

Thingkho Le Malecha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



AWAITING JUSTICE



MANGMINJOY HAOKIP (20 YEARS)

S/O PAONGAM HAOKIP

ADDRESS: C AISAN, SAIKUL, SADAR HILLS

DATE OF DEATH: 4TH MAY, 2023

PLACE OF DEATH: LIKLI, SAIKUL

CAUSE OF DEATH: KILLED BY MEITEI MILITANTS & POLICE COMMANDO



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 01.06.2024



186
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.

KUKI APEX BODY DEBUNKS MEITEIS' FALSE PROPAGANDA ON JIRIBAM VIOLENCE; CALLS FOR SWIFT POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

The Kuki Inpi has deemed it unsurprising that the Chief Minister and the Meitei leadership have once again toiled to spread false propagandas and fabricated truths about the recent developments in Jiribam district between the Meitei-Kuki communities since 6th June 2024.

In a statement issued on Friday, the Kuki apex body stated that the Kuki-Meitei peace pact in Jiribam, that have been sustained by the Kuki-Zo people of Jiribam with stringent efforts despite challenges from several corners, was laid to waste when the Meiteis set three to four Kuki homes on fire because of the death of one Soibam Saratkumar Singh (59) in Mulargaon area in Jiribam.

The Kuki Inpi recalled how, on 18th May, 2024, one Seigoulen Singson (21), S/o Seikholet Singson of Phaitol Village, Tamenglong was killed and later found floating in Jiri River. Nonetheless, the Kuki CSOs of Jiribam honored the peace pact and subsequently took every precautionary measure against possible outbreak of violence and had patiently entrusted the law enforcing agencies for further investigation to sustain peace in Jiribam, it said.

However, despite the self-explanatory nature of the Meiteis causing the conflict in Jiribam in an utter disregard for the Peace Pact, the Kuki Inpi stated that the blatant accusation of the Kukis was indicative of the indifference and arrogance of the Meitei leadership towards constitutional and moral principles in its persecution of the minority Kukis. Moreover, the burning of homes and the attack of Kuki people without an iota of evidence or procedural investigations solely indicates the conspiracy hatched by N Biren Singh-led government to deter peace efforts and engineer violence in Jiribam district.

It said, "The year long Meitei-Kuki ethnic conflict is a persecution of the minority Kuki-Zo tribals by the N. Biren Singh's government."



In sharp contrast to the treatment meted out to the displaced Meitei community, the Kuki-Zo tribals of Jiribam haven't received any sort of relief assistance from the government till date and the attention given to the victims is never the same. Moreover, the ambush of VBIGs near K Sinam Village along NH-37 that was audaciously claimed by N Biren Singh as an ambush of his advance security team explains the conspiracy of Meitei Terror groups with the Manipur state government in the persecution against the Kukis.

Information and Publicity Secretary of Kuki Inpi Manipur, Janghaolun Haokip said the whole episode of Jiribam violence was a classic example of how the Meitei-Kuki ethnic conflict started on 3rd May 2023. "It is a well-programmed action of the communal Manipur government led by N.Biren Singh and his private militia viz. Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and the Valley Based Insurgent Group (VBIGs)," he said.

"It is irrefutable that the persecution of the Kukis call for swift political settlement to safeguard the rights and dignity of the Kuki-Zo people against the unrestrained persecution by the Manipur state government," Haokip added.

MEITEIS SET ABLAZE TWO BRTF TRUCKS CARRYING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Two trucks of the Border Roads Task Force (BRTF) loaded with materials for the construction of a bridge over the Manipur River in Chandel district were burnt at Leingangching on the state highway in Kakching district on Thursday, police reports stated on Friday.

The trucks plying from Imphal towards K Molnom village in Chandel district were reportedly intercepted by a Meitei mob. They found that the trucks were transporting iron bars for the bridge's construction. The Meitei mobs set on fire the trucks causing extensive damage to the vehicles.

