

Thingkho Le Malcha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



AWAITING JUSTICE



HAOMINLEN CHONGLOI (28 YEARS)

S/O SEIGIN CHONGLOI

ADDRESS: LEIMAKHONG BAZAR, KANGPOKPI DISTRICT

DATE OF DEATH: 4TH MAY, 2023

PLACE OF DEATH: LEIMAKHONG BAZAR, KANGPOKPI DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH: SNATCHED FROM THE ARMY AND BEHEADED BY MEITEI MOB



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 01.05.2024



185
DEATHS



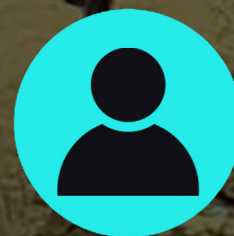
200+
VILLAGES BURNT



7000+
HOUSES BURNT



360+
CHURCHES &
SYNAGOGUES BURNT



41,425+
DISPLACED
PERSONS

Thingkho Le Malcha (charred wood tied with chilli): A war symbol; a pre-arranged secret code agreed upon by the Kukis to inform the people about the commencement of war and on receiving this, one has to remain alert and be ready for the battle.

MANIPUR POLICE DENIES EXISTENCE OF “BUFFER ZONES.” HERE’S HOW GROUND REALITY PROVES THEM WRONG

Reacting against circulation of certain media articles reporting the existence of “Buffer Zones” in some inter-district boundaries between the Hill and valley districts, the Manipur Police on Monday clarified that there is no existence of such buffer zones.

“It is to clarify that there is no existence of buffer zones as such,” Manipur Police Control Room said on Monday. However, security forces are deployed in some fringe, vulnerable and sensitive areas of districts to prevent unwanted incidents and movement of miscreants, it added.

Though the state government and the law enforcing agencies in the state denied the existence of ‘buffer zones,’ it has been evident that ‘buffer zones’ has been in existence since violence broke out in the state, and its existence is undeniable.

The division of state as per ethnicity is now complete. The central security forces have created kilometres of ‘buffer zones’ in and around four sensitive districts of the state where Kuki and Meiteis – the two communities involved in the conflict — live.

On July 4, 2023, News18 reported a news story on “How Govt Has Created Buffer Zones in 4 ‘Sensitive’ Districts to Keep Kukis, Meiteis in Check.”

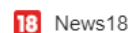
As per the report, the idea behind creating ‘buffer zones’ is to ensure that Meiteis and Kukis remain confined to their villages and refrain from attacking the other group. The buffer zones included a demarcation for the community, multiple police outposts and regular patrolling in the more sensitive spots, said a senior officer of the central security force camping in the state.



There has been circulation of certain media articles reporting existence of “buffer zones” in between some inter-district areas of Hill and Valley Districts of Manipur. It is to clarify that there is no existence of “buffer zones” as such. However, security forces are deployed in some fringe, vulnerable and sensitive areas of districts to prevent unwanted incidents and movement of miscreants.

FALSE

4:02 AM · May 21, 2024 · 13.8K Views



Manipur Violence: How Govt Has Created Buffer Zones in 4 ‘Sensitive’ Districts to Keep Kukis, Meiteis in Ch

The idea behind creating ‘buffer zones’ is to ensure that Meiteis and Kukis remain confined to their villages and don’t attack each other.

5 Jul 2023

In Manipur, the police and administration have also been divided as the state government has removed almost all senior Kuki and Meitei officers from their respective positions. The team of CBI officers, which landed in Manipur on early July 2023, did not include Meitei officers, though the central agency has them serving in several other positions.

‘Buffer’ in Administration, Judiciary and Legislative Too
“Apart from creating a geographical buffer zone, there are also some administrative, judiciary and legislative buffer zones created. To keep the system neutral and get the government machinery to stay out of any ethnic influence, officers from other states have been sent to Manipur. We are just trying to minimise internal conflicts in the administration,” said a senior state officer. Even though Manipur has seen multiple levels

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of insurgency and ethnic conflicts in the past, this is probably the first time when the people have been asked to stay confined in their own villages.

