

was regarded as a more serious obstacle to the Christian lifestyle. These intoxicants really degraded the individual life, and adversely affected their health, waste times and money that created disturbances to the entire family. With the introduction of Christianity and education, the Hrangkhoh tribes, gradually abstained from intoxicants.<sup>13</sup> They came to realise that the use of intoxicants not only spoiled the quality of life but also affected their spiritual life and defilement of body as well. Abstinence from the intoxicants was considered a sign of new-faith and commitment.

*f) Abolition of traditional feasts and festivals:*

In Pre-Christian Society, every village had a social gathering either in a certain places or personal house for having feasts and festivals. The seasonal feasts were rualsa fak, zutang in, parngot zu, etc. which were associated with drinking zu (rice-beer), singing and dancing. With the advent of Christianity, these native feasts and festivals were replaced by Christmas, New Year, Good Friday, etc. which are now observed with great fervour and enthusiasm. On these occasions, Churches and houses are decorated. The pre-Christian manner of social gathering was substituted by Christian meetings, that is, the Church where everybody goes to worship God and listen to the Bible messages. Sometimes, meetings were also held in the houses for prayer, Bible study, counselling which are all edifying.

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<sup>13</sup> Interview with Rev. Ropianga, Silchar, on 29th April, 1997.