

Thingkho Le Malcha

THURSDAY | OCTOBER 12, 2023



Tuibong ECA RELIEF CENTRE

Tuibong, Lamka

Managed by Kuki Khanglai Lawmpi (KKL) GHQ

Total Inmates Registered: 230

■ Male: 111

■ Female: 119

VILLAGES COVERED

Aigijang, Sadar Hills
A. Lhunkhojang, Sadar Hills
Langching
Uchatampak
Saiton Khullen
K. Hengbung
T. Kananphai
Ballei
Torbung
Kangvai



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 05.10.2023



143
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.

Atleast Three Meitei Militants Dead, Several Injuries in Kukis' retaliatory strike; Meitei Media Lying Pathologically

The Kuki-Zo villages of Twichin-Phaimol area came under heavy attacks on Thursday by the Meitei armed groups, resulting in three Meitei militants feared death and atleast 10 others sustained bullet injuries due to the retaliatory strike by the Kuki village volunteers.

However, as expected, the perpetual liars from the Meitei media would spread a false report as if the attack was perpetrated by the Kukis on Meitei villages. It is known to the World that the Meiteis are habitual liars.

Since early morning at around 3:00 AM, armed groups from the the Meitei community, namely the Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and valley-based terrorist outfits unleashed sporadic gunfires upon the residents of Phaimol and Twichin, two neighboring villages in the Kangpokpi district. Twichin-Phaimol area is situated in the periphery of Saikul Sub-Division, Kanggui district, adjoining the Meiteis inhabited Yaingangpokpi in Imphal West.

Remarkably, the Kuki-Zo village volunteers chose not to respond to the Meiteis' provocation, which led the Meiteis to advance towards the villages with hostile intent at around 8:30 AM. Fresh firing thereafter ensued between the security forces and the Meitei militias. Fortunately, the security forces stationed in the buffer zone successfully deterred the Meiteis from advancing any further.

True to form, the Meiteis resorted to their typical tactics by firing upon the villages in an attempt to incite the Kuki-Zo village volunteers. However, when they received no retaliatory fire, they ventured closer to the village in an effort to provoke the volunteers. Meanwhile, Meitei media outlets were poised to publish a ready-made news report, blaming the Kuki-Zo volunteers for an alleged attack on a Meitei village. This fabricated news quickly spread, attracting more Meiteis, armed with sophisticated weapons, heading towards Yaingangpokpi.

To ensure a safe passage for the Meitei militants' reinforcements, the Meira Paibis, as usual, obstructed the central security forces at Sabungkhok until all the Meitei militants, arriving in approximately 30-40 vehicles from Imphal, had passed through.

The Meitei terror groups, once again, regrouped in the afternoon and made another attempt to attack the villagers of Phaimol and Twichin. At around 2:45 PM, a second round of attack commenced and indiscriminate firings occurred between the Meitei militants and the

Kuki village volunteers. The gunfight lasted till 6:00 PM.

As per the Meiteis' social media groups, 10 Meitei militants sustained grave injuries out of which three died in RIMS Hospital, as a result of the retaliation from the Kuki-Zo volunteers.

Mentioned may be made that Twichin, Phaimol and the surrounding Kuki villages were already burnt down by the Meiteis in the early part of the ongoing ethnic cleansing pogrom unleashed by the Meiteis' radical groups of Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and VBIGs, supported by State machineries under the wings of the chief architect, N. Biren Singh. The villagers regrouped themselves and resettled in the area about two months ago. The villagers set up temporary tents in the villages and are guarding/defending their ancestral lands.

3 Active Cadres of UNLF Arrested



The Manipur Police on Wednesday arrested three active cadres of the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), a banned valley-based outlawed group, in Imphal East district.

In its press release, the Police Control Room, Manipur, stated that the three members of UNLF organisation, who were involved in extortion activities, have been arrested by the district police in Imphal West. One pistol with a magazine loaded with 8 rounds, 7 mobile phones and one white gypsy without registration number were also recovered from the arrested persons. The Police also said that search operations were conducted by security forces in the fringe and vulnerable areas of Kakching, Bishnupur, Churachandpur and Thoubal districts wherein 2 arms and 1 Indian hand grenade were recovered from Kakching district.

