

Thingkho Le Malcha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



Moltam Lhang COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE

L. Hengjol Village,
South West Sadar Hills

Managed by
Education Committee,
Moltam Lhang

Total Students Registered: 200



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 13.03.2024



167
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.

KSO SADAR HILLS SLAMS IRRESPONSIBLE VALLEY-BASED MEDIA REPORTS ON KANGPOKPI'S FIRING

The Kuki Students' Organization Sadar Hills vehemently denounced the persistent lies and false narratives propagated by the valley-based media houses cautioning that their unethical profession could be detrimental to their own society.

Clarifying the unfounded report over the firing incident this morning in Kangpokpi's New Keithelmanbi area, the student body pointed out that between 3:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. on Friday, heavy firing occurred in Khoken-Saheibung peripheral area between the Meitei armed militants and the security forces.

However, the valley-based Meitei media houses termed it as Kuki militants attacking Sangaithel village, which is part of their tireless unethical role in the ongoing genocidal crusade of the Meitei against the Kuki community, it asserted.

The student body's Information and Publicity Secretary, Ngamcha Kipgen pointed out that it was the Meitei militants who attempted to launch another attack on the Kuki villages which the Gorkha Rifles and other security forces posted in the area thwarted them from committing the attack.

He also said that the unfortunate incident created fear and apprehension among the students who were preparing for the HSLC Examination.

He said that the Arambai Tenggol and the surrendered UNLF-MPA under the leadership of Chief Minister N Biren Singh should stop harassing their own people in the valley by creating such drama for their own political benefits considering the upcoming Lok Sabha election.

He also pointed out that many attempts and false propaganda are still awaited from the valley-based media houses since the attempt to establish the UNLF Peace Camp has been targeted at the foothills by the state government.



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Ref: _____ Date: _____
PRESS RELEASE
Kangpokpi, The 15th March 2024

In what could be termed a huge reward for the Meitei and the persistent lies spearheaded by the media house once again in the spotlight. Today (i.e 15th March, 2024) in the early morning around 3:00AM-4:00AM, Heavy firing occurred in the Sangaithel and its periphery however the Meitei Media House termed it as "Kuki Militant Attacked Sangaithel Village". However, it is to be noted the Kuki-Zo community have no knowledge about the attack. It is of the fact that Centre Forces and 5/9 GR are presently posted near Khoken and Sangaithel Villages, so such disinformation is far from believe.

Unfortunate news was the fear and apprehension the students have during HSLC preparation that the Arambai Tenggol and the Surrendered UNLF-MPA under the leadership of CM Biren Singh should stop harassing their own people in the valley by creating their own orchestrated incident for their own political benefits as the Lok-Sabha election is at hand.

The Students body strongly opposed the accusations of Meitei media houses in this regards, and warn such type of lies and fake propaganda which will entertain no good shape of the state affairs. The students body clarify that , This so-called orchestrated incident has nothing to do with the Kuki-Zo communities whatsoever but is a drama to take adverse advantage by the Meiteis in the tribal areas which will not be tolerated by the Students Body in future. However, such types of lies and fake propaganda is the favourite nature of the shameless Meiteis in their ongoing genocidal crusade against Kuki-Zo indigenous community as a veil to hide their wrongful activities and this time they once again resurfaced the same thing they did in the past 10 months.

It has to be noted that the many attempts and false propaganda are still awaited from the Valley based media Houses since the attempt to establish UNLF-Peace camp was targeted at the foothills by the State Government. However, the students body will not allowed such designated camp of UNLF-MPA in the Hills where Kuki-Zo tribals inhabited areas not even an inch.

Once and for all, the Kuki- Zo populace in the area was not involved in any form of offensive attacks and not like Media House in the Valley propagated and will not encourage any form of disinformation. We would like to acknowledge and aware the the People irrespective of caste,tribes or religions not to misled by such false information in the future.

Information and Publicity
KSO Sadar Hills.

However, the student body will not allow such a designated camp of the UNLF-MPA in the hills, he asserted.

While making it clear that the Kuki community in the area are never engaged or involved in any form of aggression, the KSO Sadar Hills call upon the valley-based media houses to exercise responsibility and diligence in reporting on sensitive issues and uphold journalistic integrity while refraining from perpetuating unfounded allegations that can exacerbate existing tensions.

MANIPUR CABINET EXTENDS 'DISTURBED AREA' PROVISION, EXCLUDING VALLEY AREAS, IGNORING REGION'S LAWLESSNESS

The Manipur cabinet on Friday approved the extension of the "disturbed area" provision of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in the state for another six months but spared municipal areas of the capital city Imphal and places that lie in the jurisdiction of 19 police stations.

This was stated by the Manipur Education Minister Th Basanta Kumar while talking to newsmen at Imphal after the cabinet meeting on Thursday night.

The extension is being made given the prevailing law and order situation of this volatile border state, the minister said.

