

Thingkho Le Maleha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



Badminton Court RELIEF CENTRE

Gamnom Sapormeina, Sadar Hills
(Camp Code: KPI-4-04)

Managed by
District Administration &
Kuki CSOs Sadar Hills

Total Inmates Registered: 509



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 05.02.2024



161
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.

7 MEITEI EXTREMIST GROUPS INCLUDED IN LIST OF UNLAWFUL ORGANIZATIONS

As many as 7 Meitei Extremist groups have been included in the list of 17 organisations that are currently named in the list of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, Union Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai informed the Lok Sabha on Tuesday (February 6).

Rai shared the details of the said illegal organizations within the country in a written reply. "In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), the central government can declare any organisation as an unlawful association, which will be applicable for the entire country," the MoS further said.

Meitei Extremist Organizations, namely- (i) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA) and its political wing, the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), (ii) United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and its armed wing, the Manipur Peoples' Army (MPA), (iii) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its Armed wing, the 'Red Army', (iv) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing, also called the 'Red Army', (v) Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), (vi) Coordination Committee (CorCom) and (vii) Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK).

701 cases of sedition and offences against the State were registered from 2018 to 2022 and 5023 cases were lodged under the anti-terror law, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, Rai said in the Lok Sabha.

Rai, however, said the number of cases registered under the sedition and offences against the State came down from 149 in 2021 to 68 in 2022. Similarly, in cases registered under the UAPA, the number has gone up from 814 in 2021 to 1005 in 2022, he said, in a written reply to a question.

In the midst of mounting pressure to revoke the Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with



Kuki militants, the recent statement by Minister of State for Home Affairs Nityanand Rai poses a setback for the Meitei community. They have been accusing Kuki SoO groups of direct involvement in the violence in Manipur. Meitei Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), social activists, and the state government have been vigorously pushing for the termination of the SoO with Kuki militants, but the Centre has yet to declare its stance on this matter.

Adding to the complexity, Meitei extremist groups have been designated as unlawful organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA). These extremists have been consistently engaging in hostilities against the Indian government, perpetrating attacks on central forces and posing as state police commandos to target Kuki village volunteers in peripheral areas. The inclusion of Meitei extremist groups in the list of unlawful organizations is a blow to Meitei advocates who sought the abrogation of the SoO by falsely accusing them. The government has reiterated through media channels that SoO groups remain stationed at their designated camps during routine inspections.

KSO GHQ REQUESTS CHIEF JUSTICE OF MANIPUR HIGH COURT TO ESTABLISH LDA EXAMINATION CENTRES AT LAMKA AND KANGGUI

The Kuki Students Organisation general headquarter has requested the Chief Justice Manipur High Court for establishment of Examination Centres for the upcoming Lower Division Assistant Examination in the district courts of Manipur at Churachandpur and Kangpokpi districts.

The KSO general headquarter wrote a letter to the Chief Justice Manipur High Court on Wednesday seeking urgent attention and intervention of the Chief Justice in ensuring equitable access to examination centres for all candidates, particularly those belonging to marginalized communities such as the Kuki community.

“Doing so would not only alleviate the financial burden and logistical challenges faced by candidates from the Kuki community but also promote inclusivity and equal opportunity in the examination process.” KSO stated.

KSO added that they have information wherein the designated examination centres for the upcoming LDA exam are primarily located in Imphal and Guwahati.

While appreciating the efforts made to conduct the examination, KSO stated that they are deeply concerned about the logistical challenges and financial burden this poses for members of the Kuki community residing in Churachandpur District and Kangpokpi District and surrounding areas.

“The Kuki community, predominantly residing in Churachandpur District and Kangpokpi District, faces significant hardships in traveling to distant locations like Imphal and Guwahati due to the considerable distance and associated costs,” stated the letter.



Moreover, security concerns further compound the issue, making it impractical for many candidates to undertake the journey to the designated examination centres, it added.

KSO further stated that it is essential to recognize that such challenges disproportionately affect candidates from marginalized communities, impeding their ability to participate in the examination process on an equal footing with others.

KSO firmly believes that the intervention of Chief Justice/ Manipur High Court in the matter would uphold the principles of fairness, justice, and equality under the law, which are fundamental tenets of a democratic society, the letter added.

Ensuring accessible examination centres would enable candidates from marginalized communities to exercise their right to education and employment without undue hindrances, it added.