Kom Village Chiefs, Authorities Boycott Kom Naga Union Under UNC; Negate Kom Tribe as Naga

The Joint Kom Village Chiefs and Authorities (JKVCA) of Kangpokpi District in Manipur vehemently negated the affiliation of the Kom tribe into the Naga fold as Kom Naga Union by the United Naga Council.

In a statement, JKCVA said so called Kom Naga Union Manipur is a self-acclaimed civil body and not mandated to represent the Kom community as a whole and it is also not our collective aspiration for the present and in the future as well.

The Joint Kom Village's Chiefs and Authorities, Kangpokpi District stated that they are surprised to learn that the Kom tribe was provisionally made affiliated to the Naga fold as Kom Naga Union vide a certificate issued by the United Naga Council.

It stated that the Kom tribe, from time immemorial had always stood for peaceful co-existence and neutrality.

It is unfortunate and highly objectionable that

such a surreptitious decision was pursued and taken by few individuals, for their vested interest, during this crucial time, without the consent and knowledge of the Kom community, it stated.

“The self-acclaimed Kom Naga Union Manipur was never formally constituted nor recognized by the Kom people and so was neither given the authority nor mandate to represent the Kom Community as a whole and our collective aspiration, for the present and in the future as well,” it said.

JKCVA urged the United Naga Council to review and cancel the affiliation of Kom Naga Union Manipur to the United Naga Council in the larger interest of the Kom tribe.

The village chiefs and authorities collectively resolved to boycott the Kom Naga Union, Manipur, and its affiliated members within the respective jurisdiction of Kom tribe.

Manipur Functioning Without Chief Information Commissioner for 56 Months: Report

Six commissions are currently headless, including the Central Information Commission, with the Chief Information Commissioner demitting office on October 3, says a report of the Satark Nagrik Sangathan (SNS), an organisation trying to hold the government accountable vis-a-vis the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Manipur has been functioning without a chief for 56 months and another officer has been made Acting Commissioner, though no such provision exists in the law.

At least four of the 29 Information Commissions in India are completely defunct, says the report. Jharkhand, Telangana, Mizoram and Tripura have had no Information Commission with the incumbents retiring. Jharkhand has been without a Commission for the past three years and Tripura for two years.

The SNS released a report card on the performance of the Information Commissions of India for 2022-23 on October 11.



The report goes on to say that an “analysis of penalties imposed by information commissions shows that the commissions did not impose penalties in 91% of the cases where penalties were potentially imposable.”

Besides, it is mandatory to table an annual report in parliament. The report says that 19 out of 29 information commissions or 66% in all have not published their annual report for 2021-22.

Gag Order On MU Employees Issued

Manipur University (MU) has cautioned its employees from appearing in public platforms that may have an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the University or the University Grants Commission or the Government.

A circular by Professor W Chandbabu Singh, Registrar, MU stated that the Deans' Committee, in its meeting held on September 9, considered the appearance of the University employees in the public platform.

As per the circular, Statute 24(1) of the Manipur University Act, 2005 states that "All the teachers and other academic staff of the University shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be governed by the terms and conditions of service and code of conduct as are specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations."

It further stated that Clause 9 of the Ordinance-D-15 of the Manipur University states that "No employee shall, in any radio broadcast, telecast through any electronic media or in any published in his own name or in anonymously, pseudonymously or in the name of any other person or in any communication to the press or in any public utterance, make any statement of fact or opinion which has the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the University or the University Grants Commission or the Government, or Which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the University and the Commission or the Government".

However, nothing in this rule shall apply to any statement



made or views expressed by an employee in his official capacity or in the due performance of the duties assigned to him, the Clause 9 of the Ordinance-D-15 of the Manipur University further states, the circular said.

The circular by the Registrar also stated that Clause No.9 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964 (Criticism of Government) also cautions any government employee from criticising the State and Central Government.