It may be noted here that various Kuki CSOs including the Committee on Tribal Unity (CoTU) — has urged the central government to re-impose the AFSPA in the Imphal Valley of the state.

The CoTU advocated for the imposition of AFSPA in all 19 police stations in the Imphal Valley districts as a crucial step in recovering the looted arms and countering armed miscreants effectively.

Since 1981, AFSPA has been applicable in Manipur, a former Union Territory which attained Statehood in 1972. AFSPA also existed in the Naga-dominated areas of the erstwhile UT of Manipur since 1958.

However, the provisions of the Act were withdrawn from the Imphal Municipality area in 2004. In April 2022, AFSPA was removed from 15 police station areas in six districts, and from April 1, 2023, the disturbed area notification was withdrawn from four other police stations. So far, the 19 police station limits in the seven valley districts of Manipur have been removed from the ambit of the 'disturbed area' notification under AFSPA.

This Act gives unbridled powers to the armed forces to kill anyone acting in contravention of law, arrest and search any premises without a warrant and protection from prosecution, and legal suits without the Central government's sanction.



Despite various instances of breakdown of law and order in the Imphal valley, the 'Disturbed Area' tag has been limited only to the hill districts which has witnessed relatively lesser 'law and order' problem than the valley. This extension has raised doubts whether the concerned authority is genuinely aware of the trouble-torn areas in Manipur.

Arms looting cases and anti-element activities have been rampant in the Imphal valley which legitimises the call for imposition of AFSPA in valley areas. The Meitei militants have been calling the shots, extorting, ransoming and killing civilians at will. Even the state law enforcement agency has been kept at bay fearing reprimandation from the armed groups.

Attacks on security personnel have also vindicated tribal groups' advocacy for re-imposition of AFSPA in valley areas. An army officer was kidnapped from his house in Manipur in the fourth such incident since ethnic violence began in the border state in May last year. Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO) Konsam Kheda Singh, a resident of Thoubal district, was kidnapped from home by armed miscreants in a vehicle on March 8. He was rescued by the security forces after nearly 10 hours.

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The kidnapping of Kheda Singh was the fourth incident since May 2023 when soldiers on leave, on duty, or their relatives have been targeted “by inimical elements” in valley areas.

In September 2023, a former Assam Regiment soldier Serto Thangthang Kom was kidnapped and killed by an unidentified armed group. He was posted in Manipur’s Leimakhong with the Defence Service Corps (DSC). “He was on leave at his house in Imphal West at the time of incident,” the Indian Army’s Spear Corps had said in a post on X.

Two months later, an unidentified armed group kidnapped four people while they were travelling in an SUV from the hill district Churachandpur to Leimakhong, and killed them. The four were family members of an Indian Army soldier serving

in Jammu and Kashmir. A fifth passenger, the father of the soldier, who was injured, managed to escape and was later airlifted by the army to Dimapur for treatment. He was eventually shifted to the base hospital in Guwahati, Assam.

In another case of attack on those who are looking after law and order, an Additional Superintendent of Police was briefly kidnapped in Imphal city on February 27. The attackers in this case were identified as Arambai Tenggol (AT) by the police. Following the incident, Manipur Police commandos had held a symbolic “arms down” protest in Imphal and other areas. All the above highlighted incidents are more than enough conditions for reimposing the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act, or AFSPA in valley areas.

KUKI MLAS REFUTE BIREN’S STATEMENT OVER MEETING WITH MEITEI MLAS AS “BASELESS”

With reference to the comments made by N. Biren Singh, Chief Minister, Manipur on Thursday regarding purported meetings between Meitei and Kuki MLAs in recent past, the ten Kuki MLAs have clarified that they have not met any Meitei MLAs as stated by the Chief Minister in the media.

“His statement is baseless and uncalled for,” the Kuki MLAs said in a statement issued on Friday, and accused the Chief Minister of adopting similar tactics earlier in the past to create confusion with intention to wedge a divide between the Kuki-Zomi-Hmar MLAs and the public.

The Kuki-Zo MLAs reiterated their unwavering commitment to the people’s common cause, and appealed their people not to be swayed by such mischievous and baseless statements.

As per reports, the Meitei Chief Minister N. Biren Singh on Thursday said talks have been initiated to resolve the conflict between the Meitei and Kuki communities in the state.



Speaking at a programme, Singh emphasised the importance of resolving conflicts through dialogue and political engagements.

He mentioned that legislators from both the communities have met twice, indicating progress in the peace process.

“Valley MLAs have met Kuki legislators twice. A team consisting of the chairman of the hill areas committee has also been meeting both Kuki and Naga civil societies. I hope peace will return soon,” he had said.