MIZORAM NGO TO SEND MEMORANDUM TO CENTRE REGARDING MYANMAR BORDER FENCING, FMR ABOLISHMENT

The NGO Coordination Committee, a group of NGOs in the state of Mizoram, on Tuesday held a meeting at the Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZO) office at Aizawl on issues of the fencing of the Indo-Myanmar border and disposition of Free Movement Regime.

The NGO Coordination Committee has decided that they will submit a memorandum to the Centre against the fencing of Myanmar border and disposition of the Free Movement Regime.

The Committee also stated that they shall consult other states that shares a border with Myanmar and decided that a physical activity in protest of the Centre's decision will be taken up if necessary.

It is worth mentioning that the NGO Coordination Committee is a group of NGOs that include Central Young Mizo Association (CYMA), Mizo Students' Union, Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZO), MHIP or Mizo Women's Front and MUP or the Mizo Elders Association.



The decision to send a memorandum to the Centre comes amid the Union Home Minister Amit Shah announcing today that the government would be constructing a fence along the entire 1,643-kilometer-long Indo-Myanmar border. He added here that to facilitate better surveillance, a patrol track along the border will also be paved.

Home Minister Shah also said that a 10 kilometer stretch in Manipur's border town Moreh has already been fenced in this regard.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS MUST BE PROTECTED IN NORTHEAST, SAYS ULFA LEADER GOLAP BARUAH

Leader of United Liberation Front of Asom and Chairperson of Northeast Indigenous People's Forum, Golap Baruah alias Anup Chetia said Indigenous peoples' rights must be protected in all states of northeast India.

Speaking to media persons at the sideline of the closing ceremony of 17th Ningthoukhongjam Tombi State Equestrian Championships, 2024 in Imphal, the ULFA leader said, the uniqueness of Northeast has been affected and identity will be lost just like in Tripura, if it is not protected from external influences.

In Tripura, the indigenous people are becoming a minority and even in Assam, the indigenous people are trying to protect themselves from becoming a minority group, said Golap Baruah.



Indigenous people should be protected everywhere whether it is in Manipur or Assam because Northeast indigenous people are in a very pathetic condition, he added.

MEITEI ACCUSATIONS AGAINST KUKIS: A PATTERN OF PREJUDICE AND HATE UNVEILED

Once bitten, twice shy. It is the attitude one has to have when it comes to accusations made by pathological liars like the Meiteis unless one enjoys being made a fool of. Everything might be fair in love and war but not when you are the third party, remind yourself of Piers Anthony's saying "When one person makes an accusation, check to be sure he himself is not the guilty one. Sometimes it is those whose cases are weak who make the most clamour" to keep your rationality intact while dealing with born actors blessed with the habit of lying.

The wise learn from his mistakes but the fool repeats them over and over again. Not long ago in the month of January, the Kukis were made the scapegoat for fuel spillage at the heavy fuel-based power plant in Leimakhong. As judgemental towards the Kukis as he always is, the Meitei chief minister indirectly hinted at the Kukis as culprits in his speech terming it as a cruel, animal-like being and inhumane act.

In connection to an incident of fuel spillage at the Heavy Fuel Based Power Plant in Leimakhong, the power department has to suspend Th Tina Devi, DGM, Generation Division, Manipur State Power Company Limited. The order of her suspension mentions Irresponsibility in her duties as the reason. The expert committee constituted to enquire about the incident found no involvement of the Kukis. Rather the cause of spillage was the government's fault for non-maintenance, irresponsibility and inefficiency on their part. But he made no effort later on to tender an apology, or it might be because he was the cruel, animal-like being and inhumane person he referred to in his speech.

Now there is yet another incident in Iril River where oil-like substances are found floating on the Iril River near the upstream of Dolaithabi Dam. Guilty conscience for attacking the electric tower that supplied electricity in Kuki areas, deep hatred and prejudices against the Kukis, must have led the meitei community to come to a conclusion yet once again without any proof and evidence, to put the blame on the Kukis' head. Although on preliminary testing, it has been found that



all the parameters required for testing of samples available at the Lab facilities were found within the permissible limit for untreated water, the Meiteis on social media however left no stone unturned to defame the Kukis.

Meitei society presently is really in a sorry state. Blinded by prejudices and hatred, they commit any atrocities mankind has to their enemies the Kukis. The guilty conscience of their own act murdered their rationality and made them judgemental. Most of them have become psychopaths where humanity and rationality have no room left in their thoughts. But this is what they are radicalised for, and thus for the sorry affairs of the Meiteis today, it is the few Meitei who radicalised them that are responsible.