Notably, the Kuki people have constructed the RCC bridge above the Manipur River at K Molnom village located around 16 km west of Serou village in Kakching district. The construction of this bridge was essential as the only connecting bridge between Chandel district and Churachandpur district – the Serou Bridge, has been completely cut-off now, leaving the people of the area with no accessible connection facilities. The bridge was constructed with public donations. For the Kukis, who reside on both sides of the district, the construction of this bridge is vital for connectivity services and serves as their lifeline.

The Serou village is a strategic area bordering the Chuchandpur, Chandel, and Bishnupur districts with Kuki villages surrounding from three sides (East, South, and West).



Three non-locals including two drivers were coming in the trucks and all of them were officials of BRTF (Ukhrul 84 RCC). They have later been identified as Sohan Lal (38) s/o Chothu from Rajasthan, Sawra Oraon (39), s/o Somra Urao from Jharkhand, and Farukh Ansari (33), s/o Nur Mohammad Ansari from Jharkhand.

On getting the information, a police team led by Kakching Superintendent of Police Th Vikramjit found the two trucks on fire when they reached the spot.

A case has been registered at Waikhong police station in this regard. However, there is no report of arresting any person in this case so far, the police report added.



**When you can't find someone to follow,
you have to find a way to lead by example.**

— Roxane Gay

TRIBAL-OWNED SHOPS INCLUDING NAGAS' IN MANIPUR'S JIRIBAM SET ON FIRE BY MEITEI RADICAL GROUP

Fresh tensions erupted in Manipur's Jiribam district on Thursday after shops belonging to members of the Kuki tribal community were set on fire by Meitei militants. The shops were reportedly set on fire by the Meitei armed group Arambai Tenggol. During the arsoning, shops belonging to the Rongmei Naga community were also burned down.

The violence was first reported in the district on June 6 after the body of a Meitei man was found in the Mulargaon area. This prompted authorities to issue prohibitory orders, banning the assembly of five or more people in the district under 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to restore law and order.

There were reports of mobs setting three to four abandoned Kuki homes on fire. A mob also allegedly surrounded the Jiribam police station and demanded that the police return licensed guns that had been temporarily taken away on account of the Lok Sabha election.

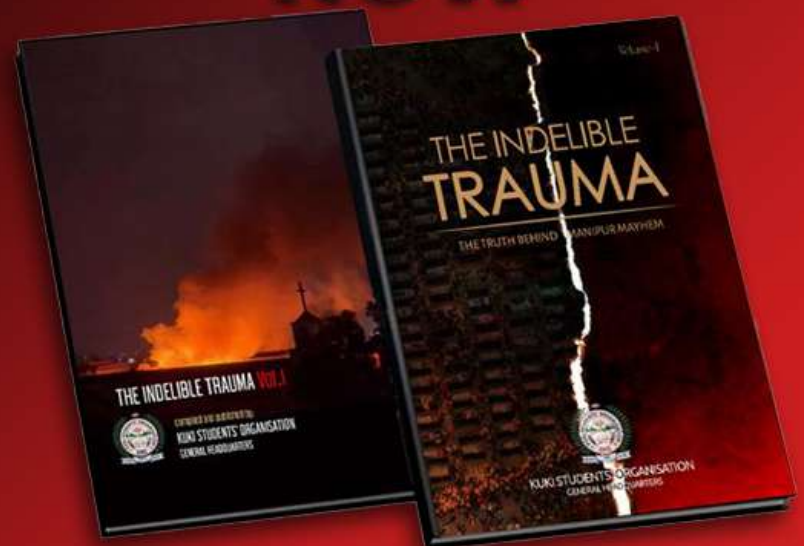


Jiribam, which has a mixed population of Meiteis and tribal communities, had been relatively peaceful amid the ethnic conflict in the rest of the state. The Indigenous Tribes Advocacy Committee (ITAC), a tribal rights group based out of Pherzawl and Jiribam district, demands the authorities who are in charge of law and order to immediately arrest the perpetrators and punish them appropriately as per law. It also sought round-the-clock security arrangements Jiribam on account of the violence.