"Now, therefore, all employees of the University are requested to comply with the Manipur University Act, 2005, Statutes and Manipur University Ordinances including Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964. In case of any violation of the above provisions", the Varsity said while warning that it "may be compelled to take necessary action".

Manipur Govt Bans Circulation of Images and Videos of Violence

Three days after a video of a Kuki-Zomi man being burned began doing the rounds on social media and Whatsapp, the Manipur government on Wednesday declared it will book and prosecute people found circulating images and videos of violence.

An order by the Governor issued through the state Home Department on Wednesday stated that the state government took circulating images of violent activities "very seriously and with utmost sensitivity." It stated that images of activities such as inflicting bodily harm and damage to public or private property are likely to facilitate the mobilisation of "mobs of agitators and

demonstrators," aggravating the law and order situation in the state. The order stated that the government has decided to "restrain" the spread of such images as "a positive step towards bringing normalcy in the State." It went on to say that anyone in possession of such images should approach the nearest Superintendent of Police and submit them for legal action, but if they are found to be circulating such images through social media, they shall be booked and prosecuted "under relevant provision of the law of land." It also stated that those found "misusing technology for inciting violence/hatred" will be dealt with under provisions of the IT Act and the IPC.

STOP POLITICISING MANIPUR VIOLENCE

After more than five months, the violence in Manipur has taken a different trajectory. The changing dimension of the violence has not only become a cause of concern, but reeked the uneasy question of Centre's sincerity in bringing a solution to it. Of late, the violence has assumed more political colour than it first started. Will this bring a solution is worth a million dollar question answerable by the Centre alone.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah, while speaking about Manipur clashes in Lok Sabha in early August accused the Congress of politicising the Manipur violence and also said that Manipur violence is shameful, politicising it is even more shameful. He was dissuading the Opposition members from 'politicising' the violence in Manipur.

As things unfolded, the violence is given more political character of late, and unfortunately, it is only going to be an ingredient to perpetuate the violence than a conduit for a solution. Since the violence broke out, the two warring parties presented their own narratives and made submissions to the Union Government pushing their own versions.

Framing of 'Myanmar' (and migrants from that country) in the current Manipur ethnic crisis and 'abrogation' of Suspension of Operation (SoO) pact with Kuki militants under the umbrella of KNO and UPF are few of the principal agendas flagged by N Biren Singh and the Meiteis way before May 3. Biren even told the press in March this year that the State government, which is a party to the tripartite peace agreements, had decided to withdraw from SoO pacts after a rally to protest alleged anti-tribal policies of the Biren led State government in Kuki-Zo dominated districts was held. Till date, Biren Singh has been holding this grudge against the SoO pacts and peddled misinformation about the groups and made vigorous efforts to poison the ears of the Central leaderships.

Even during the course of the ethnic cleansing campaign against the Kuki-Zo people since May 3, various Meitei civil society organisations, elected representatives and narcissistic individuals continue endorsing the narratives and rhetoric of N Biren Singh and attributed all blames on the Kuki militant groups under peace talks for the violence. Besides alleging their collusion with outside elements, the SoO groups have been blamed for perpetuating the crisis.



The Central leaderships, particularly the Union Home Minister Amit Shah might receive enough representations about issues of SoO groups and 'illegal immigrants.'

On the other hand, the Kuki groups have been grumbling about the suppression, oppression and subjugation of the Kuki-Zo tribal groups by successive Meitei dominated Manipur governments down the decades. They said that they have been at the receiving end of Meitei majoritarian agenda in all aspects such as politics, economy, administration, education, social life, etc and they are enduring institutionalised negligence and injustice. The Meiteis even carried out a systematic pogrom against the Kuki-Zo people with the sole intention to dispossess them of their land and annihilate them. Towards achieving this goal, the Meiteis are roping in their secessionist Valley Based Underground/Insurgent Groups (VBUG/VBIGs) who otherwise are based in Myanmar. The Kuki-Zo people are seen by the Meiteis as a deterrent to the dream of sovereign Manipur or Kangleipak, which is also antithesis to the idea of India and a threat to National security and integrity of India. As such their enmity or hatred to the Kuki-Zo people is demonstrated by the Meiteis in the extreme forms and they (Kuki-Zo group) are seeking permanent separation from the Meiteis.