The tragedy they inflicted against us the Kukis is so catastrophic that there lies no room for empathy on our part too. Thus separate administration outside Manipur is the best solution The central government has in its hands to redress grievances and to de-radicalise the Meitei community. So long as prey is kept in front of the predator, neither the safety of the prey is secured nor the hunt of the predator stops.

Lastly, just a friendly reminder for being once our neighbours, prejudice and hate are the root causes of ignorance and "Misunderstanding arising from ignorance breeds fear, and fear remains the greatest enemy of peace." – Lester B. Pearson. Thus treat your now neighbours kindly, or else Manipur territory will truly be limited to Meitei dominated district.

MEITEI WOMEN GROUP BUYS DRONE FROM MONEY COLLECTED THROUGH FORCEFUL DONATIONS, HANDS OVER DRONE TO ARAMBAI TENGGOL

A group of Meitei women whose video recently went viral for imposing forceful donations along the highway have brought a drone from money they collected from the people which includes the Naga community.

The women group handed over the drone to the Arambai Tenggol recently and the video has surfaced again on social media.

In the video, it is seen that the same lady whose video had earlier gone viral for collecting money from a Naga guy is seen holding a drone and stating that they had collected the money to buy the drone.

In the previous video, the Meitei lady had intercepted a Naga man riding in a four wheeler and forcefully told him to donate a minimum of Rs. 50.

Even though the Naga guy said he came from Imphal after undergoing an operation, the lady asked the man to donate Rs. 50 as a minimum amount to which the Naga guy was also forced to comply.

As everyone is aware, the drone is meant to be used as a tool and a guide for the Arambai Tenggol and the valley based insurgent groups in attacking the Kuki Zo villages and the volunteers.

The Meitei women would preach for peace in front of the media but their actions such as purchasing drones for Arambai Tenggol or the VBIGs is not a sign of someone seeking peace.

It is worth mentioning that the Kuki Zo Village volunteers in a few incidents have shot down drones used by the Arambai Tenggol and the VBIGs which were used in conducting surveys of the Kuki Zo villages and locations of the Kuki Zo village volunteers.



Pic: Screengrab from a video of forceful donation by a Meitei Woman that went viral.



Pic: Drone brought from money collected through forceful donations handed over to Arambai Tenggol.

**ANALYSIS****"Every Kuki Will Give Their Lives To Be Free":
Why Must The Kukis Get Separate Administration?**

The Kukis had a vital place in the history of northeast India as well as parts of Burma (Myanmar) and Bangladesh where they are more recognised as Chin and Kuki-Chin respectively. In Tripura, a significant portion of its history is about the Kukis since pre-colonial time. Again in Nagaland, the Naga national movement will always remain incomplete without the contribution of the Kukis. Similarly, the Kukis were very much part of the Mizo movement. The Kukis of Assam also played crucial parts in Assam's history especially their help to the Kachari kings.

In the neighbouring country Burma, the Chins, including the Kukis, have actively participated since the fight for democracy began in the 1940s. Even in the ongoing civil war against the Military Junta, the Kuki National Army-Burma (KNA-B) is tirelessly fighting alongside the People's Democratic Front (PDF) and Chin ethnic armies.

In Bangladesh, the fight for a separate homeland for the Kuki-Chins has been spearheaded by Kuki-Chin National Army/Kuki-Chin National Front (KNA/KNF) since the past couple of years. As of now, the armed outfit is in the initial stage of political dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh.

Among the Kuki inhabited areas in northeast India, Manipur happens to be the most volatile state with ethnic violence or riots occurring every after two or three decades. The most notable ethnic violence was the Kuki-Naga conflict, 1993-1995. The May riot in 1993 between Meiteis and Pangals which led to the death of about 200 innocent lives was more of an ethnic cleansing pogrom initiated by the majority Meiteis against the minority Muslims (Meitei-Pangals).

The ongoing ethnic violence is similar with the Kuki-Naga conflict as both are clashes between two ethnicities. In the same way, it is also partly similar with that of the May riot as both are ethnic cleansing campaigns against a minority community.

However, the current ethnic violence is different from all the previous violence in that it is a well-orchestrated plan initiated by the majority community with the open support of the state government. In other words, the current violence is a state-sponsored ethnic cleansing pogrom unlike the earlier ones.

