

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



Konyak Naga Tribe

Nagaland University researchers identified a five-plant herbal formulation used by the Konyak Naga tribe with potent anti-cancer properties.

The Konyaks are the largest Naga tribe, concentrated in Nagaland's Mon district, with populations in Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.

Longwa village, a renowned Konyak settlement, lies on the India–Myanmar border, with the chief's house straddling both countries.

Language: They speak the Konyak language, belonging to the Sino-Tibetan language family.

Religion: The tribe originally practised animism but now mainly follows Christianity.

Major Festival: Aoling is celebrated in early April to welcome spring and mark the agricultural renewal.

Governance: They have a patriarchal hereditary monarchy, in which each village is ruled by a chief known as an 'Angh'.

Economy: Relies on shifting cultivation and specialised crafts such as gun-making, wood-carving, and bead jewellery-making.

Institution: They traditionally maintained the 'Baan', similar to the Naga Morung system, a youth dormitory that served as a socio-cultural learning centre.