

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS - 6
SUBJECT: ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH (2nd TERM 2020)

CHAPTER- 5
TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION-I

EXERCISE

A. Answer the given questions:

1. How do you know that the Naga villages were sovereign and independent?

Ans: The Naga villages were sovereign and independent because every village developed its own defence system and enjoyed absolute right to make war and peace. No village interfered with the internal affairs of another village. They manage their own people and territory.

2. Describe the two types of traditional government that existed in Nagaland?

Ans: The two types of traditional government that existed in Nagaland are:

- i. The democratic republic system: The village was small republic with a council of elders or guardians representing all the khels or clans in the village.
- ii. The chieftain system: The chief was accorded the highest prestige in the village and he presided over all important functions be it administrative, cultural or religious.

3. What were the role and functions of the council in traditional Naga governance?

Ans: The role and function of the council in traditional Naga governance was that the council plays a very important role in both the democratic system and the chieftain system. In the democratic system, the council represented all the khels/clans inside the village. Whereas, in chieftainship system, the council advised and guide the chief for all matters village

4. Name a few tribes which belonged to each of the two types of government- the democratic type and the chieftain type?

Ans: Few tribes which belonged to the democratic and the chieftain type were:

- i. The democratic type - Angami, Chakhesang, Ao and Zeliang.
- ii. The chieftain types – Rengma, Lotha, Chang, and Phom.

5. How was the territorial boundary between villages demarcated?

Ans: The traditional boundary between villages had a clear – territory, where the boundary was marked by moveable and immoveable objects such as natural streams, rivers, hillocks and stones.

6. Why were the Nagas economically self-sufficient?

Ans: Nagas were rich in agriculture, and the village production was sufficient for the village population.

7. What were the duties of the chief in a Naga village in the past?

Ans: The duties of the chief in a Naga village in the past were to summon public meetings or council meetings.

8. Mention two functions of the village council in your village today?

Ans: Discuss with your parents and write the answer.

9. In the village, the village council takes care of water supply roads footpath and sanitation. If you lived in towns, different Government departments will take care of all these. Why do you think big towns do not have a village council to take care of all these?

Ans: Try it yourself

B. Write which of these sentences are true and which are false.

1. The Nagas developed their democratic republic system of governance by imitating the Greeks. **False**
2. The village chief declared the date or time when cultivation can begin. **True**
3. The entire land of the village was owned by the chief or his council. **False**
4. Cowry shells and scraped of irons were sometimes used in place of currency. **True**
5. The village sold crops and domestic animals to neighbouring villages. **False**
6. Every Naga village developed its own village defence system. **True**
7. All the Naga village chiefs enjoyed total power over his people. **True**

Chapter-6

Traditional system of village administration-II

A. Answer the given questions:

1. Mention the different groups that Naga society is divided into?

Ans: The different groups that the Naga society is divided into are: clans, Khels, Age Groups and village Community.

2. Why were the different groups or organizations in a Naga society called the pillars of the village government?

Ans: The different groups or organizations in a Naga society are called the pillars of the village government because it supports the village authority to maintain laws and orders for the community or society.

3. How can you say that Naga society is a patriarchal organization?

Ans: We can say that Naga society is a patriarchal organization because man plays the main important role both in society as well as within the family. Property inheritance and the right to take decision for his family and clans were given to man.

4. How is equal representation of the village population ensured in a Naga village government?

Ans: The council of a village would normally comprise of members from each Khel and clan. Thus equal representation of the population was ensured in the government or management of the village.

5. How do members of a clan show their loyalty towards each other?

Ans: The members of a clan show their loyalty towards each other by acting as mediators or protect each other when a clan member gets into trouble or breaks a law.

6. Describe the Naga customary law in a few words?

Ans: Customary laws were strictly enforced in the past. It was feared and respected. Any violation of this invited penalty. Fines were imposed for petty crimes committed. The customary law was supreme and judgment was quick.

7. Has the village governance style changed today as compared to the traditional style of village administration in the past?

Ans: Write what you see the changes in your village.

8. Does your clan still practice the same loyalty towards each other as they did before or has anything changed with the time?

Ans: Write with your experience.

B. Tick the correct answer:

- i. In a patriarchal society.
 - b) Men played a dominant role.
- ii. Article 371(A) of the Indian Constitution safe guards the practice of
 - c) Customary law and local self - governance in Nagaland.
- iii. Traditional Naga system of village administration is an example of....
 - b) Clan loyalty towards each other.
- iv. Today the village head man or leader is called ...
 - a) Gaonbura or Chairman

**CHAPTER -7
THE SAME HEART BEAT**

Exercise

A. Answer the given questions:

1. 'Yet all have the same kind of heart', who does the word 'all' refer to in the poem- The Same Heart Beat?

Ans: In the poem 'The Same Heart Beat', 'all' refers to humans.

2. What are the qualities in us that make all human beings the same inspite of differences in race, language or tribe?

Ans: The same kind of heart beat, longing to love and be loved, bleeding when it's hurt are the qualities in us that makes all human beings the same inspite of the differences.

3. According to you, what could the poet be referring to by the words, 'place of belonging'?

Ans: According to me the poet could be referring to this earth where there is no hatred, no racism though there are different types of races, languages, colours so the poet thinks that everyone has a kind heart where they belong.