MEITEIS' STRIKE OVER ARREST OF UNLF (P) LEADERS IMPACTS IMPHAL VALLEY; NIA COURT REMANDS 10 DAYS CUSTODY

The purported 48-hour general strike called by valley CSOs from midnight of Thursday in protest over the arrest of 3 UNLF (P) leaders has impacted normal life in the Meiteis' dominated districts. The strike remained unaffected in Hill districts, particularly the Kuki hills.

During the bandh in Imphal valley, roads wore a deserted look which resulted in the closure of commercial establishments, market places and public transport system. Only a limited number of private vehicles were seen plying on the roads. In different areas, the Meitei womenfolks took to the streets and supported the general strike by interrupting and stopping the private vehicles, questioning the purpose of their travel. Supporters of the general strike demanded unconditional release of the arrested UNLF cadres.

Amidst the strikes and demand for the release of the UNLF leaders, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Court has remanded the arrested militants for 10 days custody from March 13 to March 23, 2024.

The three Pambei-led UNLF cadres were taken into custody in connection with a case number RC 23/2023/NIA/DLI by NIA New Delhi, which refers to a 'transnational conspiracy by Myanmar-based leadership of militant outfits to wage war against the Government of India by exploiting the current ethnic unrest in Manipur.'



It was also reported that the chief minister N. Biren Singh has urged the central government to release the arrested individuals on the ground that the Pambei-led UNLF had signed a ceasefire agreement with the Government of India and the State government on November 29, 2023, in New Delhi.

Later in the evening, the valley-based CSOs have declared that they have shortened the 48 hours general strike to 24-hour in the interest of the students community and the State as a whole. Despite the strike, the first day of Class 10 exams conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur (BOSEM) went on successfully.



**I have never advocated war except
as a means of peace.**

– *Ulysses S. Grant*

PUCL ANNOUNCES 'INDEPENDENT CITIZEN'S TRIBUNAL' TO PROBE MANIPUR VIOLENCE

The People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) has announced the constitution of an independent citizen's tribunal to visit the violence-hit Manipur to speak to the affected communities and relevant stakeholders as well as representatives of the state and central government to bring out an independent report on the state of affairs.

The panel – which will comprise eminent retired judges of the Supreme Court and high courts, civil servants, academics, journalists and members of civil society – will visit Manipur to hold tribunal hearings across the state to directly hear testimonies of the local people on violence in the state. These in-person visits and sittings will be held between mid-March and mid-May, 2024. While the interim report is expected to be out in mid-June, the full report will be made available to the public in mid-August.

According to a statement issued by PUCL, there are five objectives before the tribunal:

- a. Document the violations suffered by the people of Manipur with specific attention to the loss of life, sexual violence and violence suffered by children, women including pregnant women and the elderly.
- b. Examine and analyse the performance and responsibilities of the constitutional authorities by documenting the action taken to prevent the violence, provide access to remedy and justice, investigate and prosecute crimes, and in all other ways to provide redressal of violations and make efforts to establish the rule of law.
- c. Examine the role of all security agencies as well as government functionaries at all levels of the state and



central governments in ensuring law and order and also examine the role of independent national and state-based institutions in protecting human rights.

- d. Examine existing documentation on the Manipur situation and analyse the reasons for the continuing violence
- e. Propose recommendations to repair the torn social, cultural and political fabric of the state.

The ethnic strife, which began on May 3 last year, continues to rock the state even after nine months. Over 200 people have been reportedly killed, and many tens of thousands of people continue to live in refugee camps fearing violence. Both Kukis and Meities have expressed deep mistrust with the state and Union governments.

Source: [The Wire](#)

HSLC EXAM KICK STARTS IN VIOLENCE-HIT MANIPUR

The Manipur High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination kick started on Friday morning. The examination will decide the fate of 37,715 students who have enrolled with the board.

The Board of Secondary Education Manipur (BOSEM) is conducting the examination with special arrangements for students who are affected by the recent violence.

Out of the total 37715 (19087 male and 18628 female) students will appear in this year's HSLC examination at 154 centres (63 centres in hill districts and 91 centres in the valley).

This year, the number of students enrolled for the examination from the hill districts is 14,070, while the remaining 23645 students are from the valley districts.

Of the 37715 students, 27281 are from private institutions, 9119 are from government schools, and 1315 are from

aided schools.

In order to conduct the examination free and fair, 25 inspection teams comprising government institutions and private officials have been constituted to supervise the examination in valley districts, while another 3/4 inspection teams comprising DC/ADC officials and ZEO staff and teachers have been constituted for the hill districts.

Above this, 11 nodal officers have also been appointed to supervise the conduct of the examination in hill districts. A quick reaction team of BOSEM has also been constituted to rush to centres in need, apart from six observers.

A control room has been opened under a senior officer of BOSEM to solve issues, if any, that may arise during the examination. The examination will come to an end on April 8, 2024.

