

Deltha:- A man who has a wife, having sexual relation with another woman, having husband or damsel, the trial arrangement will be same as the pabipui and followed by the Satha performance. And he is also to pay a heavy fine.

Maktha:- A man can claim a separation under circumstances from his wife or from the adultery woman/damsel by imposing a usual fine before 'the Halam Court', and the system of the trial will be same as the Pabipui.

Kotkan:- A man after performing all the marriage engagement (Biek zu leTinkhuo lenkham) and he is serving in laws house (ghar jamai). Before the completion of due course/fixed date, if the boy left the in-laws house (father in-laws) for some days/months and no sound, then who is willing to resume the service as usual, then he has to pay a picture of beer (zu) with a nominal fine/amount to the Village Council as fine.

Inthi chawi:- If a man/woman died in the house of next kin/clan, the father/husband or the nearest kin relation of deceased person and has to bear the expenditure of ritual purification ceremony to the house owner. But it is not claimable in the case of death from cholera, accidental death, child birth and battle.

Purarka:- The divorce couple can re-marry according to their choice on payment or a reasonable amount to the village Court, if the divorce takes place after mutual agreement between the couple.

Zalmunsir:- Chawkai. Tuolkai:- A man who opens the front door or back in absence of husband, and goes to bed of woman, it is considers to be adultery. He will be fine as per decision of the village Council. It is more grievous who opens the back door then the front door.

Defamation/ Cheat (Baiirsuk):- Who ever by words either

spoke or by signs by visible representation makes or publishes and imputation concerning any person intending to blame, than such imputation will harm. That person will be fine at the village Court, according the decision.

Theft (inru choi):- These cases are trial in the village court, according to gravity of the case and the Satha must be performed at the lend of the trial, supposed to stop his/her further theft habits.

Of hurt (Inphop):- This hurt may be applied on human being/ domestic animals in this case has to perform the Satha and the cases are tried according to gravity.

(a) Bodily pain (Tuilumbur)

(b) Grievous hurt (Tuilumsen).

(c) Murder case (Mi that)

(i) Volunarily murder (Nuoma that).

(ii) Accidental murder (kut ke chaia that).

(iii) Mental disorder / lunatic (Lusiet/invet)

Kho inhnot:- When an offender who committed crimes like hurt theft, violence being danger in life, again and again and always against rule/customs of the village, inspite of being warned and fine several times, the villagers feel that the lives and properties of the village, then no appeal shall be entertained under any circumstance, but the culprits have to leave the village within a short time is called kho inhnot (banished fom the village)

Sister suppersession (ukhel):- Unless the elder sister is married younger sister cannot be given in marriage. If the younger sister is married before the elder, she/bridegroom party has no pay an amount as suppersession fee.

Biek-chul:- In regard of acceptance of the marriage