




# ALDER COLLEGE

Sepfüzou

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## Supporting Documents

### Criterion 2: Teaching -Learning Process

#### 2.3.1 Student experienciial Learning

### Political Science Department

On 20th September 2018, the department of Political Science witnessed the 13th Nagaland Legislative Assembly morning session with 32 students and three teachers.

The students witnessed the session consisting of question hour, zero hour, and passing of the assembly resolutions which is in tune with the current syllabus and thus making the words in the books come alive.



### Students experiential learning Department of Education

Visit to Museum(April 27, 2021-2022) to provide first hand knowledge about the rich Naga heritage and enhance the pursuit of cultural enrichment



Preparation for post visit write up(2021-2022)

Students experiential learning Department of Education(April 2021-2022)  
Micro Teaching (April 2021-2022)

Giving platform to students to practise the various skills of micro teaching



Book Fair(2021-2022)

Students visited 2days book exhibition and sale organised by Department of Art and Culture, Kohima





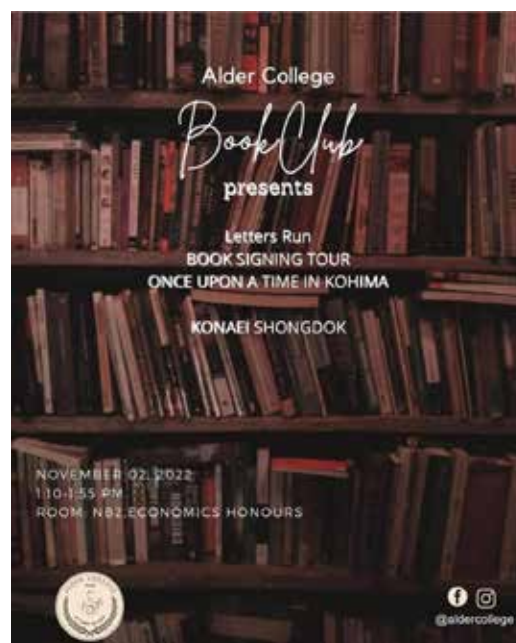
## English Department

English Department of Alder College conducted a writing workshop for enhancing students' achievements in Alder College on 21st September, 2018. The workshop aimed at sharpening students' academic and creative writing skills so as to enable them to gain linguistic competence and confidence in writing clearly, coherently and cohesively.



## BOOK CLUB

Alder College Book Club, initiated and co-ordinated by the Department of English, gives students the opportunity to develop good reading habits and sharpen their critical skills. The club meeting activities revolve around reading of general literary works, discussion and writing of reviews.



## Academic extension program

The Department of Education engaged the 5th Semester students 2022 in paying a visit to Tabitha Enabling Academy on 7th October 2022 to sensitize students on the significance of integrated education for disabled children.



# SOCIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

Topic: Case study on Polmi customary law  
and practice.

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Submitted to  
Sir, Amos  
Head of Department  
of Sociology.

Submitted by  
Name: Nanyitebung  
Roll NO: 34  
Sec: A  
Paper: Sociology 506  
Submission date  
26/02/2022

## Content:

1. Introduction
2. Marriage
3. Fatherhood
4. Land disputes
5. Laws of murder
6. Theft and Burglary
7. Breaching of oaths
8. Conclusion
9. Reference.



## Introduction:

Like many other Naga villages, the people of Poiimi origin too has several sets of rules of laws which govern, guides and inspires the people's daily lives. Our systems of law have been passed on from oral tradition and as such it is not codified as compared to the Indian judicial system. As such this is an attempt to put some of the customary laws and practices followed by the people of Poiimi in settling of disputes in written record.

The following are some of the situations identified as nature of disputes and the systems as have existed and existing and as nature of dispute and its settlement.

### 1. Marriage

a. Engagement and the breach of marital engagement:

Once the engagement is finalized with the mutual agreement from both the families. The marriage should not be call off unless and otherwise there is an infidelity



from any of the families.

Breach of engagement after the initial performance by either of the party that is by the girl's parent on the boy's parent is a crime, such and incidence is punishable under customary law.