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NAGA COUNCIL BARS CONGRESS MP, TWO OTHERS FOR 7 YEARS

In a significant move, the United Naga Council (UNC), an apex body representing the Nagas in Manipur, has barred Congress MP Alfred Kanngam S Arthur and two other political figures from public platforms and leadership roles within the Naga community for seven years.

The other two individuals are S Kho John and Allyson Abonmai.

The UNC issued a public notification stating that the action was taken against the trio for “purposely defying and failing to respect and honour the position of the UNC” in the recently concluded Lok Sabha elections.

The notification, signed by H James Hau, the information and publicity secretary of the UNC, emphasised that their actions were seen as a “willful attempt to challenge the Naga people’s position and its spirit of unity.”

They have been debarred from public platforms and holding any position or leadership in the Naga society for a period of seven years with immediate effect, the notification read.

The UNC has directed all its constituent units, subordinate or associate units, and the Naga populace to uphold and enforce this resolution within their respective jurisdictions.

It may be mentioned that on February 27, 2024, the Naga apex body convened a consultative meeting at its head office in Senapati district headquarters with all the intending Naga candidates for the then-ensuing 18th Lok Sabha polls.



Ref. No. Date

Public Notification

June 13, 2024

In pursuant to the resolution No. 1 adopted by the United Naga Council in its Emergency Assembly held on May 29, 2024 at Town Hall, Panchai, Chamdii (Chandel), District, Manipur three individuals viz Eno. Kho John, of Poumai Tribe, Eno. Dr. Allyson Abonmai of Liangmai Tribe, and Eno. Alfred Kangnam Arthur of Tangkhul Tribe, who purposively defied and failed to respect and honour to the position of the United Naga Council in the recently concluded 18th Lok Sabha General Election, 2024 and their willful attempt to challenge the Naga peoples’ position and its spirit of unity are hereby debarred from public platforms, and holding any position or leadership in the Naga society for a period of seven (7) years with immediate effect.

Therefore, all the constituent Units, Subordinate/Associate Units of the Council and Naga populace are directed to uphold the resolution of UNC and enforce accordingly in their respective jurisdiction.


(H. JAMES HAU)
Secretary, Information & Publicity, UNC

The meeting was attended by eight aspiring candidates, including the former UNC president Kho John, Dr Allyson Abonmai, and Kachui Timothy Zimik, who contested the Outer Manipur Parliamentary Lok Sabha Election from the Naga People’s Front (NPF) ticket. However, the newly-elected MP Arthur failed to attend the meeting.

In a statement, the UNC stated that the purpose of the meeting was to foster unity among the Naga community in light of the current circumstances.

Source: [East Mojo](#)

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

Rising Insurgency in Imphal Valley and Governance Breakdown in Manipur

Since May 3, 2023, Manipur has been embroiled in an escalating conflict marked by the resurgence of militant groups and a significant breakdown in governance. Radical Meitei groups like Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun have gained considerable influence, leading to heightened ethnic tensions and violence. The situation has deteriorated to the point where militants openly challenge the Indian Army, raising serious questions about the effectiveness of counterinsurgency efforts in the region.

The state government, condemned by various communities and international observers, refuses to step down, indicating a lack of commitment to restoring peace. The central government has also refrained from taking decisive action against the state leadership or replacing the current Chief Minister of half Manipur, who now governs only a part of 650 Square Miles Manipur—the Valley.

There is ample evidence suggesting the Manipur government has supported state outlaws like the UNLF, PLA, KYKL, and PREPAK throughout this conflict. A recent example is when Meitei militants and the state-backed militia, Arambai Tenggol, confronted central security forces to breach the buffer zone and attack

Kuki village volunteers. Such actions reveal a state with a clear agenda to target a specific community deemed a threat. A government that supports these actions cannot be considered legitimate.

The relaxation of AFSPA in the Valley has led to a complete breakdown of law and order. Central security forces, tasked with maintaining peace, have been rendered ineffective under the leadership of Chief Minister of 650 Square Miles N. Biren Singh, who has extensive backing from his personal militia, the Arambai Tenggol. This militia, armed with sophisticated weapons, patrols the streets, instilling fear among the Valley's Meitei populace. The Chief Minister, who swore to protect the people, has now become a threat to their safety.

