

Section V
ON DEATH (Mi thi)

- (a) A person is allowed to die inside the dwelling house, but not allowed to die in another clan's house. Both the cremate and baried of dead is prevalent under the circumstances.

Soon after the death, an elderly cock is scarified near the feet of deceased in order to show the right way to heaven, by a female elderly.

- (b) After taking bath/ washed, the deceased is dressed in new cloths. In case of male, if he is the last from the same parents, the Sehruchat will be performed by his maternal uncle/distant uncle with turban (lukawm), and in case of female, if she is also the last from the same, parents, the Laihruchat will be performed by her distant elder sister.

- (c) Two elderly women (bupu) are choice to offer the cooked meal to the departed soul at the cremation ground/grave.

- (d) The purification ceremony may take place on the very next day of cremation/buried of the death or it may extend few days according to circumstances. On that day in the presence of village elders a negotiation takes place on debt and inheritance in property of the deceased.

Thang inthei:- The messengers who bear the death news to another village, he is to approach first to the same clan of deceases relative, not to other clan's house.

Ruok ngha that:- A feast in the name of departed soul, may take place after one year the capable family throws a

feast to the people and erect the memory stone on renowned person.

Un-natural death :- The unnatural death is discouraged by the society. It should be buried out side of village or where the incident took place. There shall be no purification ceremony, only the Illiem be performed.