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As such, this ongoing ethnic violence changed the whole dynamics of inter-ethnic relationships between the major ethnic groups in the state like never before. One of the most significant shifts in this dynamic is the demand for Separate Administration (SA), or total separation from the Meitei community, which was not the case in the past.

Looking back to history, the Kukis always maintained cordial relationships with the Meiteis. There are instances when the Meitei kings were given protection and Kuki soldiers accompanied the Meitei troops in the latter's military expeditions. The last time Kuki armed volunteers helped the Meitei king was when about 200 men guarded the palace as the last king, Maharaja Bodhchandra, was pressurised to merge Manipur with India. The ultimate merger of Manipur valley in 1949 brought an end to the independence of the Manipur kingdom, and along with it, the traditional alliance between the Meitei Kings and the Kuki chiefs also came to an end.

However, after the kingdom became part of India, the Meiteis and Kukis somehow continued to maintain the age-old ties. Until the 1950s, the Kuki National Assembly (KNA) was for equal development of the hills and the plains. Yet, the step-motherly treatment towards the hills accompanied by the rising Naga insurgency in the northern hills of Manipur opened the eyes of the Kukis. Therefore, the demand for a separate state for the Kukis came for the first time in 1957 in the form of a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India.

Soon, the Kukis of Manipur joined the Mizo movement under the leadership of Pu Laldenga led Mizo National Front (MNF). Following the signing of the Mizo Accord in 1986, the Kukis of Manipur returned home to see that the hill areas were controlled by the Naga insurgents and the valley by the Meitei insurgents. This new development compelled the Kukis to form their own armed groups in the late 1980s with an aim to attain a separate state. However, the Kuki political movement was not as strong as that of the Nagas.

During the Kuki-Naga clash, the Meiteis as the dominant community, did nothing to substantially minimise or end the violence. Even the state government remained a mute spectator. Instead, the then Chief Minister RK Dorendro Singh blamed the aged-old rivalries between the two tribal groups for the large-scale violence though he also admitted his government's failure.

In spite of all these, the Kukis continued to remain friendly thinking that all the good things they did will be reciprocated. Whenever Manipur's territorial integrity got threatened by the Naga movement, the Kukis stood behind the Meiteis.

Moreover, following the formation of KNO and UPF as the two umbrella organisations, and the subsequent tripartite Suspension of Operations (SOO) Agreement with the Centre and State, the Kuki armed groups came down from demanding a separate state to Territorial Council within Manipur. This was in juxtaposition with the traditional relationship the Kukis had with the Meiteis with whom they shared so many commonalities—from language to oral histories. There are stories like a Kuki becoming Meitei, as in the case of Shokhojam becoming Sougaijam, or Kuki women marrying Meitei kings. In fact, Manipuri (Meitei Lon) is one of the languages of the Kuki-Chin linguistic family.

Since the outbreak of the current ethnic violence in May, some Meitei propagandists falsely claimed that the Kukis had borrowed words from the Meiteis. If it is so, all the Kuki-Chin linguistic tribes living in different states, or countries, wouldn't speak the same language which is the case with them.

The relationship between the Meiteis and Kukis began to get strained when the titular king of the Meiteis, Leishemba Sanajaoba, was pressurised

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to negate the Anglo-Kuki War, 1917-1919, which was later reciprocated by his partner in crime Mr. N. Biren Singh. It may be noted that, in 2016, Sanajaoba was the chief guest of the commemoration of Anglo-Kuki War, though he refused the same two years later.

However, historical facts can't be totally erased. Even though the majority community, including the chief minister, failed to keep their promise in according recognition of the "Anglo-Kuki War", the Kuki leadership somehow restrained themselves from taking any harsh decision as October 17 was declared a restricted holiday in the name of "Kuki Rising."

This attitude of the Kukis was taken as their weakness and the Meiteis began to defame the whole Kuki-Zo community and vilify their histories. With this came the systematic "othering" of the community by branding them as "illegal immigrants", poppy cultivators, and what not. Most of their forests and traditional village lands were declared as Protected Forest, Reserved Forest, Sacred Sites, Wetlands, etc. Even in Imphal, most of the colonies dominated by the Kukis were declared illegal, and many of the legal documents issued by the then state government were declared invalid.

Slowly, the practice of pilgrimages in the hills were turned into a show of strength as armed militia groups and goons like Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun,

and BJYM members led by M. Barish Sharma marched to the hills. They began physically assaulting innocent villagers, and indulged in thievery, destruction of huts and crops, and condescension. Even then, the Kukis' traditional values of "Khankho" ("Tlawmngaihna" in Mizo) still obligated them to be compassionate when an Arambai Tenggol team met with an accident.

