

Mob of Meitei Women Block Indian army vehicles heading towards Lamka

A mob of Meitei women reportedly blocked and stopped Indian Army vehicles from proceeding towards Churachandpur today in two different locations.

As per an evening based in valley, the first incident happened around 10 in the morning wherein a mob of Meitei women blocked the road at Ningthoukhong bazaar under Bishnupur district and stopped 10 army vehicles which were heading towards Lamka.

It was also reported that a similar incident occurred wherein large number of Meitei women also blocked the road at Nambol bazaar and stop four army vehicles heading towards Lamka.

The evening reported that the women braved the rainfall and were seated in the middle of the road, thereby blocking and stopping the movement of the army vehicle even though other vehicles were given passage.

The women have also informed the media that they will continue to block the movement of the army vehicles.

It is worth mentioning that such incident is not a new happening in the valley areas, as there are many incidents in the past and present, where the Meitei women are seen or heard blocking the roads and obstructing especially army personnels in performing their duties.

Two Detained for Supplying Goods to Kuki, Later Set Free

One man from Meitei pangal community and a women from Nepali community who were detained by unknown miscreants suspected to be Meitei on the charge of supplying goods for the Kuki community were set free on Monday.

The incident was reported by a valley based evening on Monday wherein it stated that the two individuals, Sabir from Thongjao Sabal Leikai and Moni of Hatta were apprehended by unknown miscreants on Sunday.

As per the report, Sabir later gave a statement through social media and informed that he was delivering utensils and clothes at Motbung. In his statement, Sabir also gave assurance to abstain from such activities in the future and that he will accept any kinds of punishment, if caught indulging in such activities, again stated the report.

Meanwhile, the Nepali women Moni also issued a statement through social media wherein she claimed that the goods and items were delivered for a Kuki lady residing at Charhajare and she also gave assurance to abstain from such activities in the future.





TIP Conducted for 'Viral Video' Case

As a part of investigation by CBI, a test identification parade (photo) of the 7 accused who are presently in judicial custody in connection with the gang rape incident of the two women whose video had gone viral, shocking the conscience of people across the globe.

Earlier, the CBI has prayed for conducting of test identification parade (photo) to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Churachandpur.

Test Identification Parade is a process in criminal cases to identify the accused by the witness /victim in the presence of a Magistrate.

KUKI VICTIMS UPDATE

 Deaths	- 142
 Churches Burnt	- 359
 Villages Burnt	- 200
 Displaced Persons	- 41,425+

Data as on 18.09.2023

Meitei man beaten-up in Delhi, advertently blame Kukis

On September 18, 2023, Mahesh Khagebam, a visibly drunk Meitei man, was beaten by Munirka locals in Delhi when he pushed down two - three vehicles. The locals responded his unruly behaviour with force.

However, the immediate response was that, the Meiteis pointed fingers at the Kuki people.

It is crucial to note that the Kuki people had no involvement in the altercation and violence, yet the blame was hastily pinned on them.

In this narrative, the need to shed light on the complexities surrounding this incident emphasizes the importance of truth.

This incident, once again, underscores the nature of Meiteis' love for disseminating misinformation and prejudiced judgments. They, like before, have twisted the incident to further to suit their own agendas.

In conclusion, it is crucial that all conscious citizens of India remain vigilant against Meiteis' web of lies and narratives.



Centre May Withdraw RAF from Manipur

The centre could be withdrawing personnel of the Rapid Action Forces from Manipur, where they are among security forces deployed to control the ongoing ethnic violence.

The Hindu has reported that it was told by a senior government official that “continuous exposure of the RAF to the anti-insurgency theatre may be not suitable for a force trained in crowd control and law and order duties, including agitation and communal incidents.”

As per the report, 10 companies of the RAF (8 in the valley and 2 in the hills) are deployed in the state which is sharply divided along ethnic lines now.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF) were deployed in violence hit Manipur on 4th May by the Home Ministry after the violence that broke out on 3rd May cannot be contained by the State government. Five companies of the RAF were airlifted. They were reported to be under order of CM Biren, head of the unified command. During the widespread violence in Imphal during the first week of the violence, the RAF were reportedly not be seen deployed anywhere.