Counter-insurgency Efforts Undermined

The withdrawal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) from the Imphal Valley has been a pivotal factor in the current crisis. AFSPA, which grants special powers to the military in “disturbed areas,” had been instrumental in maintaining law

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and order. Its withdrawal has hampered the Indian Army's ability to act decisively against insurgents, leading to a perceived power vacuum that militants have exploited. Nowhere in India have anyone witnessed the state sponsored terrorists in open confrontation with the Indian Army. The resurgence of Meitei Terrorists groups backed up the Meitei govt poses a grave danger to India's National Security.

State Government Complicity and Inaction

The Manipur state government's alleged support for insurgent groups further complicates the situation. Reports suggest that the government has tacitly supported groups like the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Liberation Army (PLA), Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), and People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK). This complicity not only undermines counterinsurgency efforts but also emboldens militants to operate with impunity. The central government's reluctance to intervene and replace the current state leadership exacerbates the problem, indicating a political paralysis that is detrimental to restoring peace.

Ethnic Tensions and Humanitarian Crisis

Ethnic tensions between the Meitei and Kuki communities have reached alarming levels, resulting in the displacement of approximately 40,000 Kukis from Imphal. The violence, reportedly orchestrated by state-backed militias, has led to accusations of ethnic cleansing and has deepened the social and political divide. In the Imphal valley, the absence of state governance is stark, further highlighting the fragmented nature of authority in Manipur.

Militia Influence and National Security Threats

The rise of militias like Arambai Tenggol, allegedly

armed with sophisticated weapons, poses a grave threat to national security. These militias operate with apparent support from the state government, patrolling streets and instilling fear among the populace. The inability of central security forces to effectively counter these groups underscores the urgent need for a reassessment of the security strategy in Manipur.

Path Forward:

Strategic Interventions Required
Addressing the crisis in Manipur requires a multifaceted approach:

Re-imposition of AFSPA in Manipur Valley:

To restore the authority of security forces and ensure effective counterinsurgency operations. Political Intervention: Stronger intervention from the central government, including potential leadership changes in the state government, to address alleged complicity and restore governance. Comprehensive Security Measures: A coordinated strategy combining military, political, and socio-economic measures to stabilize the region.

Conclusion

The situation in Manipur is a severe test of India's internal security mechanisms and governance capabilities. Without decisive action, the state risks further violence and instability, potentially escalating into a conflict akin to those in other insurgency-affected regions of India. The central and state governments must act swiftly and decisively to restore order and address the root causes of this crisis.

**FEATURED ARTICLE****Peace Eludes India's Manipur Even After Defeating BJP Over Ethnic Violence****Greeshma Kuthar**

Thangman Guite had just finished her dinner on the night of June 6 when she received a phone call.

“They are coming, hide,” is all the 26-year-old school teacher heard.

Several other residents of Vengnuam, a village in Manipur state's Jiribam district bordering Assam in India's northeast, received a similar phone call.

Within minutes, Guite switched off the lights of her house and instructed about 15 villagers assembled before her home to run towards the house closest to the nearby forest. She also asked everyone to switch off their phones.

As they huddled in one of the rooms in that house, not even daring to approach the window to have a look outside, they heard voices and gunshots as at least two vehicles, allegedly carrying armed men belonging to Arambai Tenggol, a local militia, began to enter the village.

The huddled villagers ran to the forest, as quietly as they could. While hiding in darkness and fearing being discovered, Guite said she began to have flashes of all those captured and killed in the deadly ethnic violence that has gripped Manipur since May last year.

“I thought we wouldn't [make it alive], honestly,” Guite told Al Jazeera. Within an hour, she saw smoke billowing from their village.

Early the next morning, soldiers of the Indian army, deployed to contain the violence, arrived.

As Guite made her way out of the forest and entered the village, she discovered her house was among dozens reduced to cinders. The church she prayed at every Sunday had suffered the same fate.

A 40-year-old man was missing. Residents said he had been abducted.