4. The poem, 'The Same Heart Beat' is an appeal to end discrimination, tribalism and racism. Give reasons as to why it is so?

Ans: Though people are different in race, in language, tribe or colours, yet they all have the same kind of heart.

C. Basing on the previous activity, now indicate whether the given situations are examples of tribalism, racism or social-discrimination (even gender-discrimination):

1. Calling people with dark complexion as 'Kalia' or 'Black' instead of their proper name. **Racism.**
2. Paying women less salary than men for work or job. **Social-discrimination.**
3. At Dorothy's birthday, only the children of rich and important people were invited. Her poor neighbor's children did not get an invitation. **Social discrimination.**
4. Rita's was due for promotion at her job, but instead of her boss promoted someone from his own tribe. **Tribalism.**
5. At school Leo likes to sit only with his groups or friends. They are all from the same tribe and they make fun of people from other tribes. **Tribalism.**
6. John went to Delhi and people called him 'Chinki' and 'Pahari' often on the streets. **Racism**

CHAPTER- 8 MAN WITH TIGER'S SPIRIT

Exercise

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1. Who was Kha-ah?**

Ans: Kha-ah was a man who lived in a small village of Pongching in the eastern part of Nagaland.

- 2. Why was the tiger not afraid of Humans?**

Ans: The villagers knew that the tiger was Kha-ah's spirit which was the reason why the tiger was not afraid of human beings.

- 3. What animal was Kha-ah's spirit?**

Ans: Kha-ah's animal spirit was tiger.

- 4. Explain the connection shared between the tiger and Kha-ah?**

Ans: The tiger and Kha-ah shared a strange connection called a spirit bond.

- 5. How long did Kha-ah live? How did he die?**

Ans: Kha-ah lived for a long time. He died when the spirit tiger was hunted down by some hunters.

6. What happens to Kha-ah when his spirit tiger hunts a prey?

Ans: When his spirit tiger hunts a prey and fed on the prey, Kha-ah would sleep the whole day with a full stomach and remain awake and active at night like his spirit tiger that does the same.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The villager knew the tiger was Kha-ah's spirit.
2. The tiger and the human, who shared this bond, had a strange connection.
3. On rainy days, Kha-ah would be seen shivering even though he might be lazing by the fire side.
4. One winter morning Kha-ah was seen with a deep wound on his right leg without any cause.

B. Choose the right option to complete each sentence:

1. Where did Kha-ah live?

c) In a small village called Pongching.

2. The spirit tiger was shared between?

b) Kha-ah and the tiger.

3. Kha-ah continued to remain ill till?

b) The wounds of the spirit tiger slowly healed up.

4. Kha-ah lived for a long time until his spirit tiger was

c) Eventually hunted down by some hunters.

**CHAPTER-9
WEAVING IN NAGA SOCIETY**

Exercises

A. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What are the sources from which we traditionally got our yarn from?

Ans: The sources that we traditionally get our yarn are from nettle, cotton, jute and tree bark.

2. How can you differentiate your tribe's shawl from the other tribe's?

Ans: We can differentiate our tribe's shawl from the other tribe's by their colour, motifs or design.

3. Why is Naga weaving called back – strap weaving?

Ans: The lower beam of the loom is held firmly in place with a strap worn around the lower back of the weaver. This is usually made of woven bamboo or leather or even thick folded cloth works as one. This is why Naga weaving is called back strap weaving.

4. Why are hand woven clothes highly valued among the Nagas?

Ans: Handwoven clothes are highly valued among the Nagas because the time, skill and labour that goes into it makes it worthy of being cherished.

5. Name the weaving tools of the Nagas?

Ans: The weaving tools of the Nagas are:

- a) Lower Beam
- b) Upper Beam
- c) Shed Stick
- d) Stick Shuttle
- e) Coil Rod
- f) Heddle Rod
- g) Bamboo Roller
- h) Back Strap
- i) Shed

6. Which beam holds the woven cloth so that it does not slip up the loom?

Ans: Lower beam holds the woven cloth so that it does not slip up the loom.

7. What is the shed stick used for?

Ans: There are two types of shed sticks:

One is broad and flat and the other is a smaller flat stick. They are both used to beat, bring down and tighten the yarn after the stick shuttle carrying the weft yarn had been passed through the shed.

8. What is the use of a coil rod?

Ans: The use of this coil rod is to keep each warp yarn separate without sticking together.

9. What is a shed in weaving?

Ans: While weaving a shed must be made in the warp yarns through which the stick shuttle can pass through.

B. MATCH THE FOLLOWING COLUMN:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Weft yarn | c) The horizontal yarn that interlace the warp yarn. |
| b. Shed | f) An opening made in the warp yarn to let stick shuttle pass through |
| c. Coil rod | a) A rod on which every warp yarn is tightly coiled |
| d. Bamboo roller | e) A bamboo pole that rolls up and down between the heddle rod and coil rod. |
| e. Heddle rod | g) A rod on which a loose thread loops alternate warp yarns around it. |
| f. Warp yarn | d) the vertical yarn which is stretched between the beams. |
| g. Shed stick | h) a stick used to beat and tighten the weft yarn after it has passed through shed. |
| h) Beams | b) they are strong rods between which the warp yarns are stretched. |