The report notes that a whopping 36,000 paramilitary and Army soldiers are deployed in Manipur at present. Of them, two BSF jawans and an army soldier on leave have been killed.

The report stated that the Indian Army had said in a statement then that “one rioter was killed while few others were injured during the failed attempt” to loot weapons from the India Reserve Battalion (IRB) at Khangabok in Thoubal.

The newspaper has highlighted a recent internal RAF report noting that it was attacked with “glass balls, stones, sharp iron rods and petrol bombs” when they tried to stop a mob of around 3,000 persons from looting weapons from a police armoury in Thoubal in early July.

This internal report has also noted, with the example of the Thoubal incident, that senior police officers and local magistrates often do not visit such incident spots, demonstrating what the RAF calls is “significant insensitivity and lack of coordination resulting in mismanaged crowd control and handling of serious conflicts.”

The report sheds light on the fact that the RAF is trained to use minimal fire power and is meant to act quickly to diffuse situations with “minimal lethality.”

Most of the RAF is unarmed and their deployment in Manipur is “exposing them as a bigger target for firearms of miscreants”, the report said, according to Hindu.

Manipur Police and the central forces have emerged at odds with each other, with the Kuki community accusing the former of siding with Meiteis and the Meitei community accusing the latter of favouring Kukis. In August, the Manipur Police filed an FIR against personnel of the 9th battalion of the Assam Rifles.

Meitei Armed Rebel Group Shuts Down 14 Restaurants Along Tiddim Road

Armed rebel group of the Meiteis, the Kangleipak Communist Party on Monday has reportedly shut down fourteen restaurants opened at various locations along Tiddim Road.

This was reported by a valley based media on Monday. As per the report, the restaurants were shut for directly indulging in illegal flesh trade and also for accommodating youths in immoral activities inside the restaurants.

As per the report, 6 restaurants among the 14 were found to have a separate secret rooms with beds suspected to be for committing illegal activities on payment of money.

The report stated that the army wing of the KCP Meeyamgi Finggang Lanmi summoned all the owners of the 14 restaurants and warned them of a serious consequence if they failed to close the restaurants all the time.

The list of the restaurants which were shut down as per the reports are Khuman Café, Mesey Café, Shekhar Sager Café, Nungsi Panthung, KhoirifabaKhuman Café, Mukta Café, Lily Café, Lovely Café and Ranjita Café which are located along the Tiddim Road.



**SOCIAL
MEDIA**

**THE
BUZZ**



A video of Manipur’s Minister of Medical Health and Family Welfare Sapam Ranjan surfaced on social Media. The Health Minister was seen clubbing in Delhi.

The residents of 650 square mile were outrageous and showed their displeasure towards the Minister. One whatsapp post reads, “...our Minister is having the time of his life, clubbing in Delhi”. In a sarcastic tone the post also reads, “We appreciate the behaviour of the Minister, a true leader who is representing our woes and worries by clubbing in Delhi when his home is burning”.





Special Session of the Parliament

The Prime Minister kick start the special session of parliament today with an hour long speech in the centre hall of the old Parliament building for the last time. For the first time, the House proceedings will be done at the new Parliament building from tomorrow (19 September) on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi. Let us try to understand the how, what and why of a Special Session of Parliament.

WHAT IS THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IN INDIA?

A session of the Indian Parliament is the period during which a House meets almost every day uninterruptedly to manage the business. A session contains many meetings.

HOW MANY TIMES DOES THE PARLIAMENT MEET IN A YEAR?

The Parliament of India in normal circumstances meet three times in a year i.e the Budget session, Monsoon session, Winter session. The gap between two sessions of the Parliament cannot exceed 6 months, Art.85(1).

WHO SUMMONS THE HOUSE?

The President of India summons 'each House of the Parliament'. Art.85(1) states that, "The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet....., but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the next session".

WHEN IS A "SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT" CONVENED?

It is convened for specific occasions, like commemorating parliamentary or national milestones or any other agendas which needed deliberation of Parliamentarians. However, it should be noted that the Constitution does not make any mention of a 'special session'.

MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGULAR SESSIONS AND A SPECIAL SESSION?

Regular Session: They are comprehensive sessions that cover a wide array of issues and bills.

Special Session: The scope of business in a special session is generally limited to the specific agenda or issue for which it was convened.

LIST OF SPECIAL SESSIONS IN THE PAST:

- 3rd June 1991 to 4th June 1991:** Special Session of Rajya Sabha held for approval of the President's Rule in Haryana.
- 28th February 1977 to 1st March, 1977:** Special Session of Rajya Sabha held for two days for the extension of the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu and Nagaland.
- 22nd July, 2008 :** Special Session of Lok Sabha for a trust vote after the Left parties withdrew support from UPA-1 government.
- 30th June, 2017 :** Joint Special Session in Central Hall at midnight to roll out GST. This was when for the first time, a Bill was discussed in a special session.

AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION IN THE UPCOMING SPECIAL SESSION:

As per a bulletin issued Wednesday evening by the Lok Sabha Secretariat for MPs, the two Houses will discuss the "*Parliamentary Journey of 75 years starting from Samvidhan Sabha — Achievements, Experiences, Memories and Learnings*", and take up for consideration a number of bills Some of the suspected bills include:

- i. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill.
- ii. The Advocates (Amendment) Bill and the Press and Registration of Periodicals Bill.
- iii. The Post Office Bill.
- iv. Repealing and Amending Bill, 2023.
- v. a bill on the welfare of senior citizens and three related to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) order have been added to the agenda.

It is suspected that this special session will also take up the issue of reinstating statehood to Jammu and Kashmir and Women Reservation Bill which will effectively make one-third of seats in the parliament and assemblies reserved for women.

It is to be noted that there will be no Question hour, zero hour and private member business. This has been done twice under the Modi govt, and before that, under extreme circumstances like the Emergency and 1962 Indo-China war.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE ONGOING SPECIAL SESSION?

Apart from the agendas listed, the Government as suspected has highlight its achievements on the successful landing of Chandrayan 3 and hosting of G20 summit ahead of 2024 Lok Sabha election to bolster its image. There is mentioned of NDA government pushing for, 'One Nation, One Election'.

RAMIFICATIONS:

It is difficult to comprehend as to why the ongoing ethnic cleansing by Meitei Terrorists and the Manipur (Meitei) Government did not figure in the list of agendas. The complacency of the NDA government echoes of a step-motherly treatment. However, the BJP supremos are unpredictable. The only hope that we can maintain is that the incumbent government will try to solve the various issues of assertion for greater autonomy in states like Tripura, Nagaland, and Manipur before the Lok Sabha elections.

In conclusion, this Special Session of Parliament may not necessarily be Special for us. However, at the end of the day everything is at the wishes and desires of the Almighty.





Archival Records and the Politics of Othering

For those who have been constantly following the news of the violence in Manipur, it does not require much effort to notice that the plots, lies, and frames, culminating in ethnic cleansing of the Kukis is a resemblance of the consolidation of Nazi power and cruelty. Fake news instigated a Meitei mob to carry out an assault on innocent women. It took a viral video clip to awaken the world to the atrocities in Manipur. Until then the cacophony of suffering and cries remained concealed under the facade of normalcy represented by state-controlled media. These fabrications and bureaucratic documents chronicling the events of the past four months could have been archived as official memory had it not been for the intervention of fact finding teams from different organisations including the recent EGI report. May 3 was not the beginning of the abnormalities even though most of the discourses on popular media remain fixated on the spectacle nature of the violence. The same mechanism of false consciousness has been at play for years where misinformed masses were made to believe that the Kuki are ‘Refugee.’ Such allegations have been orchestrated by the people in power as they selfishly gain popularity and sustain their rule over the misinformed masses unified in their normalization of hate and othering.