CPO, NAPO & WAPO APPEAL MANIPUR GOVT, MAO COUNCIL TO RESOLVE DISPUTE

Chakhroma Public Organisation (CPO), Northern Angami Public Organisation (NAPO) and Western Angami Public Organisation (WAPO) have issued a joint appeal to Manipur government and Mao Council to pay heed to the call of various organisations to resolve the differences that resulted out of boundary dispute in Kezoltsa/Kozirü area between Mao community and Southern Angami Public Organisation (SAPO) in the true spirit of brotherhood as both belong to the same Tenyimi family.

In the joint statement, Zhato Kimho (president CPO); Keduo-o Zumvuz (president NAPO) and Kepelhouto Chüsi (president WAPO) said that they took several painstaking initiatives to lay before them a brilliant solution to bring together the two entities for a lasting peace and unity.

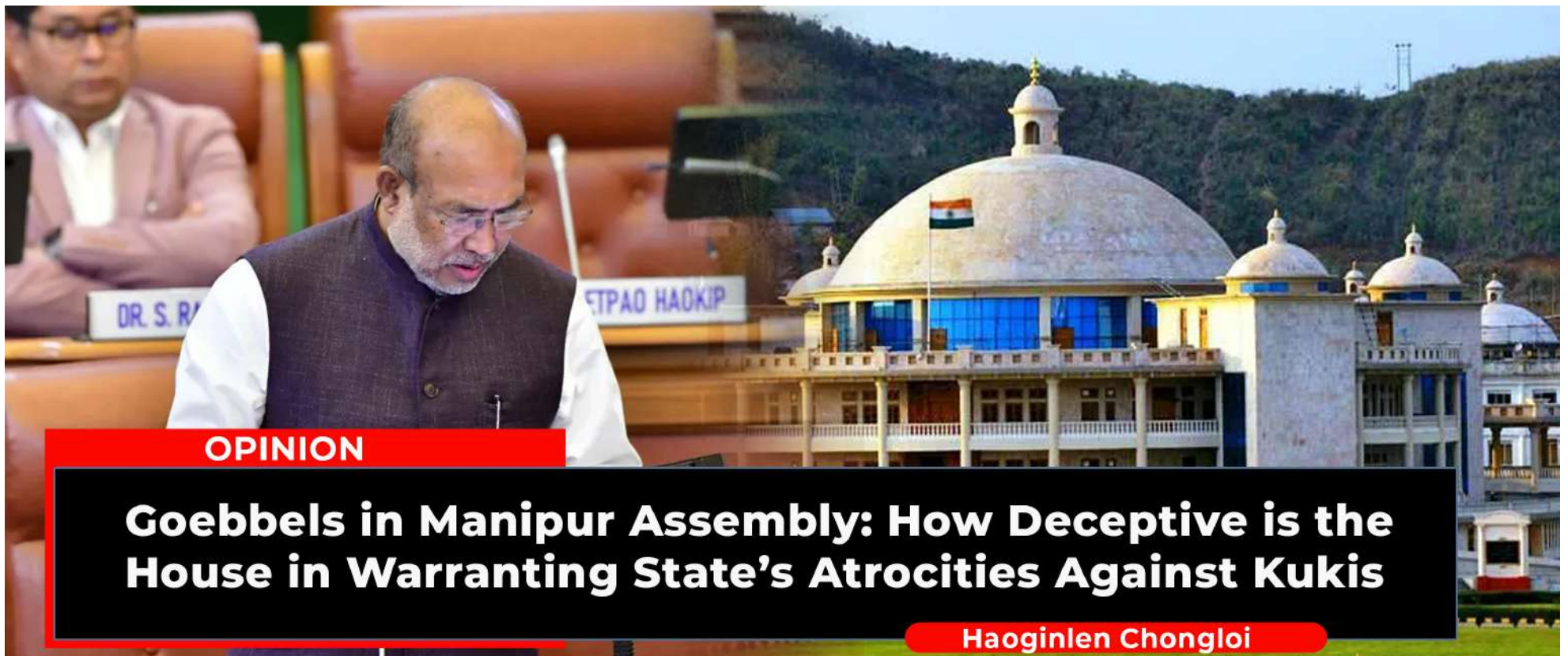
Further, they said Angami bodies fervently appealed to both the parties to come to their senses before the

worst turn of events engulfed the horizon.

They also stated that the most feasible yardstick at present would be honouring the consensus opinion of the TPO and APO in completely withdrawing security establishments of the Manipur Rifles/Police from the disputed area at the earliest so to enable the mediators to go and draw a roadmap — to review and assess potential features agreeable to the contesting parties.

After that, the question of lifting the APO ultimatum or for that matter, restraining the SAPO from taking any extreme measures would become obsolete, they added. They appealed to the Manipur government and Mao Council to pay heed to the standard system of adherence promulgated by the TPO and APO respectively.

