APPENDICES
APPENDIX I

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

KINSHIP AND THE DYNAMICS OF INHERITANCE: A SOCIOLOGICAL
STUDY IN A MATRILINY

1. Household census:
   a) Number of people in their household.
   b) Age.
   c) Sex.
   d) Relationship.
   e) Clan membership occupation.
   f) Education.
   g) Migration, years, where and when.
   h) Religion (Sect).
   i) Income.

2. In case of household belonging to a particular clan:
   Whether they live in each other neighbourhood? If yes, are they member of some lineage or different lineage? If not, why? If they are member of the same lineage how and when they split? And why they do live in neighbourhood? If they were not members of same lineage then can they trace their linkages generalogical tree, backwards?

3. Get generalogical relationship detail in each household.

4. In case of shongkha in each household - clan membership (locality origin), what occupation before marriage, occupation now and occupational interest in wife familial
occupation (get full detail). How did they come in contact with the wife and where? Did his wife belong to Pdengshnong before marriage or they came together before marriage (get full detail migration), what plan does he have for the children and the wife — How effective is he in these decision or he is not about these issues at all?

5. Was his wife given anything from his mother majority, if not why and what do they feel about it in what do they expect from their mother and what do they propose to do about it.

6. What about knis and shongkhas – kynum where they love get married – clan, place etc. What is the actual contact (in terms of frequency and intensity) with shongkha, pyrsa kurim, daughter, nieces, their children etc. What is their actual and effective control over property?

In relation to above what is the proportionate control if the brothers in case of the khadduh has more than one brother i.e., whether any dispute may arise for extra-kinship reasons (may be in term of) personal preference or aversion of khadduh towards another brothers.
Property & Inheritance

(i) Whether elder do given part of ancestral or self acquired or both types of property? What is the method on which their types of property are divided? Whether once the elder after marriage is given such property loses all further or claim all?

(a) Ancestral Property.
(b) Self acquired property.

(ii) Difference between ancestral property and self acquired property. What constitute in the ancestral property and self acquired property? Probe in terms of actual of use and value? Item-wise in both the categories land, house, cloth, gold, silver, domestic etc.

(iii) Whether there is any addition or accumulation in the ancestral property over generation and within one generation. What are the mechanisms of such accumulation?

(iv) What is the mechanism by which both type of property kept special from each other, safe from intermixing.

(v) How many generations would constitute, contribute ancestral property?
(vi) Land
Is land treated property only in surface or in term 
of produce of land or in term of mineral stock? 
Mineral wealth (coal mines) whether base on land 
or lease.

(vii) Difference between property acquired somebody before 
marriage of a male and after marriage. 
(Kamai Nongkhynraw)

(viii) At what stage self acquired get connected in ances-
tral property if at all?
APPENDIX II

LIST OF 92 KURS IN PDENGSHNONG

Nongkynrih (*)  Riahtam
Syiemlieh       Hynniewta
Li-iam          Diengdoh(*)
Rajee           Kharrngap Kynta(*)
Malngiang(*)    Wahlang
Dunai           Phanbuh
Bamon           Marbaniang
Shylla          Pahsyntiew
Nongtraw        Lyngdoh
Wanlah          Wansai
Lyngdoh Basan   Swer(*)
Bynnud          Thiang
Nongrum(*)      Rani
Khongsit(*)     Lyngskor(*)
Nongbri         Khongrymmai
Myrthong        Tham(*)
Dkhar           Kharmaw
Lynrah(*)       Lyndem
Khongphaip      Tynsong
Lynnong         Umdor (*)
Ryngnga         Rymbai
Rynjah
Kharwanlang
Tding
Lyngwa
Shabong
Majaw
Suting
Khongwir
Khar Syntiew
Laloo
Giri
Kharakor
Myrsing
Synrem
Nonghuloo
Nongkhlaw
Sohtun
Riang
Kharpuri
Kharnaior
Tynsong
Donshiew
Kharshandy
Thabah(*)

Khain
Khonglam
Khar Phanbuh
Khriam
Dohling
Syiem (Sohra)(*)
Khongstieh
Kharshiing
Shrieh
Khongwar
Thlashew
Don
Wanshan
Basaiawmoit
Syiemiong
Iangrai
Shongwan
Natep
Khongngain
Jirem
Boni
Sohkhia
Pde

(*) Claimed to be the original settlers.
APPENDIX III

LIST OF THE KURS IN THE 40 HOUSEHOLDS

Tding
Diengdoh(*)
Syiemlieh
Rajee
Wahlang
Phanbuh(*)
Riahtam
Nongtraw
Nongbri
Kharmaw
Lynnong
Kharwanlang
Majaw
Bynnud

Lynrah(*)
Khongsit
Nongkynrih(*)
Malngiang(*)
Khurgap Kynta(*)
Bamon
Pah Syntiew
Marbaniang(*)
Tham(*)
Tynsong
Umdor
Syiem(*)
Jirim

*Founding clans of the village. (Out of a total of 16 clans 9 clans were represented in the sample). These 9 clans are represented by 14 households in the sample).