The incident at Vengnuam encapsulates the ethnic tensions in Manipur, where clashes between the predominantly Hindu Meitei community, who are in a majority, and the mainly Christian Kuki-Zo tribe have so far claimed more than 220 lives and displaced 67,000 others, according to the government data.

The Vengnuam attack followed tensions in Jiribam district after the decomposed body of Seigoulen Singson, a 21-year-old from the Kuki-Zo community,

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was discovered weeks earlier. Singson had been missing since May 14.

On June 6, two days after the main opposition Indian National Congress party trounced the governing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in both the parliamentary constituencies in Manipur, the dead body of 59-year-old Soibam Saratkumar Singh, a Meitei, was found by the locals after he had been missing for more than a week.

The Meitei alleged that Kuki-Zo tribals were behind the murder. Kuki-Zo leaders denied involvement, blaming the killing on rival Meitei armed groups instead.

As the news of the arson at Vengnuam spread, Meiteis living in the area feared a counterattack and requested to be moved to safety by the authorities. Within hours of their evacuation to a relief camp, Lamtai Khunou, a Meitei village, was set on fire.

According to a statement by a Kuki-Zo group, the burning of Lamtai Khunou and two other Meitei villages was termed as “retribution against Arambai Tenggol who initiated these violent acts”.

“The tribals will no longer remain silent in the face of aggression,” it said.

As of the time of filing this report, more than 1,000 people in Jiribam, belonging to both Meitei and Kuki-Zo communities had been displaced – the Kuki-Zo were evacuated to Assam by the army, and all the Meitei from the periphery areas were relocated to a relief camp.

‘Suffered under BJP rule’

As India concluded its weeks-long general election on June 4, which saw Prime Minister Narendra Modi return to power for a record third term, tensions in the remote Manipur state remain at a boil.

Critics have accused the BJP, which heads the Manipur government, of using the violence for political gains — a charge the party and state government deny. Many in

the state view the BJP’s defeat in the parliamentary election as a rejection of its alleged role in the continuing violence.

Guite told Al Jazeera that exercising her franchise was important and the only way to register her discontent at the government’s failure to control the killings. She, however, added that the sense of hope generated among her Kuki-Zo tribe by the election results was lost on her after the Vengnuam incident.

On the morning of June 8, as the Indian army escorted her and other Kuki-Zo to a relief camp in neighbouring Assam state, the futility of the celebrations around the electoral changes in Manipur slowly dawned on her.

“My people have suffered under the BJP rule, who we blame for instigating this violence. The results seemed like the entire state had rejected them. It made us believe that there would be a change in heart,” she told Al Jazeera over telephone.

Manipur has long witnessed tensions between the Meiteis, who constitute about 60 percent of its population and are concentrated in the more prosperous valley areas around the state capital, Imphal, and the minority Kuki-Zo and Naga tribes who live in the hill districts surrounding the valley.

India’s constitution identifies dozens of historically marginalised tribes as eligible for the government’s affirmative action programmes. They are given quotas in educational institutions and jobs through a so-called Scheduled Tribe (ST) status. For nearly a decade now, the Meiteis have been demanding the ST status as well, amid vehement opposition by the tribes.

A local court in March 2023 recommended that the ST status should also be extended to the Meiteis.

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The court order – rescinded in February this year – set off a chain of events that eventually led to one of India’s worst civil wars. As tribal groups held protest marches across the hill districts, demanding the withdrawal of the court order, there were fears of a Meitei backlash.

On May 3 last year, suspected Meitei individuals torched a centenary gate built to commemorate a Kuki-Zo rebellion in 1917-1919 against the colonial British rule in the hill district of Churachandpur. The burning of the monument triggered deadly riots between the two communities across the state.

Within weeks, Meiteis residing in the hill districts were evacuated by the army to the valley. As hundreds of Kuki-Zo fled Imphal, many were lynched to death and their villages in the peripheries of the hill districts burned down. Tens of thousands were displaced, the highest internal displacement in South Asia this year, according to the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre’s report published in May.