Source: [Nagaland Post](#)



OPINION

Goebbels in Manipur Assembly: How Deceptive is the House in Warranting State's Atrocities Against Kukis

Haoginlen Chongloi

In the recently concluded 5th Session of the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly beginning from 28th February till 5th March, the government discussed and adopted several resolutions, most of which are largely centered on the present crisis and legal means to overcome it. The house resolved to implement the National Register of Citizens (NRC) Act, 2023; pressed the central leadership to abrogate Suspension of Operation (SOO) with Kuki militants; introduced Renaming of Places Act, 2024; among others. In fact, these resolutions were taken with the intention of bringing a lasting solution to the present crisis between Meiteis and Kukis; the obvious target being people who they called 'illegal immigrants' to the state. To Meitei legislators, interestingly, it is also a fulfillment of the oath they undertook in the hands of Arambai Tenggol on 24 January at Kangla in Imphal. Anyone following the proceedings of the house, thanks to live updates, will understand the degree of fairness of the house. In fact, the motions and nature of discussions exposed the helplessness and vulnerability of democracy for a minority. It was the second sitting of the house since the outbreak of the conflict last May. Since then Kuki legislators no longer bother to participate in the session. Taking advantage of the absence of enough tribal leaders, Imphal-based legislators engage themselves in vilifying certain groups and communities as the source of all problems in Manipur, like the Nazi accused Jews in the 1930s. Every lawmaker pointed to the illegal influx from Myanmar as solely responsible for the violence.

By doing so, the state machinery put itself on equal footing to the objectives of extremist elements such as Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and other militant groups. As such offences committed by individuals and organizations receive immunity against legal proceedings as long as it serves its underlying objectives. Thus the session is silent on the looting of 6000 weapons, the intelligence failure, government's inability to control violence of these proportions, attack on Kuki settlements, and the resettlement and rehabilitation of affected Kukis. Instead, the Manipur government seems to have thrown all options open: from legislative measures such as implementing NRC and through brute force, to remove whom they dubbed as illegal immigrants.

The Manipur violence which began with the demand and opposition to Scheduled Tribe (ST) status of Meiteis has slowly morphed into a citizenship row where the Manipur government and the majority community targeted a specific community as non-indigenous. The state Chief Minister N Biren Singh leads the bandwagon and has been the centre of attraction to all policies and actions. How genuine are the cases raised by political figures, such as Singh in the house and outside, deserve serious attention.

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Biren’s claim in the House

On the third day of the Assembly session, the state chief minister N Biren Singh presented to members of the house the increasing population in certain Kuki dominated areas such as Kangpokpi, Tengnoupal, Chandel, Churachandpur and Pherjawl districts. He stated that the decadal growth (2012-2022) of Kuki electors reached 51% from the previous 2012 report (see Table 1).

Assembly Constituency	No. of Electors (2012)	No. of Electors (2022)
Tengnoupal	30423	41952
Saikul	20989	26573
Saikot	30038	52809
Kangpokpi	17025	25235
Saitu	28037	39641
Henglep	17439	27396
Churachandpur	30147	47935
Singhat	15401	23598
Tipaimukh	8091	13357
Total	197590	298496

Table 1: Decadal Growth of Electors in Kuki dominated Constituencies as presented by Chief Minister N Biren Singh on the 12th Assembly Session 1st March 2024

Singh’s statement in the house supposedly highlights the increase in voters in Kuki areas to 20-50% in the last decade, which if genuine is indeed alarming. However, the above figures as presented in the house demand a careful scrutiny before jumping into hasty conclusions. Data of electors in legislative constituencies gets revised every ten years by the office of chief election commissioner of the state. For the matter, any change in the electors is maintained in the office of the election commissioner of the state alone. Singh’s bold claim in the house, however, is at odds with the official figures from the state’s own election office. One cannot help but wonder where the

CM sourced his data from. Or, is it part of a well-orchestrated Orwellian disinformation campaign?

Decadal figures as per Election Office

Contrary to the Chief Minister’s statement in the house, the office of the election commissioner presents a different picture of the decadal growth for 2012-2022. In 2022, legislative constituencies such as Tengnoupal, Saikul, Kangpokpi and Thanlon register a negative growth in their electorate size; whereas Saitu, Tipaimukh, Henglep, Churachandpur, Saikot and Singhat register growth in electorate size (see Table 2).

Churachandpur and Saikot constituencies, however, register a high decadal growth in electorate size. The reason for this drastic increase for the two constituencies is not far to seek. First, Churachandpur town (which includes Saikot constituency) is one of the most urbanized hill towns, attracting in-migration of Kuki peoples from different districts within the state for want of better life and opportunities. Second, the town also has increasing presence of non-tribal communities (including Meiteis), who predominantly engaged in trade and commerce. Third, it is a well-known fact that many Kukis who were affected by the Kuki-Naga conflicts during the mid-1990s have incrementally relocated to Churachandpur. As such, the high growth in the two constituencies is due to intra-state movements of peoples. The overall decadal growth (2012-2022) in Kuki dominated constituencies, which is as low as 10.2%, affirms this. It also repudiates the CM’s fondness to insinuate the occurrence of illegal immigration from across the international border.

