

Thingkho *Le* Malcha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



AWAITING JUSTICE



GOULALSANG (27 YEARS)

S/O LIENBOI GANGTE

ADDRESS: LAMPHEL CP QUARTER, IMPHAL WEST

DATE OF DEATH: 4TH MAY, 2023

PLACE OF DEATH: LAMPHELPAT, IMPHAL

CAUSE OF DEATH: LYNCHED BY MEITEI MOBS & MILITANTS



KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 01.05.2024



185
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.

MANIPUR VIOLENCE ACCOUNTED FOR 97% OF DISPLACEMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA IN 2023: REPORT

Conflict and violence triggered 69,000 displacements in South Asia in 2023, with Manipur violence alone accounting for 67,000, according to a new report.

The report by the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) termed it the highest number of displacements triggered by conflict and violence in India since 2018.

On May 3, 2023, a 'Tribal Solidarity March' was organised in Manipur's hill districts to protest against the Meitei community's demand for Scheduled Tribe (ST) status. The march led to ethnic clashes between the Meitei and the Kuki communities, ultimately claiming more than 200 lives.

The Manipur High Court had in March last year called for recommendations to be sent to the central government to recognise the Meitei community as a "scheduled tribe," an official status designed to protect minorities from marginalisation.

The call was met with resistance from other local scheduled tribes, including the Kukis.

Land disputes were also an underlying driver of the tensions.

"Protests turned violent in Churachandpur district on May 3, and the violence spread to other districts, including Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur, Tengnupal, and Kangpokipi, triggering around 67,000 displacements," the report said.

More than three-quarters of the movements took



place within Manipur, but almost a fifth were to the neighbouring state of Mizoram and smaller numbers to Nagaland and Assam.

As the violence escalated, the central government imposed curfews, shut down the internet, and dispatched security forces.

It also set up relief camps and established a peace committee for Manipur, chaired by the state governor, but the initiative was hampered by disagreements about its composition.

All of those displaced by the violence were still living in internal displacement at the end of the year, the IDMC noted.

The IDMC said around 5.3 million people were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence across South Asia at the end of 2023, 80% of whom were in Afghanistan.

Source: [The Hindu](#)

MEITEIS' FORCEFUL ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY KUKI VILLAGES REFLECTS THEIR AGGRESSIVE EXPANSIONIST TACTICS

In a troubling development in the state of Manipur, the Meitei community has allegedly resorted to forceful occupation of Salam Patong Vaiphei village, originally a Kuki settlement. The occupation, reportedly carried out with the assistance of armed militants, has sparked outrage and concern among the Kuki community and human rights observers.

In a video circulating on social media, one Meitei woman has called upon the Meiteis to occupy the Kuki inhabited Salam Patong village which has been abandoned by the villagers due to the conflict.

In the video, the Meitei woman was seen standing at Salam Patong village along with Meitei militants and Arambai Tenggol cadres armed with sophisticated weapons.

The women went on to state that the village was once occupied by the Tangkhul and the Meitei communities. But the Kukis gradually settled in the village. However, at present it is of utmost importance that the Meiteis bring their belongings and settle in the abandoned Kuki village. To protect the Meitei land, the Meiteis must keep aside the mindset of residing in valley areas only and begin settling in villages abandoned by Kukis as well, she added.

The Meitei women also encouraged the Meiteis staying in relief camps to abandon the camps and start occupying the abandoned Kuki villages.



Salam Patong Vaiphei village had been previously burned down, leading to the displacement of its Kuki inhabitants. The recent takeover by the Meitei community is seen as a continuation of the ongoing ethnic strife and atrocities that have plagued the region. The Kuki community has condemned this act, labeling it as a shameless attempt to occupy land that was vacated due to violence and intimidation.

This incident highlighted the deteriorating law and order situation in Manipur, where such acts of aggression and displacement are occurring with an alarming frequency. The Kuki community and various human rights organizations are calling for the immediate intervention by the concerned authorities to restore normalcy with justice and to ensure the safe return of the displaced villagers to their rightful homes.



Freedom lies in being bold.

- Robert Frost

MEIRA PAIBIS' PERSISTENT DISRUPTIONS: HINDERING ARMY'S ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN LAW & ORDER IN MANIPUR

In a tensed standoff, womenfolk from Keirak, Hiyanglam, Wabagai, and Kakching successfully prevented the Assam Rifles from establishing a post at the Inspection Bungalow of the IFCD at Keira Sekmai Barage. The confrontation involved a large number of women protestors who blocked the movement of paramilitary personnel from the 33rd Assam Rifles stationed at Lilong.