Tense elections

The violence forced the authorities to hold the general election on Manipur’s two seats in two phases – April 19 and April 26. Despite massive security, several incidents of violence and alleged vote rigging were reported, forcing repolling in about a dozen booths.

On the morning of April 19, Sarah Takhelmayum*, a 21-year-old social worker from Imphal, was one of the first to cast her vote in Moirang, part of the Inner Manipur constituency.

As she returned home, she received several calls about violence at some polling booths in the area. Soon, videos of voters running away in despair, with gunshots being heard around them began circulating on social media.

Takhelmayum said her mother was adamant about casting her vote as news of alleged voter repression streamed in. On their way to the polling station in Moirang, they heard gunshots and a stream of Arambai

Tenggol vehicles moving in the area. Takhelmayum said she saw men with guns threatening the people.

“By 10am, everybody was up in arms, alleging that they were being stopped from voting. The resentment against the BJP was out in the open,” said Takhelmayum.

She said it was for the first time in a year that she saw people publicly pointing fingers at the governing party for everything that was wrong in the state, especially the manner in which the Arambai Tenggol militia had been accorded impunity.

“The obvious ties they had with the ruling government became more evident in the run-up to the elections and this made people question the militia and their posturing as saviours of the Meitei,” Takhelmayum said.

“What is the purpose of using weapons inside Imphal Valley, especially during an election? Where is the Kuki-Zo here who you say you are fighting against?” she asked.

In a news conference on April 19, the Congress complained of “unprecedented mass violence and booth capturing in the valley region by armed groups”.

At least three witnesses Al Jazeera spoke to in April also claimed they saw Arambai Tenggol members forcing people to vote for the BJP in the valley districts. The BJP rejected the allegation of using Arambai Tenggol fighters to influence the vote, with its state vice president Chidananda Singh telling Al Jazeera in April that the party “always stands for free and fair elections”.

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In the Inner Manipur seat, the BJP candidate and state education minister Basanta Kumar Singh was defeated by a margin of 1,09,801 votes by Bimol Akoijam of the Congress.

Will Congress win ensure peace?

However, even many Meiteis said they had not imagined the BJP could be defeated in Manipur. Takhelmayum said she was shocked when she heard about the election results.

“Even if we wanted to vote them out, we felt that we were nothing in front of the muscle power and notoriety that the BJP yields in Manipur,” she told Al Jazeera.

Biju Samom, editor at a local news outlet, said a “silent but steady resentment” had been growing against the BJP in Manipur, especially because of its failure to restore peace in the state.

“This victory marks the beginning of a new politics in Manipur where younger people, more deserving people, influenced electoral politics than the usual ‘contractors’, ‘social workers’ and corrupt retired bureaucrats, backed by their militias,” Samom said.

In the hill districts, said independent researcher Siam Thangsing, the voters, angry with forced displacement of Kuki-Zo from the valley areas, were more set on defeating the BJP than on supporting the Congress – despite the fact that seven of the 10 Kuki-Zo legislators in the Manipur assembly are from the BJP.

Congress parliamentarian Alfred Kanngam S Arthur, who defeated Timothy Zimik of the Naga People’s Front (NPF), a BJP ally, from the Outer Manipur constituency, said the results would help lift a veil on what the state has been through over the past year.

“Now that we are in parliament, people of this country will hear what is happening here from the horse’s mouth,” Alfred told Al Jazeera.

NPF president and state minister Awangbow Newmai refused to attribute the loss to the BJP government’s handling of the violence, or the alleged failure of the federal government to control the crisis.

“They have been doing everything from the beginning to control the violence, but we respect the nature of a democracy, and the mandate of the people,” Newmai told Al Jazeera. “We are working to restore normalcy in the state.”

As the BJP returns to power in New Delhi, questions are being raised on how it will deal with the Manipur crisis, including whether Chief Minister N Biren Singh will continue to stay in office.

Researcher Thangsing fears the newly-elected Congress legislators will not do much to help the Kuki-Zo community, given the party’s stand in the conflict so far.

“While the [Congress] central leadership seems to be talking about peace in Manipur, we don’t see that from the state leadership,” she said.

