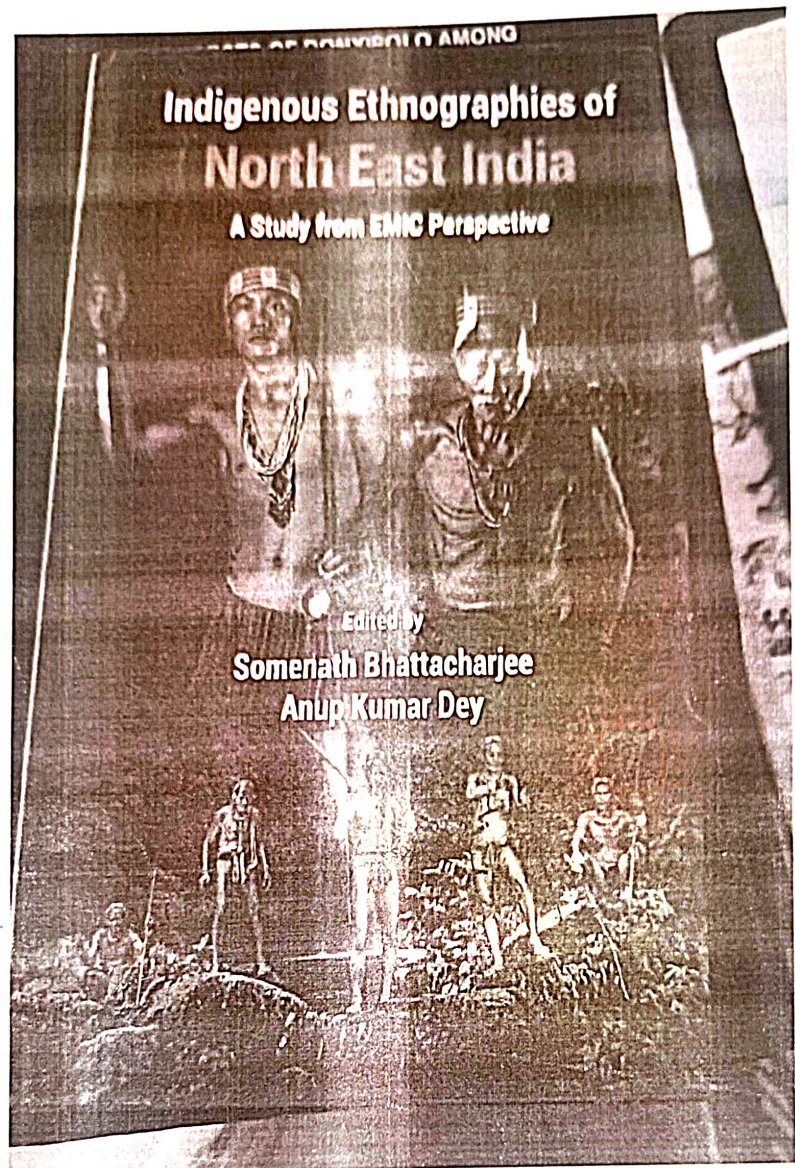


3.4.6



विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
राज सिंह परिसर देहरा  
जिला काँगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

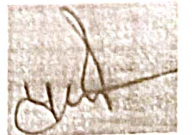
# Indigenous Ethnographies of North East India

A Study from EMIC Perspective

*Edited by*  
**Somenath Bhattacharjee**  
**Anup Kumar Dey**

*Compiled by*  
**Subhajit Choudhury**  
**Hemanta Dhing Majumdar**

**CONCEPT PUBLISHING COMPANY PVT. LTD.**  
**NEW DELHI-110059**



विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

© Editors

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced, stored, transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, micro-filming recording or otherwise, or translated in any language, without the written permission of the copyright owner and the publisher. The book is sold on the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the prior publisher's written consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published.

The views and opinions expressed in this book are author(s) own and the facts stated by him/her have been verified to the extent possible, and the publishers and the editors are not in any way liable for the same.

