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	Rs.
Lameness	140
Squint	140
Broken teeth	25
Unchastity	60

These items may cost more or less according to got. If the girl has not had small-pox and dies before giving birth to two children, the parents will refund the money paid for the girl. Should she die from small-pox after giving birth to two children nothing can be claimed from the parents. Questions are also asked as to whether the performance of any acts of worship have been promised in the name of the girl.

A few days later, the third and last of the preliminaries known as mokhan is settled. A pig is killed and prior to killing it, the following recited:—

"Al Maharaj Sri Thakur Ji, Karan Kisi ka nam pahile tora nam. Humare Pir Purke ke nam, jaise baap dadonki jai nam hota aya hai hum waise hi karte. Tumhari larkiki hum shadi karte hain. Achehi tarah se rakha, donon taraf achei tarah rakha", "O Maharaja Sri Thakur Ji (or any other deity named) no matter in whose name we do this, thy name is taken first. In the name of our ancestors and as our fore-fathers have done in our tribes before us, so do we. This is your girl. We are arranging her marriage. Be kind to her and to both parties in this contract".

The pig is then killed by a pointed stick being inserted behind the shoulder piercing the heart. On the day of the Khatni Shadi, the boy is dressed in clean clothes and is decked out in borrowed jewellery. The women paint round both his eyes with black and white, and when all is ready escort him to the house of the bride singing songs and abusing any relations of the bridegroom they may meet on the way. A coloured shawl or Chadar is held over the bridegroom's head by two women who lead the procession.

On arrival at the house of the bride, the boy enters but is stopped by two females who hold up a curtain and demand money before he can see his bride. When this has been given he is permitted to push under the bottom edge of the curtain a small bowl containing a mixture of water and gur. The girl touches this with her lips. Meanwhile the mother of the bride having smeared her right hand with haldi slaps the bridegroom on the back, leaving the impression of her hand on his clothes. She also stamps a grain of rice (steeped in haldi) on his forehead. Presents are given, the curtain is taken down and the bridegroom is free to take his bride home. The next morning, the near male relations of the bride meet at the bride's house and are given liquor. A basket or bowl is put under a chadar placed in the centre of the circle of squatting men and as the liquor is passed round a present of money or jewellery is placed in the bowl by the men and is afterwards given to the married couple. This is termed piyaale chalti. The Panchayat also receive their fee at this gathering.

It is a custom for portion of a sum demanded for a bride to remain owing. This is called the bagaya. Should the girl be