The punishment sanctioned by the customary laws and enforced by the village authorities and the aggrieved party are as below:

(I) Breach of marriage contract by the bride:

The aggrieved bridegroom can impose a ban on the girl from marrying another man for one year.

(II) Breach of marriage contract by the bridegroom:

The kinsman of the bride can physically confront the bridegroom and seek the reason for breach of contract, as generally it is criminal in character. However, there is no sanctioned law to prosecute the bridegroom in such an event.

(B) Marriage and Gifts:

Samprash is a sort of gift given usually in the form of indigenous shawl,

given to the male members of the bride's family. Therefore, a certain quantity of shawl as described below and a certain amount of money depending on the social status of the girl/women are desired.

Shawls

1. Girl - 4 minimum.
2. Widow - 3 minimum.

Money:

- (1. Girl - Rs. 35 fixed.
2. Widow - Rs. 25 fixed.

### (C. Adultery and penalty:

There is no ban on restrictions as such binding the man. However, if a woman commits adultery certain penalties are imposed.

If the bride after the ritual engagement that confirmed the marriage contract, eloped or found having affair with other man which is inevitably proved, penalty of fine known as Hetak will be imposed on the girl's boy friend family. An amount of 30 measure of paddy ~~called~~ (approximately 17 mounds).

However, if a man is found or caught in an act of adultery with a married.

woman by the husband and in a reaction of anger if injured or killed the man, there shall be no case and it shall not be considered as murder but the death shall be upon himself.

## 2. Fatherhood:

When an unmarried woman becomes pregnant having multiple lovers at the same time and as to who the actual father could be not determined. And accordingly the men counterpart are also crossed examined and the last partner to have slept with the woman in question is named as the father of the child. This method is purely traditional and because of the absence of the knowledge of the scientific method of DNA testing.

## 3. Land disputes:

A land dispute is one of the most common disputes that exist in any given society and we are no different from our other Naga brethrens, our socio-culture traditionally being rooted in land and cultivation.

When there is a claim and counter of the same ancient land/land mark between one or two parties or two or more parties the



The disputing party/parties are expected to resolve their differences mutually by verifying of the said land/land mark in question in the presence of the khal's elders as witnesses.

However, in extreme cases when the matters could not be resolved amicably through dialogue and even with the help of the elders the last thing that resort to is called Reset, a swearing under oath or curse, wherein the party claiming the disputed land crushes the egg on the ground breaking it and saying that the curse be upon him and his children and his children's generation to come. But on the contrary if both the parties are willing to Reset then the land is divided equally between both the contending parties.

#### 4. Laws of Munden:

The animistic religion believed that the almighty God called Tamkangberui created all things in the universe. Amongst the creation human being was created with spirit, soul and senses of reasoning. According to old age human being was the most precious, worthiest and beautiful.

Because of the preciousness of human's life the animistic religion of Banglak Reset



decreed and ordinance to safe guard destruction of human's life. Whosoever defiled any human's life shall punish according to the customary laws called Heman. The ordinance decreed that any kinds of murder be it accidental or intentional shall compel to abide the customary laws of Heman.

#### (a. Heman:

Heman means a customary law of murder, which decreed in the Genna of Bunglak Ketet, is seven-year exile from the village. The heman use to implicate to the culprit as well as all its kinsmen within the seven generation called Mawzooq. It is the highest customary law and it is the judgement of Henaliak. The law is to secure the culprit and its kinsmen ~~exiled~~ as heman from being revenge by the bereaved kinsmen. In any murder cases if the culprit and its kinsmen exiled as heman by abiding customary laws of murder it is taboo to take revenge.

#### (b. Ravaging of Hemaniki:

In respect of the decrease and so in anger the bereave families use to ravage the house of the culprit and its kinsmen. Even a single cut of the house everything inside

that house becomes defiled which is a taboo for future use. So before navaging the house of hemauki the villagers use to protect and prevent the houses from being severely navaged in respect of the almighty, at the same time the villagers immediately use to dispose off all valuable properties. ~~the~~ Whatever things dispose off from the house is clean and useable.