The High Court of Manipur on May 7, 2024 issued an 'Order' for the transfer of various Manipur Judicial Officers, transferring many Kuki Judicial Officers to Hill Districts while Meitei Judicial Officers have been transferred to valley districts, effectively ensuring the complete separation between the Kuki and Meiteis after the physical separation on the first week of May, 2023.

In Legislative Affairs too, the separation has been completed, as the Manipur Assembly passed various bill in the absence of 10 Kuki MLAs.

It may be noted that thousands of Kukis residing in Imphal Valley have fled to tribal-dominated hills after the ethnic clash broke out in the northeastern state on May 3, 2023. Be it bureaucratic or civil line, the separation has been completed, as no Kuki officials in the state government has been posted in the valley area, the same goes for the Meiteis in Kuki dominated districts.

The separation was completed when twenty-four Kuki residents were allegedly evicted from their homes in the Meitei-dominated Imphal on the night of September 3, 2023 by security officials citing concerns over their safety.

MANIPUR POLICE MISLEADING REPORT ON ASSAM RIFLES NEWS STORY

The Manipur Police have refuted reports suggesting that 75 Meira Paibis were rescued by Assam Rifles on May 16, asserting that no such operation took place.

An official clarification from the Manipur Police, based on a report submitted by the Officer-in-Charge of Nambol Police Station, detailed the actual events. According to the report, Meira Paibis from Leimaram Waroiching and nearby villages had been protesting since May 13, 2024, against the withdrawal of the 5/9 Gorkha Rifles from Waroiching. On May 16, around 5:00 to 7:00 PM, the villagers ended their protest and dispersed peacefully to safer areas in their villages.

The Manipur Police clarified that reports of the rescuing of 75 women was inaccurate, as the protesters had already dispersed before the firing incident occurred.

However, the Manipur Police report itself is misleading like the Assam Rifles news story about rescuing 75 Meira Paibis.



The Manipur Police in their clarification statement blamed the Kuki of attacking Meitei settlements along the foothills. However, sources from the ground said it was rather the Meitei armed radical groups who launched an attack on the Kuki settlements in the foothill areas, adjacent to Bishnupur district.

TWO KUKI POLICE PERSONNEL DIE OF HEART ATTACKS IN UTTAR PRADESH DURING ELECTION DUTIES

Two Manipur police personnel, assigned to security duties for the Lok Sabha elections in Mirchwarra village of Uttar Pradesh, died of cardiac arrests on Monday (May 20), according to official reports on Tuesday (May 21).

Havildar Haojamang (54) of the 10th India Reserve Battalion (IRB) and Havildar Mangjathong Haokip of the Manipur Police Training College (MPTC) in Imphal East district experienced heart attacks and were rushed to a hospital in Mirchwarra village, located in the Lalitpur tehsil of Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

Havildar Haojamang succumbed first, followed by Havildar Haokip.

Both of them belonged from the Kuki community.

Reports suggest that the intense heat wave in Uttar Pradesh may have contributed to the cardiac arrests.

“As per the prescribed norms of the Election Commission, an ex-gratia amount of Rs 15 lakh each will be paid to the next of kin of the deceased,” an official statement said.

The bodies of the two Havildars are expected to be brought back to Imphal in Manipur on Wednesday (May 22).

THREE CADRES FROM BANNED MEITEI OUTFIT ARRESTED IN KHONGJOM

In a coordinated operation based on reliable intelligence, a joint team comprising the Commando Unit led by Thoubal Commando OC, personnel from the 5/9 Gorkha Rifles, and a column of the 37 Assam Rifles, under the supervision of ASP (Operations) Thoubal, successfully apprehended three cadres of the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) faction led by Taibanganba. The operation took place near the Tekcham Lamkhair area at Khongjom Bazar.