ISBN-13: 978-93-88937-71-9

First Published 2021

Published and Printed by



Since 1974

Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd.  
A/15-16, Commercial Block, Mohan Garden,  
New Delhi-110059 (INDIA)  
T: 91 11 25351460, 91 11 25351794  
E: publishing@conceptpub.com W: www.conceptpub.com

Cataloging in Publication Data—Courtesy: D.K. Agencies (P) Ltd. <docinfo@dkagencies.com>

National Seminar on "Indigenous Ethnography, Emic Perspective and National Cultural Heritage: Focusing North East India" (2016 : Diphu, India)

Indigenous ethnographies of North East India : a study from emic perspective  
edited by Somenath Bhattacharjee, Anup Kumar Dey : compiled by Sankar  
Choudhury, Hemanta Dhing Majumdar.  
pages cm

The present volume is an academic outcome of selected research papers presented in the ICSSR sponsored two days National Seminar on "Indigenous Ethnography, Emic Perspective and National Cultural Heritage: Focusing North East India", held on 6th-7th January, 2016, in the Department of Anthropology, Assam University, Diphu Campus, in collaboration with Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samiti, Assam—Introduction.

Includes bibliographical references and Index.

ISBN 9789388937719

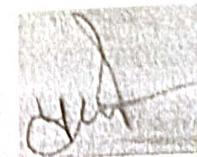
1. Ethnology—India, Northeastern—Congresses. 2. Ethnoscience—India, Northeastern—Congresses. 3. Indigenous peoples—India, Northeastern—Social life and customs—Congresses. 4. India, Northeastern—Civilization—Congresses. I. Bhattacharjee, Somenath, editor. II. Assam University (Silchar, India). Diphu Campus. Department of Anthropology, organizer. III. Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Samiti (Silchar, India), organizer. IV. Indian Council of Social Science Research, sponsoring body. V. Title.

LCC GN635.T4N38 2016 | DDC 305.8009541 23

Social Anthropology  
anthropology  
Ethnography  
commenced  
in a way trip  
December 19  
Haddon, Riv  
This was a f  
fashion of es  
What is  
objective (a  
people and  
and interpret  
In Ind  
methods of  
decade of  
Chandra  
truly calli  
of his fir  
Chotani  
Departm  
1921, w  
of field-  
In t  
a few r  
for the  
Manip

विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समानशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

Contents	iv
15. Indigenous Beliefs and Practices of the Khasis of Meghalaya: An Anthropological Study <i>Papiya Bose</i>	159
16. Assertion and Accommodation of Ethnic Identities in Assam <i>Y. Manojit Singha</i>	174
17. The Dormitory System of the Minyong of Arunachal Pradesh <i>Narupoma Karlong</i>	189
<b>SECTION-III</b> <b>Ethnographies and Emerging Issues of Darjeeling Himalayan Region and Sikkim</b>	
18. Identity Struggle and Quest for Tribalization: A Case of 'Mangar' Population <i>Pinak Tarafdar</i>	201
19. Social Networks of Rural People for Understanding their Survival Strategy <i>Rabindranath Jana and Anil Kumar Choudhuri</i>	217
20. Revisiting the Lepcha Tales: The Lungten Sung <i>Prerna R. Lepcha and Nil Ratan Roy</i>	243
21. Indigenous Knowledge, Conflict and Practices of Indigenous Communities of North East India and Surroundings <i>Nabajit Das</i>	256
<b>SECTION-IV</b> <b>Folklore, Oral Narratives and Interaction Between Great-Little Traditions</b>	
22. Goalpariya Culture from Myth to Modernity: An Investigation from Emic Perspective <i>Subhajit Choudhury and Joydeep Chakraborty</i>	269



विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

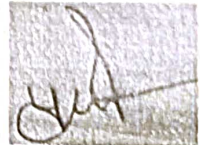
## The Dormitory System of the Minyong of Arunachal Pradesh

Nirupoma Kardong

### Introduction

The traditional Institution dormitory, is one of the important social institutions found among the tribal people across the world. In India, such institution is found among the tribes of east, north-east, south-western and central India. Roy (1915) has reported the presence of dormitories, *joukherpa* for boys and *palerpa* for girls, among the Oraons of Chota Nagpur. Guha (1964) has mentioned about *ghotul* of the Murias, *morung* of the Nagas and *moshup* of the Adis. Dormitories have some common features and they reflect various characteristics which are culture-specific. In North East India, a good number of tribes are reported to have dormitories, such as Garo, Karbi, Kuki, Naga, Tiwa, etc. Gurdon (1914) and Elwin (1991) have reported that the *Lynngam* of the Khasi Hills were having male dormitory which is not found among the other sections of the Khasis of Meghalaya.

