Country Report: INDIA.

2000. *Conducting the Time Use Survey –Indian Experience, Gender Issues in the Measurement of Paid and Unpaid Work, Expert Group Meeting on Methods for Conducting Time-Use Surveys*, October, New York, pp 23-30.

Yonuo, A.

1974. *The Rising Nagas*. New Delhi: Manas Publications.

Zehol, L.

1998. *Women in Naga Society*. New Delhi: Regency Publication.



This document was created with the Win2PDF "print to PDF" printer available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>

This version of Win2PDF 10 is for evaluation and non-commercial use only.

This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.

<http://www.win2pdf.com/purchase/>