In short, the Meiteis are propagating and endorsing the idea of an independent country called Kangleipak by seceding from Indian Union while the Kuki-Zo people are demanding total separation from Meiteis within the framework of the Constitution of India. N Biren Singh and well-oiled Meitei propagandists

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today not only managed to mislead the Centre but succeeded in projecting the Kuki-Zo for the anti-India activities and ideology persuaded by the Meiteis.

This overturn was inconceivable had it not been just for POLITICAL consideration. Although Union Home Minister Amit Shah urged the Opposition not to politicise the violence in August, the violence is now seen otherwise. The arrest of several Kuki-Zo individuals by sleuths of NIA and CBI, and the probe on Kuki-Zomi UG groups by NIA are glaring example that the current violence's trajectory is shifting.

Close on the heels of arresting several Kuki-Zo individuals by the NIA and CBI, the MHA has ordered NIA probe on three Kuki UG groups including two which are under SoO. This speaks louder than what is said. Killings of hundreds of Kuki-Zo people in Imphal valley, looting and vandalising of properties, cases of about 6000 arms loot, involvement of VBIGs in attacks on Kuki-Zo villages, attack and disturbances on movement of security forces by Meitei forces are neglected. On the other hand, NIA/CBI has zeroed in on cases including a bomb blast, and death of two persons who crossed into hostile territory. Ironically, the groups who protested with chants such as 'Go Back Assam Rifles' (Indian security forces) were condoned.

MHA is also reported to have told the NIA that three Kuki/

Zomi armed groups are getting support from Myanmar based PDF, which is fighting military junta in Myanmar. MHA is also however aware that the VBIGs and Myanmar military junta are working hand in glove. And now the VBIGs who are hell bent to destabilise India are leading the Meitei forces in the attacks against the Kuki-Zo people and Indian security forces taking advantage of the current crisis. Perhaps it is not worth any consideration because there is no political mileage in doing so. It only entails that politics is above Nation's interest.

The line differentiating the 'pro' and 'anti' India elements has become thinner and not discernible at least for now. It seems that what is most important now is to save the face of Biren Singh, who has lost all credibility even among the Meitei populace. This selective justice may sound politically correct, but it is adding salt to the wound of groups who belief in the idea of India as a nation. Even if peace is to be achieved through selective justice, the peace dividends would be reaped by only a certain political group. And sadly though, the idea of India as a Nation is certain to get lost somewhere in the clamour.

To end the current Manipur problem, honesty is needed and sincerity should be the mantra. No amount of politics would heal the wounds, it will only aggravate.



MU Exam Results 2023 declared

The Manipur University has declared the results for its BA and BSc courses.

Students who appeared for the BSc (Hons) Mathematics, BSc (Hons) Zoology, and BA (Hons) Home Science, BA (Hons) Anthropology, Philosophy, and BSc (Hons) Anthropology, can check the declared results on the official website- manipuruniv.ac.in.



Babua Biswas 
@babua_biswas

Regarding the [#ManipurViolence](#), one need not take a stand. Just speak the truth, you will automatically become a Narco-Terrorist.

12:55 pm · 08 Oct 23 · 1,124 Views



'BIREN SINGH IS PART OF MANIPUR'S PROBLEM'

REDIFF.COM'S INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR KHAM KHAN SUAN HAUSING

Part 1: 'Centre not serious about resolving Manipur violence'

"The lack of political will to either impose President's rule or replace the chief minister is largely seen to perpetuate violence," Professor Kham Khan Suan Hausing, former head, department of political science, University of Hyderabad, and senior fellow, Centre for Multilevel Federalism, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, told Syed Firdaus Ashraf/Rediff.com in the first of a two-part interview.

"Civil societies in Manipur are deeply communalised even as they embark on their exclusive agenda. Given the deep level of distrust, the space for dialogue has broken down," says Professor Hausing, making it clear that the views expressed by him in the interview are personal.

(**Bold** - Rediff.com)

Is it true that in today's Manipur not a single Meitei can live in Kuki majority areas and not a single Kuki can live in Meitei majority areas? What has happened to the civil society of Manipur?