Congress leaders in Manipur have been accused of being silent spectators to the civil war – unlike the party’s national leadership which has repeatedly attacked the BJP for failing to stop the violence and has promised to work for a political settlement to the conflict.

“How Congress addresses this contradiction could potentially determine if they will work towards ending the conflict,” Thangsing said.

First published by [Aljazeera](#)

**Name changed to protect identity for fears of reprisal*

THE BUZZ SOCIAL MEDIA

BhaiPal
@RayiCis

The video suggest possible central forces are allowing UNLF group free passage in #Manipur.

This raises concerns about a possible larger conspiracy.

The group is armed with sophisticated weapons and may be heading towards Jiribam, potentially to launch an attack on the Kuki-Zo.



Arijit Kuki and 9 others

9:50 AM · Jun 13, 2024 · 5,816 Views

Anirudh
@anirudhdgg

Follow

It's a fake account lady. And Kukis are not demanding separation from India, they're demanding separate administration. It's your so-called patriotic Hindu Meitei insurgents who're actually separatists, and have been waging war against India for decades. Read up on their history.

UNLF faction declares no weapons surrender until solution for 'Manipur's sovereignty' is achieved

Acting chairman of the Pambei faction of UNLF, Moirangthem Nongyai, stated on Saturday that the peace agreement signed on Wednesday does not compromise its demand for the 'sovereignty of Manipur'. The clarification from the Pambei faction came after the Koireng faction of UNLF, believed to be stronger, alleged that the Pambei faction deviated from the 'political principle' of the UNLF by signing the peace pact.

PAMBEI'S CLAIMS
A list of 'successful' major strikes provided by the UNLF against Indian Occupation Forces

- 23, 2006: 5 security personnel killed in Chandel
- 24, 2006: 7 Assam Rifles personnel killed in Chandel
- 08/14, 2006: 14 Assam Rifles personnel killed in Ukhrul
- 10, 2006: More than 10 Assam Rifles jawans killed at T. Lajo, 5km west of March
- 29, 2006: 56/33 security personnel killed in Pabung and other areas in Ukhrul
- 3, 2006: More than 10 Assam Rifles personnel killed in Tamenglong
- 22, 2006: 10 security personnel killed in Jiribam
- 9, 2004: 12 Rajya Rifles personnel killed in Charachakpur. In the same day five other personnel killed in Chandel
- 13, 2004: More than 6 security personnel killed in Singha sub-division
- 28, 2004: 3 Assam Rifles personnel killed at Nagaok Hill, 5km from the Imphal Ukhrul road

UNLF chairman Khroskongthem Pambei

- 02/21, 2006: 9 security personnel killed when a column of Garo Rifles team attacked a UNLF mobile base near Imphal
- 09, 2002: 7 CRPF jawans killed in Charachakpur
- 03, 1999: 8 CRPF personnel killed at Tereke Lomvelli
- 13, 1996: 9 Rashtriya Rifles personnel killed in Imphal
- 1, 1997: 10 CRPF personnel killed at Phao Rivat, Saikhi Hills
- 7, 1997: 7 CRPF jawans killed in Bishnupur
- 15, 1991: 6 CRPF jawans killed in Lamtan, Tamenglong