The arrested individuals have been identified as Konjengbam Akash alias Pari Meitei (33) from Moirang Tera Khongsangbi; Nongthombam Amujao Singh (25) from Pukhao Naharup and Amom Somendro alias Kaleipung Meitei (28) from Wangoo Parking Makha.

During the operation, two country-made 9mm pistols with magazines, fourteen 9mm live rounds, five 7.62mm live rounds, four demand letters, three mobile



handsets and one Alto car were seized. The arrested individuals and the seized items have been taken into custody for further investigation.

DELHI HC REFUSES TO GRANT BAIL TO ALLEGED MEMBER OF NSCN-IM IN TERROR CASE

The Delhi High Court has refused to grant bail to an alleged member of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) in a case probed by the NIA under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

A bench headed by Justice Suresh Kumar Kait dismissed the appeal against the trial court decision rejecting the bail plea of Masasosang Ao, a government employee working in PWD of government of Nagaland, who is accused of assisting in raising funds/extortion money for the NSCN (IM).

The court observed that as per the allegations, the appellant fraudulently concealed 'terrorist funds' and he cannot be permitted to run away from the clutches of law by making a 'bald assertion' that although the bank accounts were in his name, they were managed and controlled by other co-accused. It also said that in view of statements of various witnesses, there are clear-cut allegations suggesting the appellant's involvement and complicity for committing offence punishable under the anti-terror law UAPA.

"The appellant, being a government servant, should have been mindful of the severity of the financial transactions happening in such accounts. Being a government employee, he cannot be permitted to go scot free by merely verbally contending that he had no concern with these accounts as these were managed by his co-accused," said the bench, also comprising Justice Manoj Jain, in an order passed on May 13.



"We do not find any merit in the present appeal and the appeal is accordingly dismissed," the court ordered.

The trial court had refused the relief of bail on December 12, 2022.

In the order, the court also said whether the NSCN (IM) has been declared a terrorist organization or a terrorist gang 'does not matter' as such a declaration was not a pre-requisite for cases like the present one.

"The allegations are very specific and as per the case of the prosecution, there is a criminal conspiracy amongst all the accused for raising and collecting terror funds for NSCN (IM) and the appellant is clearly acting in furtherance of such conspiracy," the court noted. *(Deccan Herald)*



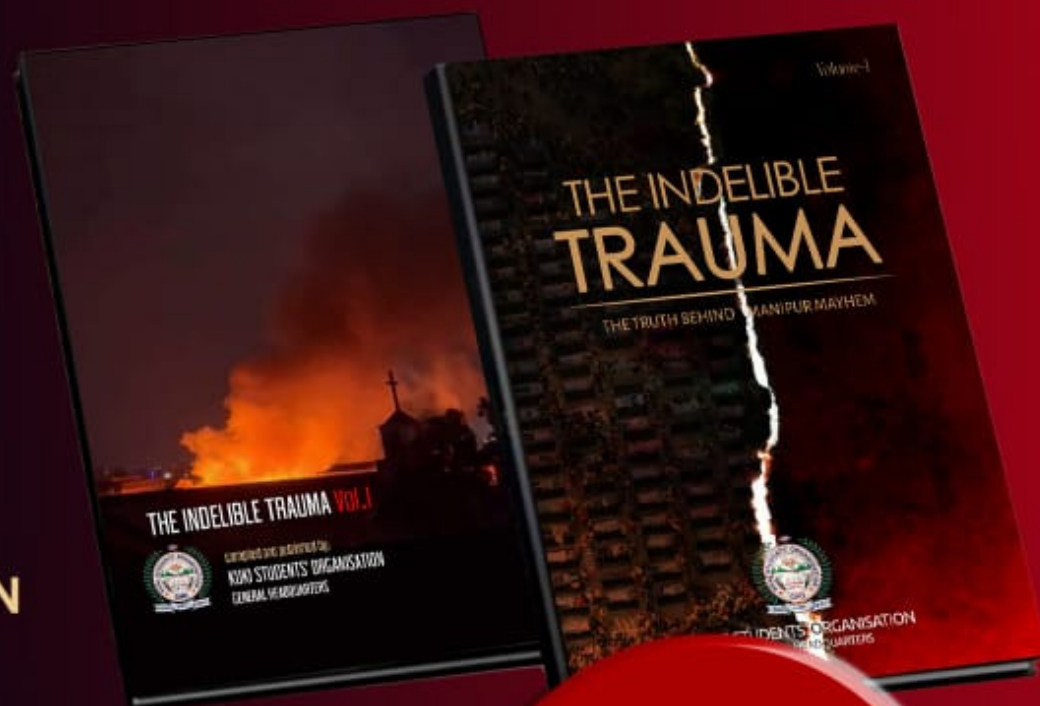
Don't worry about being effective. Just concentrate on being faithful to the truth.

