

who cannot bear the huge expenditure of legal marriage (Hruoipui) are generally prove/choose to this practice. This system of marriage costs less expenditure and within the capacity of both the parties.

Pufakbe:- In any kind of marriage, the parental/uncle/distant uncle of the bride has a great role and has a share called pu pak ceremmy. There is custom to pay an amount to the uncle. This ceremony may be performed in the same marriage day or in another day. The uncle, at his own convenient time till invite the couple and hold a small feast. On their return journey he will presents the necessary utensils etc.

Moitung:- The legal married couple entered the husband house by warming welcome. Now than takes place a ritual performance called "Naran" sacrificing an elder cock from bridegroom side and an elder hen from the bride side alongwith a pitcher of zu. These are be cooked with rice called "Nempok" and eaten up by the elders only. On other hand the moitung zu is offered among the elder and youths.

After that a general feast is offered to the people this feast may not be arranged due to certain compelling circumstances.

Again zu's are offered -

- (i) **Opui-2 (two) pitchers :** The bridegroom has to perform the "Ngirchungbangcheng" zu offered by the bridegroom mostly to the elder people.
- (ii) **Laipot:-** In this zu offering, the married couple will take part the zu by exchanging the pot/pitcher. After this the elders have to perform, the " Reng sahnachen"
- (iii) **Baiirusuk zu :-** Performing the bidai pek/Bor pek(blessing ceremony) by the elders.Thus the marriage ceremony ends.

In I am in le:- After seven days of marriage, the newly

married couple visit the bride parents house. At the time of entrance into the house, bride's mother or any other elderly woman of the village sprinkle water upon them, as holy water. There may be a good dinner among the family. They may stay few days and back to own house (Husband's house).