On the other hand, assembly constituencies where Nagas got elected as MLAs saw a steady increase of electors in the previous decade as per figures available at the state election office. Taking the case of ten such Naga constituencies, the overall

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Assembly Constituency	No. of Electors (2012)	No. of Electors (2022)
Tengnoupal	49455	44525
Saikul	35630	28825
Kangpokpi	28121	27545
Saitu	38840	43981
Tipaimukh	17591	18554
Thanlon	18539	17934
Henglep	27276	31535
Churachandpur	46927	64236
Saikot	45764	61465
Singhat	23904	27469
Total	332047	366069
Decadal Growth Rate (2012-2022)	10.2%	

Table 2: Decadal Growth of Electors in Kuki dominated Constituencies as available in the Statistical Report of 2012 Election and Result Sheet 2022, Election available at the State Election Commissioner, Manipur

decadal growth rate stands at about 19.9% with least or no influx from bordering states and countries (see table 3). Considering the level of steady growth of electors in Naga areas, the shock and apprehension with the growth of 10.2% in Kuki areas is awfully dramatic.

Similarly, the valley districts of Manipur with 40 legislative constituencies are dominated by Meitei and Meitei-Pangal communities. According to figures at the election office, it experienced a decadal growth of 18% which is slightly lower to constituencies in Naga dominated areas (see table 4). This growth is not even close to Kuki dominated areas which witnessed 10.2% in the last ten years.

District wise population growth, 1981-2011

There are numerous cases where certain individuals and organizations claim exponential rise of Kuki population

Assembly Constituency	No. of Electors (2012)	No. of Electors (2022)
Chandel	44765	49255
Phungyar	26820	34403
Ukhrul	35982	47780
Chingai	37990	47090
Karong	50804	54658
Mao	52357	55333
Tadubi	43087	48863
Tamei	31151	42045
Tamenglong	25102	35777
Nungba	22591	29365
Total	370649	444569
Decadal Growth Rate (2012-2022)	19.9%	

Table 3: Decadal Growth of Electors in Naga dominated Constituencies as available in the Statistical Report of 2012 Election and Result Sheet 2022 Election available at the State Election Commissioner, Manipur

in Manipur. M Rameshwar, a legislator representing Kakching district has stated that the Kuki population increased at the rate of 75% in 2022-24. Such point-blank statements are common occurrences at public gatherings. These are in fact the follow-ups of what Biren Singh does in any available public platform. Singh on account of the influx has repeatedly stated that illegal immigration from Myanmar took place in three phases: first in the early 1960s, second in 1988, and thirdly in the present civil war. There are obvious reasons to believe in him. However, the claims raised by the two political figures do not deserve serious treatment as long as official sources are referred to.

Decadal census data shows an average growth of Kuki population in Churachandpur and normal growth in Senapati and Chandel where they constitute roughly

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Sr. No.	Assembly Constituency Name	No. of Elector (2012)	No. of Elector (2022)	Sr. No.	Assembly Constituency Name	No. of Elector (2012)	No. of Elector (2022)
1	Khundrakpam	22305	27414	21	Naoria Pakhanglakpa	31143	34676
2	Heingang	26687	34177	22	Wangoi	25707	29761
3	Khurai	28971	35747	23	Mayang Imphal	25690	31813
4	Kshetrigao	28668	36651	24	Nambol	29065	32950
5	Thongju	27469	31928	25	Oinam	25164	28688
6	Keirao	25158	29983	26	Bishnupur	27813	31747
7	Andro	28266	35539	27	Moirang	33581	39876
8	Lamlai	24833	30091	28	Thanga	20264	22803
9	Thangmeiband	27243	28068	29	Kumbi	24920	28161
10	Uripok	21458	25583	30	Lilong	27815	36006
11	Sagolband	22555	23920	31	Thoubal	27228	31697
12	Keisamthong	25437	27447	32	Wangkhem	26850	33274
13	Singjamei	19257	20642	33	Heirok	27831	33098
14	Yaiskul	23576	26794	34	Wangjing Tentha	29088	33398
15	Wangkhei	30859	37235	35	Khangabok	30637	37094
16	Sekmai	23747	29971	36	Wabagai	24831	31681
17	Lamsang	27428	33437	37	Kakching	23722	30499
18	Konthoujam	26260	29732	38	Hiyanglam	22603	27926
19	Patsoi	31231	37302	39	Sugnu	22914	28268
20	Langthabal	24374	28128	40	Jiribam	24820	29298
Total Electors						1047468	1242503
Decadal Growth Rate (2012-2022)						18	

Table 4: Decadal Growth of Electors in Valley Constituencies as available in the Statistical Report of 2012 Election and Result Sheet 2022 Election available at the State Election Commissioner, Manipur

half of the population of the district (See Table 5). In the 2001 Census, three sub-divisions (constituencies) which reported an abnormal decadal growth rate were Naga dominated divisions of Mao-Maram (143.12%), Paomata (122.64%) and Purul (168.78%) sub-divisions, not of the Kukis.