After the eruption of violence in Manipur since May 3, 2023, certain pockets in Moreh and Imphal areas continued to have adjacent settlements of Meitei and Kuki-Zomi either because of the existence of mutual agreement between the two communities to maintain peace (in the case of Moreh areas) or because of strategic compulsion (Old Lambulane in Imphal, for example, because of the admixture of houses/settlements).

This has since been breached in early September, which means that it is unimaginable to think today that a single Kuki can live in a Meitei majority areas or vice versa.

Civil societies in Manipur are deeply communalised even as they embark on their exclusive agenda. Given the deep level of distrust, the space for dialogue has broken down. The pillarisation of societies in Manipur could not have been starker.

Can you tell us what is the day to day life of the ordinary people of Manipur like since May? Do people go to



offices? Do children go to playgrounds? Do shops open routinely?

The life of ordinary people in Manipur has been largely disturbed and disrupted. In the hills, large segments of the youth and elderly are involved in either attending to the needs of relief centres or in makeshift 'hall of remembrance' to mourn over the deaths.

The persistence of security dilemma also means that a large segment of the youth is recruited as village defence volunteers to defend the frontline in the 'buffer zones'. Schools, colleges, markets, and offices were completely closed in the initial months of the outbreak of violence; they were gradually opened in selected pockets but with a limited time frame.

Normal routine life is disturbed and disrupted which severely affected daily wage earners and the poor particularly.

200 companies of various paramilitary forces are patrolling the state along with the Indian Army and local police, yet they are unable to stop the violence. In this condition one wonders, what do the people of Manipur want? And why these many armed forces are unable to stop the violence in the state?

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Absent this, there is no formal control of law and order by the Centre's paramilitary forces as the law and order continues to be directly managed by the home department of the state under the CM's supervision.

Apparently, the creation of the post of a security advisor to coordinate security matters complicates the division of labour between the CM and Kuldeep Singh, the security advisor.

Seen against this context, massive deployment of paramilitary forces without giving them direct control over law and order is particularly unhelpful in stopping violence.

Allowing vigilante groups like the Meira Paibis, torch-bearing women, to dictate the terms of maintaining law and order is particularly not amenable to stopping violence. The activation of hitherto dormant armed militant groups -- six of which are proscribed under The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act -- and their reported role in this violence has raised serious national security concerns.

Although the Meira Paibis and other frontal Meitei civil society organisations continue to cast the blame on Kuki-Zomi SoO (Suspension of Operation) militants as the major source of violence, a critical perusal of the patterns of violence suggest otherwise.

The large-scale involvement of Meitei armed militants in this violence even as the state police/commandos remained either as bystanders or participants in perpetuating violence in the foothills are well documented.

Will removing N Biren Singh as chief minister solve Manipur's problem?

There is a wide consensus that the chief minister has played a partisan role in this violence. He is largely seen as a part of the problem.

Replacement of the CM with a more acceptable face may be a good start towards resolving Manipur's problem.

Is there a lasting solution to this problem, in your opinion?

Certainly, there is a lasting solution to Manipur's violence. Given the complete demographic and geographical separation that obtains after this violence, any lasting solution must go beyond the quintessential law-and-order policy prescription. Accommodating political aspirations across the divide should be the necessary first step.

A shifting of Constitutional gear is imperative.

Can Prime Minister Narendra D Modi's visit to Manipur solve the crisis?

PM Modi's visit to Manipur came too late in the date. Yet, a belated visit will certainly help and send out a clear political signal and sincerity of the Centre to resolve this impasse.

Unfortunately, this does not seem to be forthcoming.