The ‘60s’ has become much resonant in national and international media as Manipuri activists and intellectuals described the influx of Kuki population to Manipur. Their outright denial and questions of the indigeneity of the Kukis has been deeply embedded in their knowledge of Manipur’s history. Manipur suffers from historical insensitivity where the prevailing symptoms can be found in statist interpretation of history that glorifies the memory and culture of the majoritarian community. And to make things much worse, those propagating false narratives took the pain of unearthing old archival documents and reports to normalize their hatred. One such archival document was the communication, dated June 6, 1968, between the Deputy Commissioner of Manipur, S.C. Vaish, and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Ukhrul, R.K Birendra where they discussed matters concerning the ‘re-settlement of Kuki refugee from Burma’. Decades later this letter resurfaced in social media platforms in the midst of rampant hate-speeches against the Kuki as foreigner. The manipulation of this letter is a glaring example of how archives are a power and tool of classification and mode of surveillance and control of citizens.

Scholars such as Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault see archives as a hegemonic mechanism to impose the authority of the rulers. The clarification provided by the Kuki Research Forum, that these ‘refugees’ were homecoming Kukis who were once displaced from northern Manipur fell to deaf ear because people can be mobilised to selectively remember the past.

All seemed normal in Manipur as generations of learners acquiesced in the maneuver of the state education system where tribal memories and culture are relatively silenced. While official sites of memory like museums and monuments are meant to shape ethnic relations, the historical imagination of the politically dominant Meitei community has been unjustly favoured by the state. Therefore, the memory boom that took place with the Anglo-Kuki War Centenary Commemoration could only garner stiff opposition and counter-narrative that amount to censorship and violence. The state resorted to restrictions on history-writings and FIRs instead of applauding the works of scholars behind the publication of volumes of books. The burning of the Anglo-Kuki War Centenary Gate is a misdeed of miscreants that speaks of the intolerance and insecurity felt by the majoritarian community when the other’s indigeneity and history gains global recognition and reaffirmation.



Of every one-hundred men, ten shouldn’t even be there, eighty are nothing but targets, nine are real fighters, and we are lucky to have them, for they make the battle. Ah, but the one, one of them is a warrior, and he will bring the others back.

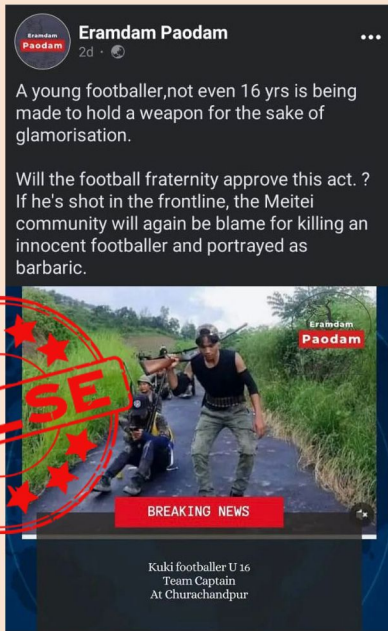
HERACLITUS

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.





FACT CHECK 02



CLAIM:

Claims have been made about Ngamgouhao Mate, Captain of the recently held SAFF championship U-16 defaming him of holding a weapon while being at the frontline in Lamka.

FACT:

Ngamgouhao Mate was never at the frontline nor at cccpur at the time when the violence erupted. He was at his residence in Khongsai Veng. When the mobs burnt down his locality he along with his family had taken sheter at an Army camp. He later travelled to Siliguri for the national team trials. Ngamgouhao Mate was never a part of any village frontline volunteers as claimed by the Meiteis and the picture circulated is just to malign his image

FACT-CHECK RESULT:

FALSE-Meitei Fake News Exposed

POST MORTEM





P O E T R Y

COUNTRY ROAD, TAKE ME HOME

When this war is over,
Mom will be healthy again and her smile will be
restored.

I'll ask her to cook my brother's favourite meal
His shoulders must be hurting from the countless
piggybacks he has given me
But resting my head on his back reminds me of dad's
warmth.

When this war is over,
Maybe I'll be an inch taller and stronger by a fist
I'll tell my brother that I can help him with the chores
He won't be as tired as he is now
Now he's short on hands ever since dad's passing.

When this war is over,
My brother and I will go for evening walks along this
country road
Hoping it leads us back home...

- Jacquelyn Laltanpuui Suantak

