

JUNE
2020

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

EBSB Students' Activity For the Month

Theme:

Traditional attire of indigenous people from Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh.

- *Students are required to take a photo in the traditional attire of the States mentioned above.*
- *Please provide short description of the photo*



Send your entries by email to
ellerined@gmail.com

Last date: 30th June 2020

Organised by EBSB Saint Mary's College



smcs.ac.in



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NAME : PHIDARIBHA WARJRI
CLASS: BA 2ND SEMESTER
HONOURS: ECONOMICS



Dayobika.N.Toi
2ndsemester
Sociology honours



Chirmi Ramsan



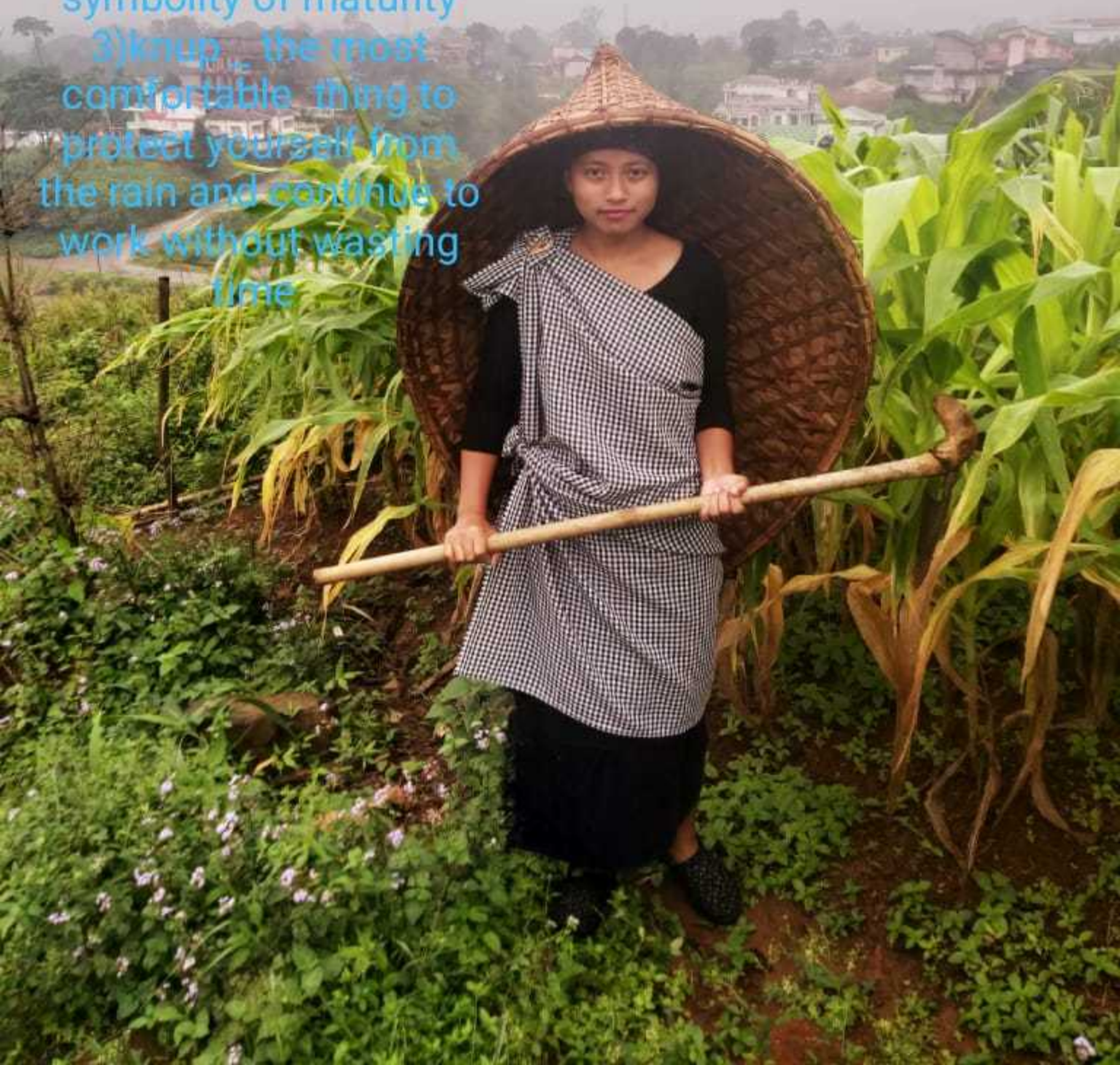
Arunachali Dress

Name: Tadar Yadar

This is a dress of a
PNAR lady who is ready
for farming ..