— Dorothy Day

THE INDELIBLE TRAUMA

THE TRUTH BEHIND MANIPUR MAYHEM VOL. I

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
KUKI STUDENTS' ORGANISATION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS



ABOUT THE BOOK

PAPERBACK COVER &
HARD COVER PRINT

AVAILABLE NOW

This treatise is being prepared and published to unravel the lies and perfidy of our adversaries and put in perspective the authentic truth so that it stands as a testimony of the genocide that is being perpetrated on us and our people

With the hope and expectation that the perpetrators of these reprehensible crimes are brought to justice; and ignite a glimmer of solace and consolation to our indignant souls

The treatise also seeks to debunk the patently false canards, innuendoes and narratives that are being peddled as the gospel truth, and the aspersions that are being casted without any substance

And to put in perspective the historical misdeeds meted out to the tribal society by the extremely self-centered Meitei society with the clarion call to stand united and the urgent need for the convergence of our political position so as to collectively extricate ourselves from this oppressive dispensation

If we are to march forward like our tribal counterparts of Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh- SEPARATION IS THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Issued and published by
Kuki Students' Organization- General Headquarters





Book No. _____
Manipur State Form No. V9

Page No. _____

FIRST INFORMATION

FIRST INFORMATION OF A COGNIZABLE CRIME REPORT UNDER
SECTION 154 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AT POLICE STATION

Sub-Division : Imphal

District : Imphal West

FI No. 0(05)2024 IPS u/s 120-B/153A/295A/400/505(1)(b) IPC & 26 Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Date & hour of occurrence:
On 19/02/2024 time not mentioned

Date and hour when reported	Place of occurrence & distance & direction from Police Station	Date of dispatch from Police station
20/05/2024 at 07.00 pm	At Churachandpur Khoupum, Churachandpur District, Manipur / About 95 km South West	20/05/2024

N.B. - A first information must be authenticated by the signature mark of thumb impression of informant and attested by the signature of the officer recording it.

Name & residence of informant/complainant	Name & residence of accused	Brief description of offence with section and property carried off. If any	Steps taken regarding investigation of delay in recording information	Result of the case
Manglojao Kamei, under Secretary (Land Resources) Govt. of Manipur.	Kuki National Front-Military Council.	Criminal conspiracy, promoting enmity between different groups on the ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious belief, belonging to dacoits, statement conducting public mischief with intent to cause	The case is being transferred to Khoupum-PS, Churachandpur District, Manipur as the PO falls under the jurisdiction of its PS.	

Signature

(Sub-Divisional
Police Officer)
024
in-charge

POLICE STATION

Imphal West Dist., Manipur

NEWS ANALYSIS

Thangting Hill Range Has Been Abode of Kuki Tribes Since Time Immemorial

The recent FIR registered by the communal Biren's Government against KNF-MC, an armed group under SoO, over the name of its designated camp "Thangting" is nothing but another aggressive expansionist tactic by the narcissist CM N. Biren Singh, a candid illustration of the ill-greed-intent of the Meitei radicals to illegally encroach and wrongfully usurp the ancestral land of the Kuki people.