Goebbel’s approach to state atrocities

N Biren Singh’s statement in the house pointing the decadal growth of voters in Kuki dominated constituencies to 51% from the previous decade is a matter of deep regret. This in fact is misleading that warrants attention from responsible authorities. Information from the office of the state election commission shows a decadal growth in Kuki areas at 10.2% which is far below Naga and Meitei areas which hovers to about 20%. By falsifying and misleading the house, Singh has reduced the institution

as an epicenter of hate, fear and suspicion.

The attitude of the present Manipur government, as evident in the last assembly sitting, exemplifies the state of anarchy in a majoritarian democracy. Every session of the house exhibits the character of the far-right majoritarian democracy. When the house of the people becomes the centre of vilification, it is unimaginable as to what extent people in power will manipulate the masses on the ground. The constant vilification of Kukis as illegal immigrants, non-indigenous or narco-terrorists to the media, every social platform and in the house reminds us of the tactics of Joseph Goebbels, the propaganda minister of Adolf Hilter.

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Decadal Growth Rate			
	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Manipur	29.3	30.0	24.5
Senapati	34.1	81.96/36.1 (Es.)	68.9/23.79 (Es.)
Tamenglong	38.5	29.2	26.2
Churachandpur	30.7	29.8	20.3
Bishnupur	28.1	15.3	13.9
Thoubal	27.9	23.9	15.9
Imphal West	26.1	15.4	16.6
Imphal East	29.4	19.2	15.5
Ukhrul	31.7	29.0	30.7
Chandel	25.8	66.6	21.9

Table 5: Decadal Population Growth, 1981-2011

Goebbels famous lines “If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it” seems to be well applied today to the ignorant masses. Goebbels believed that by propagating certain information continuously and repeatedly, people will eventually believe it. Chief Minister N Biren Singh has been in the forefront of hate-propaganda against Kukis for illegal immigration, drugs, terrorism and encroaching forest reserves. When every lawmaker and public figures repeat such claims in the media, it thus appears true to the masses, as also explained by the agenda setting function.

The violence which sparked off with the demand and opposition to Schedule Tribe status of the Meitei has slowly morphed into immigrant-refugee crisis. By referring to the violence as an outcome of the refugee crisis funded by drug cartels, the state government does not alone draw attention of central leaders but also justify what the state machinery does to its own population in the beginning days of the conflict. Furthermore, it draws the whole Meitei population, its militant organization such as the UNLF (P) and right-wing associations such as the Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun in the fight against ‘illegal immigrants’ which the Meiteis loosely refers to the Kuki group.

No doubt, illegal movements from neighboring countries might have taken place with loosely implemented border policies. It is not a case of the Indo-Burma frontier alone. Such needs identification and deportation if required as per law. This failed to take place. Further, the claim of abnormal increase in population of Kukis is not reflected in any of the records in the past four decades. Abnormal

population growth does arise in three sub-divisions in Senapati district in 2001, but these are Naga dominated areas of the said district. Cultivation of poppy is not limited to Kuki areas but equally found in Naga areas. Destruction of poppy plants by police since May 2023 happens only in Naga districts alone. Enough evidence and reports suggest who profited most from the trade. It is not community specific issues, which the honorable house hinted otherwise. So what necessitates cornering a certain community? If the government feels Kukis are ‘huge stakeholder’, what deterred them from holding meaningful dialogue?

By targeting a community, Singh and the state government has moved to square one which otherwise could be half-done. Any genuine mind with a genuine issue would not resort to violence. To put it bluntly, the attack on Kukis over illegal immigration and war against drugs could either be to divert public attention over its failures to control violence; a means to conceal and justify state atrocities over Kukis in the violence, or help right-wing organizations achieved its ethnocentric dream. N Biren Singh’s latest data of above-normal growth in voter list of Kukis, as presented in the house, are but a means to garner mass support and continue further state-sponsored aggression towards its own citizens who voted him to power.

(The author is interested in northeast history, ethnic-relations and conflict resolutions. He can be reached at: lienchongloi@gmail.com)

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Does our PM know,
Which party stood by Bilkis banu rape accused
and released them early and even garlanded
them?

Which party didn't care about the state called
manipur in which a woman was paraded naked?
Which party had its mouth zip locked when a
minor girl was raped and killed in Pondicherry?