1)jainkyrshah _symbol
of covering the body
and it's a respect as a
lady 2) jainpane
symbolity of maturity
3)knup _ the most
comfortable thing to
protect yourself from
the rain and continue to
work without wasting
time

Name _Beware Dkhar
chemistry honours



A woman is standing in a lush green field, wearing a traditional yellow and red outfit. She is wearing a long, yellow, sleeveless dress with a red vertical stripe down the center and red sleeves. She is also wearing a red and white checkered skirt. She has a red necklace and a gold necklace. The background is a dense field of green plants under a blue sky with white clouds.

**Traditional
fashion doesn't
mean to look
after the
ashes .But to
keep the flames
of our culture
alive**

**DONE BY: FERIMI SHYLLA
BSC-2ND SEM
HONS:CHEMISTRY**



Rafiya Parveen



I, **Rafiya Parveen**, student of St. Mary's college, B.Sc Home Science honors, 2nd semester, is participating in the photography competition arranged by the EBSB Club, RUSA.

I have worn the traditional attire of the hajong tribe. The womenfolk chiefly wear Pathin, a wrap around skirt covering the upper and lower part of the body. The upper part is covered by a Parsa or Argon. Amidst bold casual outfits we stand out wearing our contrasting attire. It resembles not only our culture but also our life beautified by numerous colours.



Firstly I would like to introduce myself . My name is Nusrat khatoun . I was born and grown up in Shillong and I am doing my graduation from St Mary's College . I am so glad that I got this opportunity in lockdown to represent a traditional attire.

Meghalaya is home to the Khasi,Jaintia,and Garo. Meghalaya is known to be one of the most beautiful states of North Eastern India. Meghalaya is one of the matrilineal societies in the world .

Here I am wearing a Traditional Khasi Attire red sopti mupmor and yellow Dhara and Jainpien.

Spoti Mupmor : A long - sleeved velvet blouse with lace work around the neck .

Dhara : A pair of gold or yellow coloured rectangular silk cloth covers for the upper body, fastened crosswise on the shoulders.

Jainpien : A lower garment worn around the waist which reaches till the ankle.

Ornaments

Pansngiat : A golden or silver tiara.

Kynjri : A long opera - length necklace made of silver.

Kpieng Paila : A necklace made of coral and gold - foil - wrapped globe beads .

Mahu : A silver bangle worn on the forearm.

Note

This is not a complete list of all the traditional ornaments used by me in the photo.

Thank you



Name: Mayana M. R. Sangma
Hons : Mathematics
Sem : 2nd Semester



**Bashimtihun Kurbah, 2nd semester
Philosophy honour**



Amusa N Sangma



Amusa N Sangma



A Khasi Mother in Traditional attire of Meghalaya.

This photo shows that a Khasi Mother went to the fields for planting the crops in its traditional attire.

Done by; Ribashisha Symah.

TOPIC: TRADITIONAL ATTIRE OF MEGHALAYA



NAME :SAHIRA M SANGMA

BA 2ND SEMESTER

GEOGRAPHY (honours)

- **TRADITIONAL ATTIRE ABOUT A.CHIK (GARO) PEOPLE**



This is a picture of A.chik lady with a traditional dress.

In this picture shows about the traditional dress of A.chik ladies, they are ganna (traditional dress) which is used to wear on the lower clothes, chola gisim (black top),kotip (a turban) in her head, sangong (bangles) in her hand , rikgittok (necklace), do.me (the plume feathers of the bhimraj bird or of cock worn on the head, naderong (earring), sengki (white waist band) in her waist, kokcheng bisa (a small short basket) which was holding in her hand, lau (gourd) which is used to stitch the water.



This is a picture of two A.chik ladies while one lady was holding the gourd and washing her friends feet.

The A.chik (Garo) peoples are divided into 11 types of language according to their village or area. This 11 types of language are as follows : awe, chisak, ruga, garaganching, matabeng, matchidual, a.tong, megam, ambeng, dual, chibok. The A.chik (Garo) peoples are used to speak their language according to their area. Thus, the A.chik (Garo) peoples wear a dress and make a design the dress and jewellerys by themselves according to their area. Now, in a modern days the A.chik peoples wear their traditional dress during the wangala dance festival in the month November ones in a year.

The above pictures of A.chik ladies are belong from the chisak area which is situated in East Garo hills Meghalaya.



This is a picture of A.chik boy with a traditional dress.