One should be reminded of the fact that the attempt to encroach the Tribal Territory in the name of “Sacred Site or Religious Site” is not a new thing in the History of Manipur, but a long ill-intent and endeavor of the Meiteis for the past few years.

Thangting as Kuki ancestral land:

Fact of the matter is that the Meiteis only created controversies over the name of Thangting to Thangjing by basing upon folklores and local mythologies of the Meiteis, which, nonetheless, is a direct step towards antagonizing and communalizing the issue for greed to grab the Kuki land. For, the Thangting hill range has been the abode of the Kuki tribes since time immemorial and recorded evidences are available in various forms.

Etymological derivation of the word 'Thangting' is from a combination of two tribal words namely 'thang' and 'ting'. While 'thang' signifies 'a great feat', 'ting' is translated 'the peak of the range'. Here the chiefs performed the Sa-ai, i.e commemorating/celebrating the great feats and events at the peak of the hill range. Hence, the name 'Thangting' for the whole hill range.

The local historical works, neither exhaustive nor comprehensive, including the one written by Prof. Gangumei (The Koirengs of Manipur), have merely highlighted the transfer of deity worship from the Koirengs to the Meiteis, and has not mentioned anything about the relocation of the habitations of the Thangting range of Kuki tribes who have always maintained their traditional tribal life in the hills till today.

It is a recent phenomenon that the devout of Ebudhou Thangjing started trickling annually to the Thangting peak to pay obeisance and over the decades this has attracted large devotees, and hence the folklore and mythology long held dear in the minds of the Meiteis has now been afforded a facade of realism and derived antiquity

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by postulating that Ebudhou Thangjing worship always took place at the actual peak since ages.

The factual and historical tradition has, however, always underscored the physical disconnect between the tribals' abodes called Thangting hill range, on the one hand, and the abode of Meitei deity Thangjing, on the other. The link, if any, was more so in the realm of metaphysical conception portraying Thangting peak as the abode of Moirang Ebudhou Thangjing but not so much a spot of physical pilgrimage, then least required until the dawn of new consciousness about the need to dominate larger tracts of lands for one's community at the cost of the innocent tribal simpletons. Thus, local geo-politics arose to augment the religious tradition with the prospect of huge gains to the Meitei community.

The Kuki tribes have always been the guardians of the Thangting hill range; their lives, customs, beliefs and cultures emanated from and have been entwined with their hilly habitations though cut off from the modern development well into the twenty first century.

Variant names of places are common:

Names do change with time and differ from community to community, region to region, though some words having common etymological roots are used in corrupt forms adjusted to local lisp. Such is the case with Thangting and Thangjing, Seitol and Saiton, Kangvai and Kangbai, etc. In a similar manner, Kuki tribes referred to Bishnupur town as Lamphaangtuong, Imphal as Phai, Sendra as Tuikaang, etc.

The application of the controversial law of prohibiting the names of places, passed in the Assembly recently without the presence of Kuki MLAs, has nothing to do with the name of Thangting hill range. Thangting hill range existed since time immemorial and applying a recent law retrospectively to the matter is illegal and unconstitutional.

No Protected or Sacred Site in Kuki land:

The Manipur government's claim of Thangting hill range falling within the Protected Forest or sacred site is absurd and has no basis whatsoever. The claim of 'Thangting Range' falling within the Churachandpur-Khoupum Protected Forests through the notification of 17/09/1966, Notification No. 55/10/66- M (2) under Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was made without the knowledge and consent of public of the region and concerned land owner/Chief nor with the written 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC). It has nothing to do with Ukha-Loikhai village land ownership rights of the Kuki.