As the majority Meiteis, with the open support of the state, launched a full blown ethnic cleansing pogrom against the minority Kuki-Zo, the two now reached a point of no return. For the Kuki-Zo, it is "total separation", and nothing else. As Pu Paolienlal Haokip tweeted, "Every Kuki will give their lives to be free from the hegemony of majoritarian politics", but will never give up. And the blame for all these widespread deaths and destruction must lie with the radicalised Meiteis led by Biren and Sanajaoba for launching this "Manipuri National War" against the Kukis who have been friendly to them till a few years ago. May be, Biren and his cohorts must also prepare to face the wrath of the Naga's long cherished dream of an "Alternative Arrangement" or Greater Nagalim as the Indo-Naga peace talk is said to be at its advanced stage.



We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle, nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools, and we will finish the job.

– Winston Churchill



ANALYSIS

Revisiting the Kangla Utra Meeting as Deadline Nears Completion

Tomorrow marks the fifteenth day since the historic – as per Meiteis, Kangla Utra meeting took place on January 24 wherein all elected representatives from the Meitei community surrendered their democratic powers to an armed militia group. All the MLAs and MPs gathered at Kangla before 10 am on that day and unanimously resolved to raise issues concerning plight of Meiteis to the centre.

They also appended signatures on the resolution paper and assured to apprise the central leaders on plight and sentiment of the people within 15 days.

The elected representative includes 37 MLAs and two MPs who took oath under the watch of the armed group and they were made to sign a resolution under duress. Chief minister N Biren Singh did not attend the meeting but put his signature after the resolution copy was sent to him.

The meeting unanimously resolved that all the 37 MLAs and two MPs belonging to the Meitei community will intimate concerns of the people to the Centre and mount pressure to fulfil the demands raised by Arambai Tenggol, which include abrogation of Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement signed with Kuki militants and uphold territorial integrity of Manipur.

MLAs who signed the resolution copy include Th Biswajit (Thongju), Yumnam Khemchand (Singjamei), Govindas Konthoujam (Bishnupur), Dr S Ranjan (Konthoujam), L Susindro (Khurai), H Dingo (Sekmai), Th Basanta Kumar (Nambol), Th Satyabrata (Yaikul), Lourembam Rameshwar

(Keirao), Th Lokeswar (Khundrakpam), Thounaojam Shyamkumar (Andro), Khongbantabam Ibomcha (Lamlai), Khumukcham Joykisan (Thangmeiband), Khwairakpam Raghmani (Uripok), RK Imo (Sagolband), Nishikant Sapam (Keishamthong), Thangjam Arunkumar (Wangkhei), Sorokhaibam Rajen (Lamsang), Sapam Kunjakeshor (Patsoi), Karam Shyam (Langthabal), S Kebi (Naoriya Pakhanglakpa), Kongkham Robindro (Mayang Imphal), Irengbam Nalini (Oinam), Thongam Shanti (Moirang), Tongbram Robindro (Thanga), Sanasam Premchandra (Kumbi), Okram Ibobi Singh (Thoubal), Keisham Meghachandra (Wangkhem), Thokchom Radheshyam (Heirok), Paonam Brojen (Wangjing-Tentha), Surjakumar Okram (Khangabok), Dr Usham Deven (Wabagai), Mayanglambam Rameshwar (Kakching), Dr Yumnam Radheshyam (Hiyanglam) and Kangujam Ranjit (Sugnu).

Rajya Sabha MP Leishemba Sanajaoba and Lok Sabha (Inner Manipur) Dr RK Ranjan also attended the meet and inked their signatures on the resolution copy apart from taking the oath with legislators.

The Kangla meeting unanimously resolved to conduct NRC exercise with 1951 as the base year and to deport detected foreigners, abrogation of SoO agreement with Kuki militants and initiate action against them for their aggression, relocating the refugees from Myanmar in the state to Mizoram,

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expedite fencing of the Indo-Myanmar border, withdrawal of Assam Rifles units unable to stop poppy cultivation even within their jurisdiction and replacing the force by another paramilitary force and deletion of Kuki illegal immigrants from the ST list.