While navaging the hemauki one should not cut ~~by~~ beyond the limitation at the same time the main pillar of the house is forbidden to cut by the customary laws. It is also a taboo that women should not take part in the navaging.

The Hemauki shall remain it till the hemauke return from exile, all the houses of hemauki shall be demolish and burn outside the village, and the whole villagers shall construct their new houses.

### C. Exiling of Hemauke:

Customarily the hemauke used to exile toward the eastern side of the village. At the time of exiling the hemauke they must ~~say~~ carry with them spear and Dao as a sign of strengthening the attachment of their soul.

Those youth who drop the hemaime were taboo to halt in that village and also taboo to eat and drink anything from that village. Be it day or night they must return to the village.

#### d. Returning of hemaime:

After the period of hemaime is over that is seven years customarily the bereaved family used to call back the hemaime for better omen in the future generation.

#### e. Taboo to share food:

When someone has committed a crime of murder or homicide in any manners the relation between the bereaved kinsmen and the culprit kinsmen, so it is a taboo and ritual forbidden to share food and intermarriage.

#### f. Exile for seven years:

i. Any crime of murder committed by means of accidental or intentional such as - by Gun, Dao, Spear, Stone, Felt trees, strangle and whatever crime of murder cases experienced from time immemorial shall be implicated to hemaime and no further case is there to settle.

ii. A crime of murder committed in the feud, physical confrontation over any dispute shall be implicated to hemaime as a punishment of murder, but the case of dispute shall be settling by the available judicature.



iii. A crime of murder committed to the culprit of rape shall impose on him in respect of the deceased soul as well as the customary law. and of

iv. A crime of murder committed to the culprit of rape shall impose on him in respect of the ~~the~~ deceased soul as well as the customary law and of almighty.

#### 5. Theft on Burglary:

When a theft / burglary is committed and the person is caught in the act then that person is made to compensate the same amount of the things he has stolen and in some extreme cases the person is made to pay 7 fold of the amount stolen.

#### 6. Breaking of Jenas:

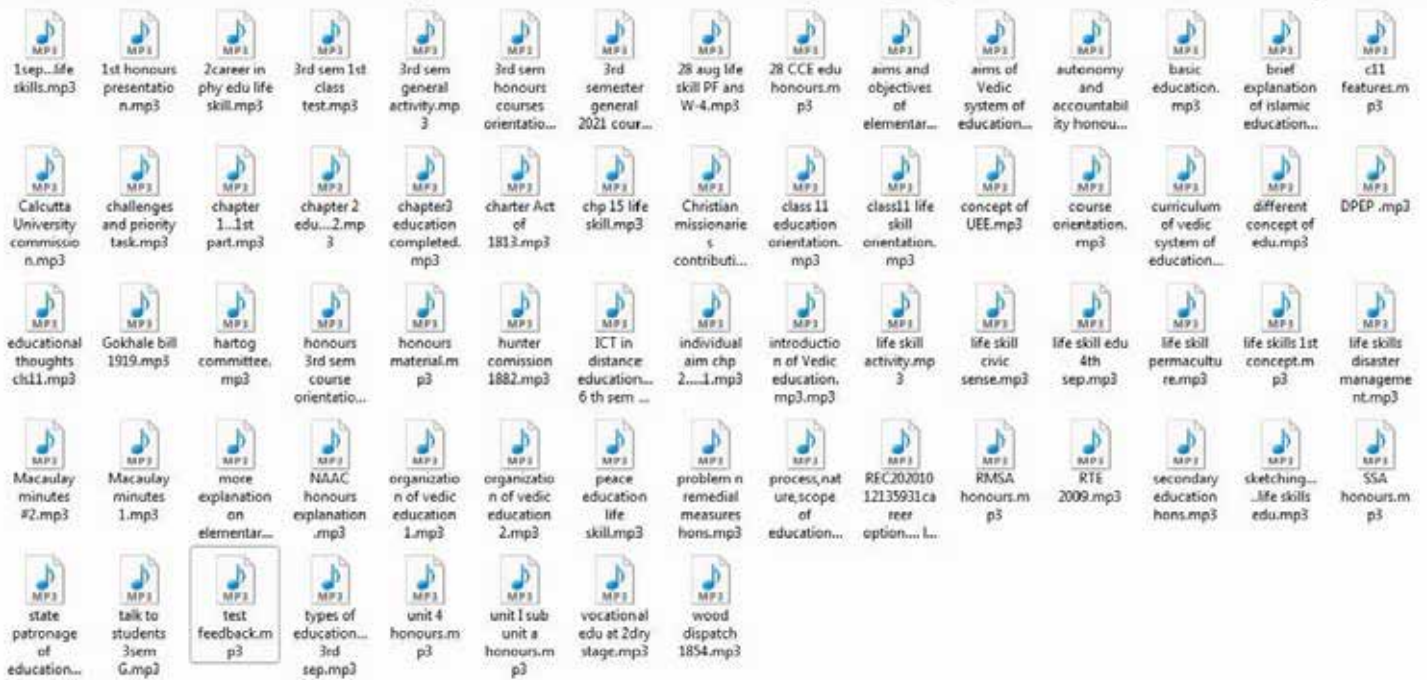
When a person do things which is restricted to do such as burning of their cultivated area on burning of restricted areas on certain season or when a person works on to certain things which otherwise is restricted to do on certain days. Then the highest sort of penalty that is penalized is not in form of imprisonment but through the cursing of that person by the whole community which is called "Hui-lwa". It is believed that a person