Ahana Hedge अहाना हेज @KaizenDeal · 10h

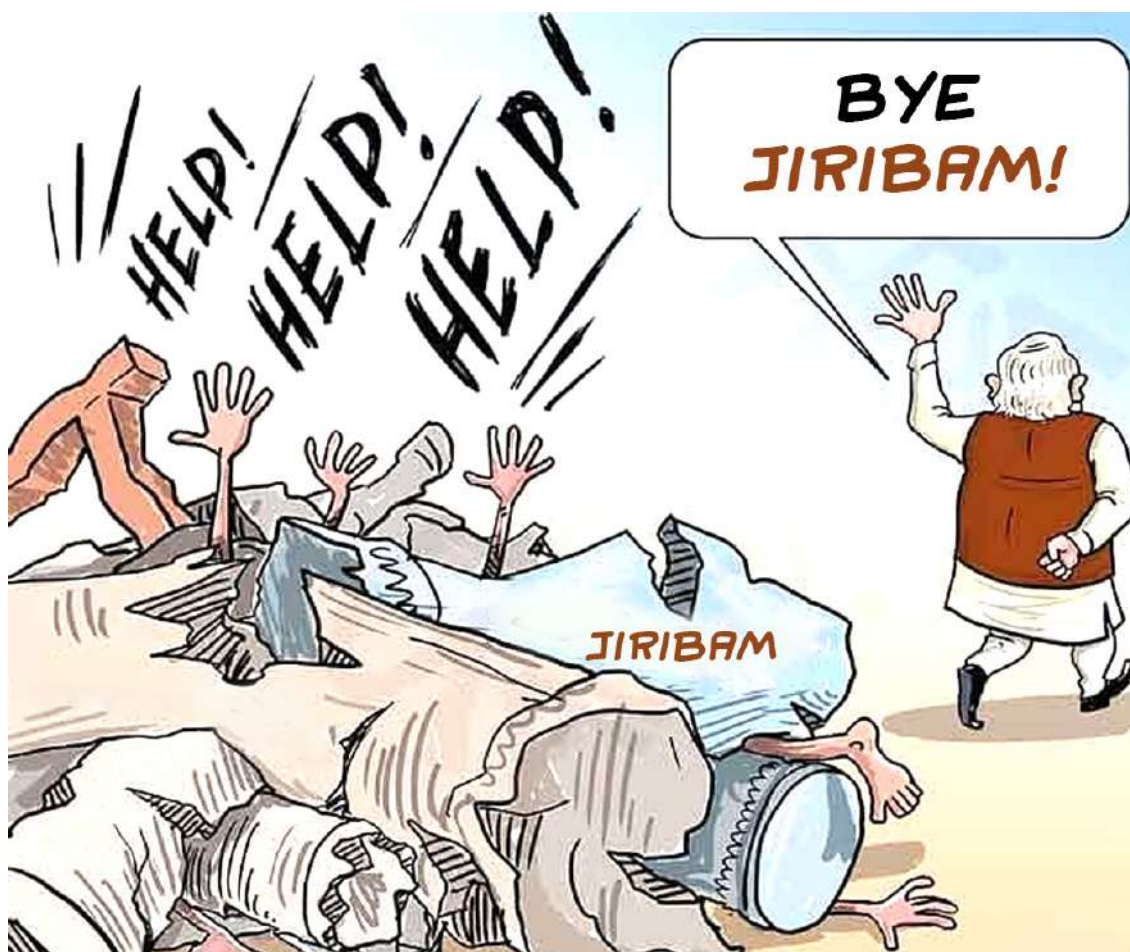
Just curious!
Why are Kukis demanding separation in 3 countries - India, Bangladesh & Myanmar at the same time?

A Myanmar monk, Bangladesh PM or or any Indian laym...

4:15 pm · 14 Jun 24 · 1,578 Views



THE FORGOTTEN LAND





Tears *of* Nation

—Apong Hangmi



The Isolation and Sorrow I Experienced from Aliens
The slavery of my Kuki nation,
Longing each week for this solitary, parched moment
To rise like a phoenix.

O my father, the nation's father,
Our disputes have cast me into despair.
How long will we pray for unity?
The dreams of heroes turn to dust.
Wake up, my brothers,
Let's hail our survival and heritage.

O my mother, the nation's heart,
We've failed the test of revenge.
Heal me without fear or favor.
In you, I place my liberty and rights,
For you are my first love.
Wake up, my sisters,
The tyrant threatens to consume us.
Drag me out from this new form of slavery.

A lack of purpose, trust, and hope from our leaders.
I received promises joyfully,
But they were the elephant in the room,
A mirage spoken by every mouth in this polite society.
Separate administration—a sight for sore eyes.
Intellectuals remain silent,
Our desires meet the new character of Kuki slavery.
We bear the scars of kings,
But the pride of our tribal blood, I fear no more.

How pitiful the tyrant is,
In search of gold, losing diamonds.