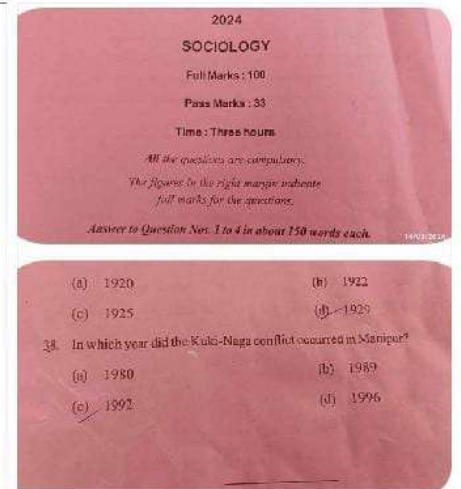
That party should point fingers at itself
first and then at others. #AnswerNowModi
#ElectoralBondCase #VasoolRajaModi



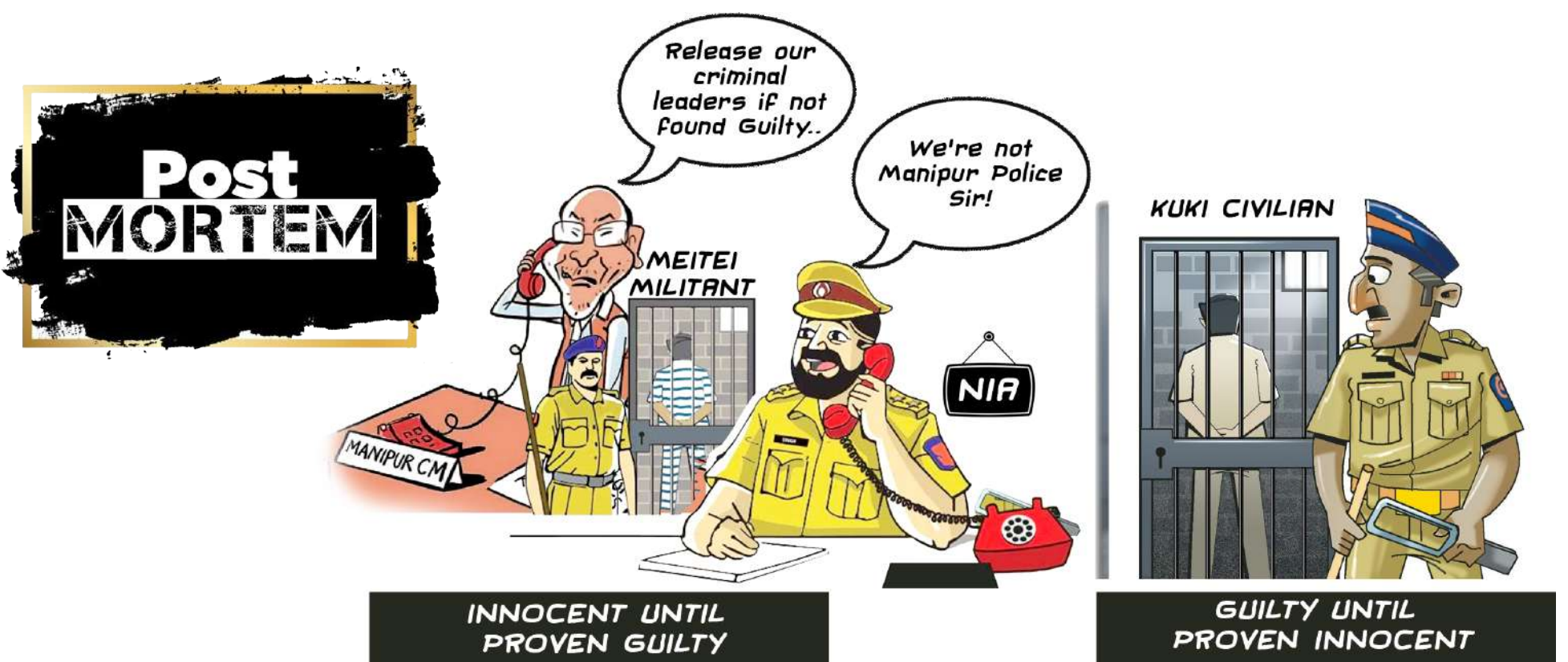
Sushma Sharma
@SushmaSh22

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A question by #Meitei #EducationalBoard has
fueled #hatecrimes against #communities.
In early stages of #ManipurViolence, #Kuki
students were endangered for their lives, with
their documents later destroyed by their #Meitei
fellows. This must be punished. #gntm #bbcqt
#macron20h



3:44 pm · 15 Mar 24 · 741 Views



MEITEI CM ACTION YENGBIYU



Closure

Because I am surviving a land
In conflict where the names of guns
And the communities that wield them
Are said so often that the people who died
Because of it could not find rest and peace

Because I am surviving a year
Of so many— war, love, joy, pain

And that I have survived it
To its last cup, to its last night,
I am writing this sober
To find some semblance of closure.

But how does one even find closure
From a year that traumatized you
And your family, your communities
And your town, and your world?
You don't.
You just feel as if you lucked out
And you feel almost relieved, guiltily.

- Hosen Khawbung