### Conclusion:

The customary law and practice have been practice from the ancestor time to till the present generation. Doinri have not written form of law and order for crime but it passed down from the ancestor and follow the customary law and practice to control the crime. If a person commit crime and caught by the villager than the village elder handle the situation and settle the matter case. And a penalty on punishment is imposed according to the crime they committed.

## Audio Record Explanation on various Topics (Department of Education)



## Google Classroom – Department of Education : Medotsino Nakhro



## Google Classroom – Department of Political Science: Vizadel Yongo



Department of Economics: Jennifer Veyie

BA 5th Semester ECO-...  
Keneingusa, Kothtrill, Ranboni, Shejhe...

PIB1809229.pdf  
3 pages • 89 kB • PDF  
11:24 AM ✓✓

Please download the above. We will discuss in the class  
11:25 AM ✓✓

September 22, 2022

Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India |  
RBI Grade-B Main  
Poverty alleviation and employment generation have always been I...  
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<https://www.careerlauncher.com/rbi-grade-b/poverty-alleviation-employment-generation/>  
10:22 AM ✓✓

6345\_et\_ECO\_P8\_M21\_E-Text.pdf  
8 pages • 305 kB • PDF  
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You added Shecheni

September 28, 2022

1530264175Eco\_P10\_M19\_E-Text.pdf  
16 pages • 1.5 MB • PDF  
11:10 AM ✓✓

Principal  
Alder College



**Alder College**

**Sepfuzou : 797001**

### Teacher's PPT. Department of Education



### Student's PPT. Department of Education



*Prate*

**Principal  
Alder College**



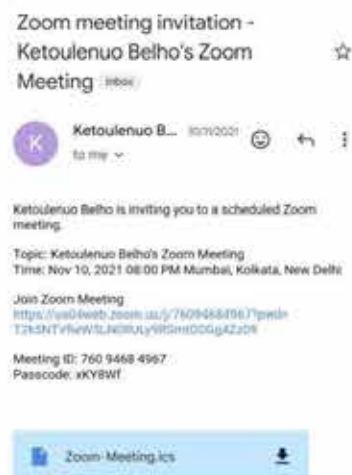
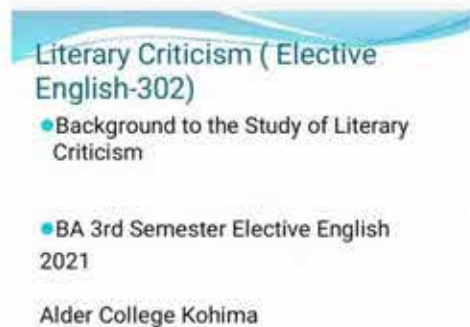
## Students PPT presentation



*Prate*

Principal  
Alder College

## Teacher's PPT. Department of English



## ICT Classes