**Nothing is permanent in this wicked world
- not even our troubles.**

-Charlie Chaplin

FACT CHECK 16

CLAIM:

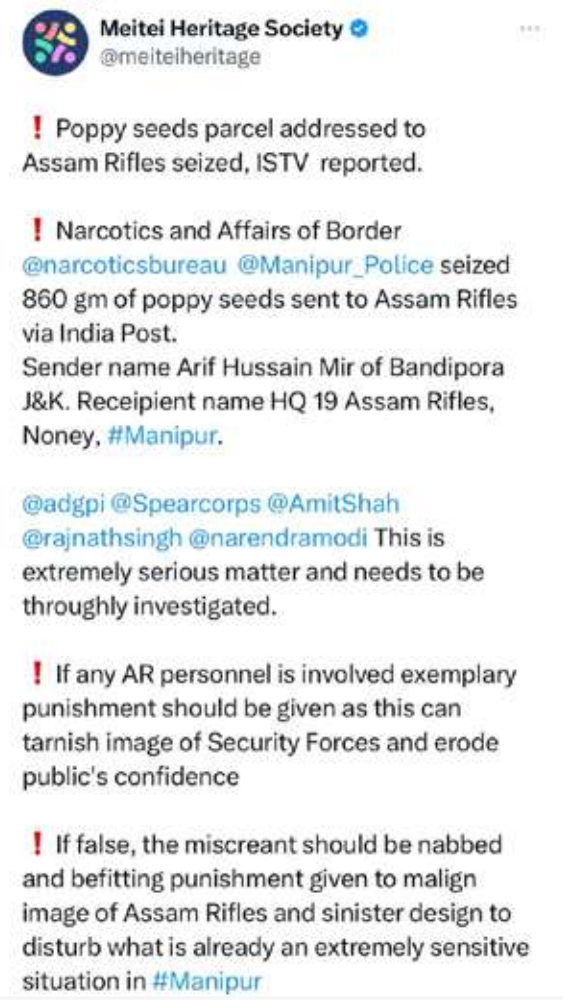
In their attempt to malign the image of Assam Rifles, Meitei Social Media pages claimed that 860 gm of 'illegal' poppy seeds were sent to Assam Rifles via India Post with most of them quickly linking it to illegal poppy cultivation in the hill areas of the ethnic strife-torn state. A social media handle by the name 'Meitei Heritage Society' even tagged ADGPI, Indian Army, Union Home Minister Amit Shah, Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and PM Modi requesting thorough investigation and termed it 'extremely serious matter'. It further added that serious punishment should be given to the 'involved persons'.

FACT:

The packet turned out to be a packet of harmless poppy seeds khus khus which finds a place in numerous Indian cuisines. While they have a peculiar nutty taste, they are highly recommended when you need to add a nice aroma to any cuisine.

FACT-CHECK RESULT:

FALSE, MEITEI 'S FALSE NARRATIVE EXPOSED



Home

HOME WAS A PLACE THAT WAS MINE AND OURS,
BUILT WITH YEARS OF LOVE, HOPE AND PRAYERS,
IT OFFERED REST AND COMFORT, PEACE ABOUND.

A PLACE MADE WARM BY FAMILY'S MERRY AND MEMORIES,
PICTURES IN FRAMES AND MARKINGS ON THE WALLS
SHOW PROOF OF TIMES PAST AND CHERISHED,
WHERE FRIENDS AND LOVED ONES DINED OFTEN AND LAUGHTER ECHOED;
A PLACE SO FAMILIAR SO INTIMATE, A SAFE HAVEN IF I MAY,
A SNUG EMBRACE FOR MY SOUL, WHERE ALL ELSE MATTERED LESS;

A PLACE THAT GREETES BIRDS EVERY MORN,
TALL GREEN TREES DANCE TO CAST THEIR SHADOWS UNDER THE BRIGHT NOON SHINE,
EVERY SUNSET EXTOL GOD'S MASTERPIECE,
GOLDEN AND SHIMMERING IN ALL IT'S HUES,
WHERE WE WOULD SETTLE DOWN UNDER THE BRIGHT MOONLIGHT
AND TALK OF YORE, SUCH WAS HOME TO ME;

BUT ALAS THIS WORLD IS NOT MY HOME,
AND THIS WAR HAS TAUGHT ME SO,
ALL THAT WAS MINE TO OWN AND OURS TO KEEP VANISH TO ABYSS,
HOME IS BUT A NAME, A THOUGHT, A DREAM.

-Deikim Haokip