It is true and a historical fact that the land falls under the then 'HAOKIP RESERVED' of 1907 recorded by the British as per Mr. Cosgrave's Order Misc.Case No. 616/1907, (Hill Darbar). It is relevant to state that neither the British nor the Maharaja of Manipur Kingdom interfered with the ownership in possession of the said Village Land.

The Meitei government's declaration of a portion of the Kuki land for "sacred site" tantamount to illegal interference to the peaceful ownership in possession of the said village by the Art & Culture Department, Government of Manipur. The declaration of Thangting as 'Protected Site' and acquiring 4 hectares under the 'Manipur Ancient and Historical Monuments and Sites & Remains Act', 1976 was through a bogus process without the knowledge and consent of the owner (land holder)'s Complaint Letter addressed to the Commissioner (Art & Culture), Government of India, dated, 1st January 2021, vide RR. No. 54, dated, 19/1/2021 and dated, 27/7/2022 vide RR No.8, dated 27/7/2022 respectively.



FEATURED ARTICLE

A Year On, Manipur in India's Northeast Continues to Simmer

Nikita Jain

It is a year since violent clashes between the majority Meitei community and the tribal Kuki-Zo-Hmar-Mizo communities erupted in the northeast Indian state of Manipur. While violence continues and has reduced somewhat, there has been no respite for the Manipuri people.

On May 3 this year, the Kuki-Zo and Meitei communities protested at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi to demand against the government's laxity in controlling the violence. Displaced families as well as those whose kin are missing demanded justice from the central government.

Premlatha, a Meitei woman, traveled all the way from Manipur to Delhi, a distance of 2,251 km by road, to make her voice be heard by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Her 18-year-old son Unthane has been missing for over six months. "He went missing on November 5, 2023," she said.

Devi Singh, a veterinary doctor whose family is still in Imphal says that incidents of firing are happening regularly in the Imphal valley. "Our government is not doing anything to help the situation. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has not said even a single word on what has happened in Manipur," he said.

It was on May 3, 2023, that Kim Tingneikim, 35, who had just given birth to her daughter Nem a few days earlier, was forced to leave her house in Imphal, the state's capital. "I had a C-section delivery and my daughter was just three days old when the violence broke out in Imphal," she recalled.

Carrying Nem in her arms, Tingneikim fled her home with her family, including her 35-year-old husband Jamkholal Lhungdim, mother-in-law, brother and his family. Tingneikim, who was working as a nurse in a Christian hospital in Manipur's capital Imphal is now staying in a small house in Kuki-dominated Churachandpur, which is approximately 63 km from Imphal.

The Meiteis comprise 51 percent of Manipur's population and are predominantly Hindu although there are some Meitei Muslims and Christians as well. They mostly reside in the Imphal valley and hold most positions of power in the government, police and bureaucracy. Meiteis are not allowed to purchase land in Manipur's hill districts, where the Kukis live, alongside other tribal communities, collectively known as Kuki-Zo. The Kuki-Zo comprise 14 percent of Manipur's population and have held Scheduled Tribe (ST) status for years.

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On May 3 last year, news spread that a rally in Churachandpur where the All Tribal Students Union had opposed the Manipur High Court's recommendation of 'Scheduled Tribe' status to the Meiteis, had turned violent.

The violence spread like wildfire through Manipur. In Imphal, the Kuki-Zo were forced to run from their homes as mobs started burning their homes and properties. Soon the violence spread to the hill districts where both Meitei and Kuki-Zo were attacked. Many lost their lives. No Kuki-Zo live in valley today.

As it was dangerous that day to stay in their house, Tingneikim and her family left in the evening to take shelter in a school nearby where displaced people were staying. They and others of the Kuki-Zo community sheltering in the school were forced to move again the following day.

"My mother-in-law was holding the baby and suddenly she saw an advancing mob. She quickly ran in a different direction and hid. The mob was not able to find her and subsequently, a Naga family took her in," Tingneikim said.

