

Question of Self-Determination and Gender Inequality in Nagaland

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Abstract

For Naga men it a sovereign state demand with the Indian government but for women, first it's a fight against the Indian government and second the male dominance. But in the history, it is men's and not women. Northeast, Naga Mothers' Association (NMA) emerged as an important civil society organisation of Nagaland and participated actively in the mediation of peace between the Government of India and the separatist groups to facilitate the ceasefire since 1997. The same organization is also active in demanding the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) reservation for women since 2006.

Keywords: *Self-Determination, Gender Inequality, NMA, ULB, Indian government, Naga women*

Introduction

The state targets women as the weaker sex where women are raped and tortured. Such assumption also does strengthen that traditional praxis like women as weaker sex which are tagged as a peacemaker, caring, nurturer is all in a way to described that they cannot go beyond such boundaries. This perhaps has an impact on violence against women in different forms.

Sandwiched between the Indian Government and Naga menfolk

It appears that Naga women are sandwiched between the Indian government and the Naga menfolk. With all these historical senses of alienation, imposition, burden, and exclusion, once again there was anxiety generated among Naga groups and other sections of society when 33 per cent reservation for women in ULBs was to be implemented. It is perceived that this is an imposition by the Indian government on the Naga tribal society that is protected by Article 371A. The protest against reservation for women in ULBs challenges the popular narratives and assumptions that Naga tribes are

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