

are put in the first post pit, the first post should be in North-Each direction of the house. Now when the construction of the houses are finished, the priest announced to all to get together at appointed place and performed the titual activities. The priest and elders make fire by friction of with splited bamboo and bamboo string meiril inlap). The priest talls to all family to take as holy fire for their home and this fire must not be extinguished from the hearth till the nest Bahnarinsuk fetival.

When a family enter in a new house, he/she has to performed the ritual rites as the purification of the house (Tuituol arthat). And thus the village is given name.

Selection of Gaonbura (G.B.) :-

- (a) The candidate is given first preference to the village founder (who took initiative for building new village)
- (b) Can be hereditary.
- (c) Clanwise, cyclical.
- (d) The candidate from outside or new comer is not allowed.
- (e) The selection may cause if and where necessary.
- (f) The service of Gaonburaship may be life time or interim period.

Migration into a village :- (Dawngrap zom):- There are some formalities of a village as follows :-

- (a) The applicant has to apply to the village council bearing a pitcher (zu). Then a negotiation will take place.
- (b) After allotment of plot/land, the seeker/occupier must built the dwelling house (chophek hem) within one year/ Stipulated time.
- (c) He/she must have to perform the 'khomak dan' (no objection) from his/her abandoning village.

- (d) If the applicant failed to built the house on stipulated time the allotted plot of land will be cancelled.

Seeking of jhum cultivation from outside (ram zong dan):-

He she is to apply to the village council offering a pitcher of zu, then will take a negotiation in appointed date. He/she may be allowed the land on the following conditions :-

- (a) The allowed land is purely temporary, not more than two years
- (b) He/she may pay the village collections as usual ;
- (c) He/she has to follow the village rule and custom accordingly.

Food and drink:- Like the other tribes of the North-Eastern India, the rice is the staple food of the Hrangkhoh people. A part from rice, they also eat vegetables which is cultivated themselves. Meat of fowls, pigs, hot chillies, dry fish, rice beer are very favour. Cows are not kept nor the flesh is eaten. But buffalows are kept and their flesh also eaten. Some times collect wild roots and another vegetables from the forest. Fishing and hunting in a year is a traditional custom. While hunting animal of a year, the first meat of hunted animal is distributed among the villagers called Sarap deng and the lion share will get by the hunter party.

Family structure:- The Hrangkhoh follows the patriarchal system. Father is the head of the family and the line descent is traced through the father. The family is consists of the father, the mother and children. The society is strictly monogamous and the clans are exogamous and no marriage take place within the clan, without on exceptional ground.

When a son gets married, lives with his parents till he begets several children. Then he moves into a new house constructed with the help of other family members. However there is a system known Samakchang (Ghar jamai). A bridegroom needs to stay in father-in-laws house for the period of one or three