The mob belonged to the Arambai Tenggol, an armed Meitei militia.

Although Arambai Tenggol claims to be a sociocultural organization that is working toward reinstating Sanamahism as the official religion of Manipur—Sanamahism was the religion of the Meitei before Hinduism replaced it in the eighteenth century—it is an armed militia that has been at the forefront of the ongoing ethnic conflict and is accused of rampant harassment, extortion and violence.

"The Arambai Tenggol started attacking my brother and husband. When I ran to protect them, I was also beaten up. My husband and brother were beaten to death in front of my eyes," Tingneikim recalls. Tingneikim's brother had three daughters, who also witnessed their father's killing.

The ethnic violence in Manipur has claimed the lives of over 200 people and displaced close to 60,000 people of the Kuki-Zo and Meitei communities. The majority of the victims are from the Kuki-Zo community. There are close to 45,000 Kuki-Zo people still living in difficult conditions in different camps for the displaced of the hill districts, while 15,000 displaced Meitei people are living in camps set up in Imphal.

Since the start of the violence, traveling between the valley and the hills has stopped, making it impossible for the tribal community to have access to the national airport in Imphal. Trade and tourism has been hit hard, and the Manipur economy is in trouble.

Premlatha, whose son went missing in November 2023, says that all she knows about him is that he was last seen in Dimapur, the capital of the neighboring state of Nagaland. "Another boy of the same age as my son went missing that day too. So we went to the Chief Minister's Office and were informed that Kuki volunteers took the boys away," Premlatha said. The police told them they were trying to locate the boys but have come up with no information after all these months.

"It is torture living without our children, especially not knowing if they are dead or alive," she said, breaking down as others tried to console her.

Sitting beside Premlatha at the Jantar Mantar protest in New Delhi is Ibungobi Singh, father of Phijam Hemanjit Singh (20), who along with his friend Luwangbi Linthoingambi Hijam (17) went missing in July 2023.

Pictures of the two Manipuri students went viral on social media. One was of the two boys sitting in fear in front of armed men. The other purportedly showed their lifeless bodies in gory detail.

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"There are CCTV footage and pictures of them, which means there is evidence out there, yet the Manipur Police has failed to do its job. The Central Bureau of Investigation is saying they are investigating but it has been almost one year and we have not found them," Singh said, holding back tears.

The Manipur Chief Minister's Office confirmed that the two bodies in the photographs were of a young female student Linthoingambi Hjam and a male student Phijam Hemanjit.

"If they are dead, at least give us the bodies. Why has the Manipur Police not done anything? They had so much evidence and yet they did nothing. The whole situation could have been stopped," Singh said.

Holding the pictures of his son and his friend and the CCTV footage where they were last seen moving toward Churachandpur, he said he still doesn't know what to believe.

Meanwhile, Premlatha said the Chief Minister's Office has stopped engaging with them.

According to government officials, there are 31 Meitei and 14 Kuki-Zo who are still missing with no information whether they are dead or alive.

Amid the ongoing elections to the lower house of the Indian parliament, the situation in Manipur has worsened. Fresh violence was reported from Manipur's Tengnoupal district between two insurgent groups on April 12, merely six days before the state was supposed to vote. On April 14, unidentified gunmen shot dead two tribal village defense volunteers.

While many of the Kuki-Zo community boycotted the elections, there were reports of firing and instances of poll booths being captured Arambai Tenggol in many areas of Imphal.

The people of Manipur are disappointed with the Manipur High Court not bringing to justice those behind

the violence in several major cases, including the gang rape and public parading of two Kuki women. The video of these horrific cases went viral on social media.

Lawyer Siam Phiapi said that the courts have not followed up on the Supreme Court's orders to speed up hearing complaints.

Phiapi's father's school and home were burned down by mobs in Imphal. The complaint was discussed "just once in the court over the past year. It is right now just listed for further hearing," he said.