Mill's (1926) following description of the tribes of North East India, Elwin (1959) examined elaborately the tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Haimendorf (1962) has reported the dormitory known as *Patang* among the Apatanis of Arunachal Pradesh. He mentions the function of youth dormitories as "an effective economic organization, a usual seminary for training young in their social and other duties and an institution for magico-religious observances". Lowie (1920) has depicted the



विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

3. 4.6

# Jammu & Kashmir

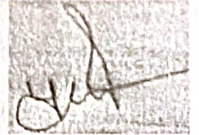
Essays in Society, Culture and Politics

*Editor*

Abha Chauhan



WINSHIELD PRESS



विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

## Contents

<i>List of Contributors</i>	1
<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Introduction</i>	1
<i>Alha Chauhan</i>	
<b>Gender: Women and Girl Children</b>	
1. <i>State, Women and Law: A Challenge to Women's Fundamental Rights in Jammu and Kashmir</i>	15
<i>Shreeya Bakshi</i>	
2. <i>Inheritance Laws and Land Rights of Women in Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	31
<i>Alha Chauhan</i>	
3. <i>Stigmatization of Sexually Abused Girl Children in Jammu</i>	55
<i>Juhie Mohan</i>	
<b>State and Politics</b>	
4. <i>Status of Panchayat Adalat in the Jammu and Kashmir: An Effective Prudent Dispute Resolution Mechanism</i>	79
<i>Shreya Sharma</i>	

Copyright © Alha Chauhan 2016

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

First published in 2016 by



Winshield Press  
426/43, 1st Floor  
Ansari Road, Darya Gani,  
New Delhi 110002

Published by Winshield Press.

ISBN: 978-81-930-7035-2 (Hb)

The responsibility for the views expressed in the papers/articles and their originality lies with the respective author.

विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समानशारत एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101

certificate that designates the 'state-subject' with special rights like right to citizenship, right to inherit property and so on. This paper analyses the ways in which women's Fundamental rights are denied and highlights their struggle for the right to equality. The paper specifically deals the process of gender-based exclusion whereby women in the state of J&K face unjust and unequal treatment as a result of Permanent Resident Disqualification Bill. It is based on the interviews conducted with the politicians of different political parties, academics, journalists, lawyers and members of civil society of J&K.

Keywords: equality; politics; state; women; exclusion; law

## Introduction

Equality of individuals or of their identities irrespective of their difference in terms of language, religion, class and gender is the hallmark of modern society. The Constitution of India grants various Fundamental and legal rights to all citizens of India. Fundamental rights are the basic rights that every citizen enjoys. These rights universally apply to all Indians irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion and sex. But in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), unlike in the other parts of the country, women do not enjoy these rights at par with men.

Historically, women have been excluded from power and decision making process, fostering ambivalence towards the issue of citizenship and national identity. Women's problematic relationship with the politics of exclusion of national identity struggle is epigrammatically expressed in Virginia Woolf's assertion 'I have no nation'. At a more pragmatic level, it is argued that Women, because they are excluded from 'politics' have less stake in the ideological or political positions on which conflicts thrives (Manchanda 2001).

In 1948, the General Assembly of United Nations (UN) adopted, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" which declared

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. These rights include life, liberty and security of persons." Furthermore, the Declaration stated, "All are equal before law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law" (Chibber 2010).

In 1956 UN General Assembly passed a Convention on the nationality of married women which ensured that a woman's nationality would not be affected either by marriage or its dissolution or change of nationality of her husband. The UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1979. It includes right-to-vote, political participation, equality in education, employment, health care, economic and social rights (Chibber 2010). India ratified the same in 1993. Despite several Declarations and Conventions regarding women and their equal status, the state of J&K is following an entirely different path by ensuring exclusion of women of the state on the question of permanent resident.

J&K is the only state in India that enjoys unique status under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and grants its citizens several rights under its jurisdiction as 'state-subjects'. The state issues a special separate certificate that designate the 'state-subject' with special rights like: right to livelihood, right to inherit property and so on. In the politics of J&K unlike in the other parts of the country, efforts are being made since last few years by the regional political parties and their leaders to pass the Bill known as 'Permanent Resident Disqualification Bill' which if passed would exclude women married to non-state subjects from their fundamental as well as legal rights among other things.

The underlying assumption is that in case a woman permanent resident marries the state-subject, her Permanent Resident Certificate (PRC) would hold its validity and if a woman marries a non state-subject then she would lose her PRC which also means deprivation of all her rights. The Bill introduced in 2004 and again introduced in 2010 intends to do the same, i.e., deprivation of women's Fundamental, Legal

विभागाध्यक्ष,  
समाजशास्त्र एवं सामाजिक नृविज्ञान विभाग  
हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय  
सप्त सिंधु परिसर देहरा  
जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.) 177101