All the legislators and the two MPs also took oath in front of Kangla Utra that they will join the people's movement in case the Centre fails to acknowledge concerns of the people particularly the demands raised by Arambai Tenggol. The meeting ended at about 10.30 am with all the MLAs and MPs existing Kangla through western and southern gates.

After the meeting, Arambai Tenggol chief Korounganba Khuman briefed the people and women gathered at Khwairamband Ima Keithel stating that Wednesday's meeting was successful with the support and collective effort of the people. He also said that chief ministers, ministers, MLAs and MPs have assured that they would take up demands of the people with the Centre and to act on these demands within 15 days. If the Centre does not resolve our demands, the ministers, legislators along with the other organisations would launch a massive movement to protect Manipur's territorial integrity and the lives and properties of the people, Korounganba told gathering. The demands were also put up by the group during a meeting with the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on January 22.

The demands include implementation of NRC with 1951 as the base year, abrogation of the SoO agreement with Kuki militants, the deportation of all Myanmarese refugees to Mizoram, border fencing, removal of Assam Rifles and replacing them with other central forces and delisting Kukis from the ST list.

Among the six-points demands made by the Arambai Tenggol, the Centre seems to pay heed to only on one point – border fencing. Union home minister Amit Shah announced that the entire 1,643-km-long India-Myanmar border, along the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram in the northeast, will be fenced. Shah said in a social media post on February 6, "The Modi government is committed to building impenetrable borders. It has decided to construct a fence along the entire 1,643-kilometer-long Indo-Myanmar border." A patrol track along the border would also be made, in order to facilitate better surveillance.

However, this was vehemently opposed by the Kuki, Naga and Mizo groups in Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram respectively. These are the people who share ethnic ties across the border in Myanmar.

At least two chief ministers – one, the only non-NDA chief minister in the northeast, Mizoram's recently elected chief minister Lalduhoma, and the other an NDA ally, Nagaland chief minister Neiphiu Rio – had spoken up against bids to fence the India-Myanmar border.

It has been around fifteen days since the Ministry of Home Affairs has yet to make any formal announcement or indication regarding the implementation of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Manipur. The central government must be fully cognizant of the repercussions of implementing the NRC in a state, especially considering its failure in Assam, where its primary objective to filter out illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was unsuccessful.

Additionally, the demands put forth by the Arambai Tenggol, such as the abrogation of the Suspension of Operations (SoO) pact with Kuki militants, seem illogical. The SoO pact, a tri-partite agreement between the centre, state (Manipur), and Kuki militants (KNO & UPF), was entered into to maintain peace. Despite pressure from Meitei civil society organizations and the state government, the central government remains adamant about continuing the SoO agreement with the Kuki militants.

As of now, only one of the six demands appears feasible to the central government, while the others seem to be put on hold. The deadline of fifteen days will expire on February 8, prompting questions about the Arambai Tenggol's next steps. The Chief of Arambai Tenggol has reportedly warned elected representatives through social media, cautioning them about the consequences if the demands are not met.

Observers are eagerly awaiting the armed militia group's next move, particularly given their previous actions in challenging the incumbent Manipur government. It is unclear whether they will compel elected representatives to take a new oath or provide excuses to maintain public confidence.

SOCIAL MEDIA THE BUZZ

Arijit nobody
@phoenixpaul2023

Follow Back

2 copper plates from Tripura, Rajmala of Tripura and Cheitharol Kumbaba talks of the kukis or kokis. So who are you calling illegal immigrants? Think again 🤔🤔🤔

#Manipur
#ChinKukiHmarMizo
#Unao
#Shivastribe

7:00 am · 07 Feb 24 · 6,826 Views

India With Congress
@UWCforYouth

Manipur has been burnt by the ideology of BJP.

Even today people are being killed there, houses are being burnt, but till date the Prime Minister of India has not visited Manipur.

Perhaps he cannot even go there, because the people of Manipur have now started hating him.

: @RahulGandhi ji

Odisha
#BharatJodoNyayYatra
#IWCWithRahulGandhi
#ByeByeModi

8:18 pm · 07 Feb 24 · 245 Views

Post MORTEM

THE TERRORIST FARMER





The Beulah Land: My Ancestral Home

By blood, we are immersed in love of you.
The youth lose their heads for your sake .

I come to you and my heart finds rest.
Away from you, grief clings to my heart like a snake .

I forgot the throne of Delhi,
when I remember mountain tops of my ancestral land.

If I must choose between the world and you,
I shall not hesitate to claim you as my own.

- Kimboineng Kipgen