The school, which was established 25 years back by Phiapi's father now sits abandoned and is out of bounds for the family. "I recently got to know that they burnt the school and have stolen its roofs and other materials that were left," Phiapi added.

The Kuki-Zo community is demanding a separate administration for themselves. The Meitei community, meanwhile, is calling for strict action on "illegal immigrants."

The Manipur government and valley-based civil society organizations have tried to portray the Kuki-Zo tribals as 'illegal immigrants' or 'not Indigenous,' putting their claims to their traditional land under scrutiny in an attempt to confer ST status upon the Meiteis.

The central and state governments have failed the people of Manipur, especially the displaced. With the valley and the hill districts divided, it will be difficult for Manipur's warring communities to live together. However, despite their differences, both want peace, a long-lasting solution and an end to violence.

First published by: [The Diplomat](#)



Thongkholal Haokip
@th_robert



I have nothing to say but point out what Capt. EW Dun in "Gazetteer Of Manipur" (1886) had written: "the history of Manipur presents an unvarying scene of disgusting treachery...". Colonial officers had written the same about other communities of the region, including the Kukis.

daughter in marriage to the Raja of that country, resumed his journey and died near Bhagovangola on the banks of the Ganges in October 1799. From this period the history of Manipur presents an unvarying scene of disgusting treachery between the numerous sons of Jaoc Sing, who, in their contests for supremacy, arrayed the unhappy people of the country in hostile warfare against each other, and inflicted miseries upon them, little if at all inferior to those they had suffered at the hands of their common enemy and the Burmans. Of these sons, Nobinchudruh, the eldest, who had been left in charge of the country by his father, was murdered in 1801. Modochudruh, the next in succession, shared the same fate in 1806. When Cheorjet Sing ascended the throne, his brother Marjeet almost immediately afterwards conspired against



Khuraijam Athouba @Paari_Athouba · 3d

People with a history of deceit and treachery talking about loyalty are hard to believe. History has proven this time and again. For the Meitei and Naga, an enemy is an enemy, nothing else. Unlike the Kukis, who lack self-respect and constantly seek to ally with superior fo...

9:27 pm · 20 May 24 · 2,587 Views



LNKhongsaiKuki
@GermanKukiChanu

As the saying goes, "a man is known by the company he keeps." Reflecting on this adage wrt to one man in Manipur:

Think of an international drug dealer, you will find him in his office - Dr. Reza Borgani.

Think of a pimp, you will find him in his office - Kumarjit Laishram.

He is the Narco-Satyriasis of Manipur.

And there is no price for guessing.

#Meiteis #Manipur



9:13 pm · 19 May 24 · 4,486 Views



**THE
LIE
FACTORY**





OUR UNHEARD VOICES

- Hillsman J. Tearsworth

Hey World, like voices in a dream,
Our voices aren't heard yet!
We shout at the top of our lungs,
But none of you hear our cries,
And no one bothers to wipe away our tears!
Maybe the media distorts the truth,
Or you just don't want to know the truth!

Hey World, like voices underwater,
You only see the floating bubbles,
And no one bothers to read our lips!
Images of our tortures, pains, and rapes,
Are spread everywhere, seen by all,
But no one says a word to soothe our pains,
Our real lives are much less sympathized with than movies.

Hey World, like voices in a storm,
No one cares to distinguish our cries from the storms,
You only care about what's flying around in the air,
Not even how many lives we cease to breathe!
The smashing of a child's head on the stone wall,
The burning of an old woman with her homes!
It's sad, for our lives are less valued than a lab pup!

Like a little girl encircled by hungry wolves,
Our lives are no better than death,
Our deaths are as certain as the sunset in the west!
Even our dreams are no better than our real lives,
We face the highest torture life can ever endure!
Our existence is continually under the highest threat,
Like endangered species, we'll be extinct one day!