In this picture shows about how the A.chik men resistance for enemies by holding a sword and shield. Some of the names about the dress of A.chik men are ; naderong (earings), kotip (a turban), rikgitok (necklace), do.me (the plume feathers of the bhimraj bird or of cock worn on the head), gana(traditional dress of A.chik) which is used to put on the lower body, pandra (dupatta) a long piece of cloth worn around the neck ad shoulder. He was holding a swords in his right hand and shield in his left hand which is used to resistance for enemies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE A.CHIK TRADITIONAL ATTIRE

Historically, the A.chik (Garo) peoples are lived in Tibet. Beyond the Himalayas in the land of Tibet from where our forefathers the A.chik mande (peoples) come. The A.chik (Garo) peoples faced many difficulties while they're living in the Tibet region, because in that region there is no soil in a land to plants the vegetables and fruits to survive for their lives. Thus, the A.chik (Garo) peoples have to come out from the Tibet region and started to search for a new land and make a new home due to the difficulty to find out the foods for their lives. Than, they come through the shore of the Brahmaputra river than they settle in a assam region. At that time 'Jappa – Jalimpa ' was the leaders of A.chik (Garo) people who bring out the others A.chik (Garo) people's from the Tibet region to search a new land. At that time the a.chik peoples are strong, powerful, cleverness, courageous and disobedient to no one. When some enemies come to make a war with them, they come out with holding a shield and swords to resist their enemies. Even that time so many beautiful A.chik ladies are there that's why some of the Kings and deity are covet to them because of their beauty. Again the A.chik (Garo) peoples faced so many difficulties, oppression while they're standing in the Assam valley, wherefore the Kings of Assam are hates them due to cruelty and always push them to go out from their land. At that moment the A.chik peoples are lived by fight in the battle field with enemies and they used to cuts the enemies heads, wherefore they are cruel and savage in love. Thus, the A.chik peoples again have to come out from the Assam valley wherefore the Kings of Assam and others are hates them and always push to go out from their land due to their cruelty, disobedient to no one. Than finally the A.chik peoples come out from the Assam valley by crossed the Brahmaputra river with the help of banana boats which is made by banana plant. After coming out from the Assam valley by crossed the Brahmaputra river, they come through the west side of Meghalaya . Then, after coming to the west side and searching for a new land they found a Durama (Tura) land where no one will be come there and no one person are settle before in that area. Thus, they finally settled down in Durama which is also called Tura cover with full of deep forest, full of hills, streams, peaks, rivers and different types of animals and birds in that area. The climates conditions are good due to have a deep forests, streams, rivers, hills etc. And the forest, streams hills, rivers make a beauty of Garo hills.

The A.chik region Garo hills is located in North East India under the state of Meghalaya where the homes of tribal people. The Garo hills is a very beautiful place where we can see the full of hilly areas, streams, rivers, different types of animals and birds etc.

A.chik mande (literally "hilly people" from A.chik "bite soil" + mande "people") or simply or mande – the name "Garo" being given to them and used by non Garo's.

The Garo tribe is the second largest tribe in Meghalaya after Khasi which covers third of the total population. According to past records Garo (A.chik) immigrated from Tibet to Garo hills around 400 BC. The practices of Garo culture, customs, traditions stays strong since them. The most important things which plays a major role in preserving our culture are traditional dance, festivals, traditional clothes, weapons, tools, and food habits etc.

The festivals highly celebrated by Garo is 'Wangala Festival'. This festival is all about showing gratitude towards God for blessing his people with rich harvest. The Garo's take this celebration in very special way. This celebration is incomplete without Wangala dance which men and women take part in their best traditional attire. Their traditional dress is "dakmanda" which they used to wear with tops or body. On such a day they dance and shouts with pride and joy, dress up in traditional clothes, wear all kinds of self-made jewellerys and plays different types of musical instruments as well. They formed lines separately the beating of drums and blowing of horns are done by males and the females dance to the rhythmic beat of this music. The mostly A.chik (Garo) people worn the jewellerys are narikki, naderong, natapsi (these three are earrings), jaksan or sangong (bangles), rikgittok (necklace), jaksil(elbow ring), sengki (white waist band) and do.me (hear ornament worn on the heads) and this also worn kotip which is used as head band.



This picture is showing about the beauty of A.chik me.chik (ladies) with their custom and traditional attire.

The A.chik (Garo) peoples are keeping their cultures, customs, traditions since their immigration from the Tibet region to Garo hills. The A.chik peoples are still showing their tradition during the wangala dance festival. And celebrating the wangala festival ones in a year to keep remain about the A.chik tradition which had Been happen before by the A.chik forefathers and foremothers.