The protestors, primarily women, expressed their distrust towards the Assam Rifles due to the perceived biased treatment against the Meitei population in the ongoing conflict.

A Meira Paibi volunteer emphasized that while the villagers do not oppose the deployment of state forces for protection, they cannot trust the Assam Rifles given their past conduct.

The volunteer warned that further attempts by the Assam Rifles to forcefully occupy the IFCD building could lead to a larger confrontation and restriction of movements for the paramilitary in Kakching district.

Upon learning of the standoff, a state police team led by SDPO Kakching Ak Premjit and the officer in charge of Kakching PS T Rameshwor arrived on spot to ease the situation.

The Meitei womenfolk have been known to obstruct central security personnel from carrying out their assigned duties in the past too.

Recently, The 11 armed individuals, dressed in police attire and intercepted by personnel of the Army's 2 Mahar regiment in Imphal, were freed on May 11.

The men were detained during patrolling in the early hours of Tuesday, after they were found in possession of a significant arsenal, including AK rifles, INSAS rifles, SLRs, hand grenades, and bulletproof jackets.



Meanwhile, 'Meira Paibis' -- a civilian group of Meitei women, gathered at the spot, and demanded that the weapons be handed over to them.

Last year, the Indian Army was forced to free 12 Meitei community militants in Manipur's Imphal region after a mob of more than 1,200 people led by women surrounded them. The incident took place on June 24, when the Army apprehended 12 militants of Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL). The group was involved in several attacks against Indian forces, including the ambush of the 6 Dogra unit in 2015. Among those caught was a self-styled Lt Col Moirangthem Tamba alias Uttam, a wanted terrorist who may have been the mastermind of the Dogra ambush tragedy. The Army in a statement commended the commander in charge of the operation for taking a "mature decision" which showed the "humane face of the Indian Army".

The Meira Paibis often blocked roads leading to the peripheral areas whenever any attack is carried out against the Kukis by the armed Meitei radical groups, thereby obstructing the movement of army personnel who are on their way to control the situation in the firing areas.

Meitei womenfolk have effectively made their name as one of the main obstacles in restoring normalcy in the state due to their frequent obstruction of army personnel in performing their duties.

LAWLESSNESS IN IMPHAL: ONE MUSLIM TORTURED TO DEAD, ANOTHER HOSPITALISED

If one has to witness a state of complete chaos and lawlessness in India, the Meiteis' ancestral land of Imphal valley is the best example, the people of which is ruled by the private militia groups of Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and proscribed militant outfits.

Any sort of crimes or anti-social activities such as illegal arms possession, rampant extortions, kidnappings, killings, threats and intimidations, etc., all are the subjects of daily affairs in the purported "undisturbed" area of the Meiteis' land, Imphal.

Except for the majority Meitei ethnic group, no one is safe and secure in their land, and the minority communities, be it the Muslims, Nagas, Kukis or mainland Indians, have to face the brunt of various atrocities in the hands of the Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun - unlawful armed groups patronised by the Meitei CM N. Biren Singh and his political cohorts.

Last night, suspected Arambai Tenggol goons abducted two individuals belonging to the Muslim community at Lilong area of Thoubal district, and tortured them mercilessly without any reasons. One of the victims succumbed to his injury while the other person was critically injured and hospitalized.

The deceased was identified as Md. Zahir Khan @ Atomba, S/o Nasimuddin of Keibung Mathak Leikak, Lilong. The injured person was identified as Md. Farid @ Boicha, S/o Hafijuddin of the same locality.

Condemning the heinous crime, the locality of Lilong today held a sit-in protest under the aegis of the Joint Action Committee (JAC) and demanded



to book the culprits at the earliest. The Manipur Muslims Welfare Organisation (MMWO) also strongly condemned the incident and demanded that justice be served to the victims.

Mention may be made that in the absence of a sound law and order situation, the Imphal valley under the incompetent leadership of N. Biren Singh, has been witnessing enormous criminal activities mainly perpetrated by the militia groups. The law enforcing agencies remain mute spectators as the radical armed groups are patronised by the higher political leadership. With the escalating tension between communities, peace and normalcy remain a far cry.

RIGHTS PANEL WARNS AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING IN INDIA'S MANIPUR

The child rights panel in strife-torn Manipur state in northeast India has cautioned displaced people living in relief camps against child traffickers masquerading as saviors.

Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights on May 14 warned that “some organizations and individuals have been trying to lure parents and guardians of internally displaced children, so as to carry out illegal transportation of children in large numbers, under the pretext of giving free education and accommodate outside the state.”

It further warned that the transportation of children without following laid down legal procedures will be termed “child trafficking,” and strict action will be taken against those involved in it.

The commission said it came across instances of children from both Meitei and Kuki communities “being exploited in many ways including sexually, physically and mentally.”

More than 20,000 children are said to have been affected by the year-long ethnic violence that broke out between the Hindu majority Meiteis and indigenous Kuki Christians on May 3, 2023.

“The brunt of this unresolved ethnic conflict has just incapacitated precious childhoods of many children unimaginably and infringed the undeniable fundamental rights of the victim children,” the commission said.

Referring to a May 3 letter from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the state panel revealed that some of the rescued children had given testimonies that they were “subjected to sexual, physical and mental harassment” and denied “proper food and care.”

“We have come across instances of our children being exploited outside the state and therefore, we issued



this caution,” said the chairman of the state panel Keisam Pradipkumar.

Pradipkumar told UCA News on May 15 that many children were taken away from the state by individuals or groups promising food, accommodation and free education.

“There is no government mechanism to monitor the activities of those trying to exploit the vulnerability of the displaced parents at this critical juncture,” he added.

Pradipkumar said the state panel would assist children who had gone outside “in case they want to return to the state.”

The ethnic violence has claimed over 220 lives, a majority of them Christians, and displaced more than 50,000 people after their houses were destroyed.

More than 350 Churches and other Christian institutions, such as schools and social institutions, were also destroyed in the violence.

Source: [UCA News](#)

116 SHUTDOWNS IN 2023: SIXTH YEAR IN A ROW, INDIA LEADS IN GLOBAL INTERNET SHUTDOWNS

The internet was snapped 283 times across 39 countries last year, an increase in 41 percent from 2022. And India holds the dubious honour of documenting the most shutdowns globally – an honour that the country has carried for six years now in a row – with 116 instances.

These are the findings of Shrinking Democracy, Growing Violence, a report by Access Now, an internet advocacy watchdog, and the #KeepItOn coalition. Such were the shutdowns in India that graphical representations of shutdowns were calculated separately for the country. Details on its methodology can be found here.

The country with the second highest shutdowns was Myanmar with 37, though the report acknowledged that this is probably a “fraction of what were likely hundreds”. Next was Iran (34), Palestine (16) and Ukraine (8). The report noted that shutdowns in Palestine and Ukraine were “imposed by external parties”.

Alongside Algeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the UAE, India is on the list of “repeat offenders”, having maintained a shutdown every year since 2016.

More states hitting ‘kill switch’

The report said Indian authorities “continue to use shutdowns as a near-default response to crises, both proactively and reactively”.

Shutdowns also lasted longer last year. In 2022, 15 percent of India’s internet shutdown spanned five days or more. This shot up to 41 percent in 2023. Sixty-eight shutdowns – 59 percent of the total – “exclusively targeted mobile networks”.

Importantly, more states are “reaching for the kill switch”. Seven states in 2023 instituted five or more internet shutdowns last year, up from two in 2021 and three in 2022.



The report calculated 47 shutdowns in Manipur, noting that a series of 44 orders affected the entire state for 212 days.

“It changed in scope and scale throughout the year, primarily impacting mobile networks but also including a statewide shutdown of broadband and mobile internet lasting two-and-a-half months. The impacts were severe, particularly for women, as the shutdowns made it more difficult to document rampant atrocities, including murder, rape, arson, and other genderbased violence, and thereby hold perpetrators accountable.”

Punjab recorded “one of the country’s most extensive blackouts in recent years” during the police’s hunt for Amritpal Singh in March 2023. Authorities “blocked internet access impacting about 2.7 million people across the country for four continuous days”.

Among other states, there were 17 shutdowns in Jammu and Kashmir, 12 in Bihar, 11 in Haryana, six in West Bengal, five in Maharashtra, and five in Rajasthan.

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Additionally, authorities ordered 65 shutdowns in 2023 “specifically attempting to address communal violence”.

Impact on people, economy

India also issued 7,502 URL-blocking orders between January and October 2023. The report pointed at the new telecom law for “giving the central government nearly unchecked power to impose internet shutdowns” with other trends pointing to a “spectrum of harmful, increasingly longer, and wider-ranging disruptions shrinking the civic space in the country”.

The report’s assessment of the impact of these shutdowns was startling. It calculated that a single-day shutdown can “push up to 379 people into unemployment” in India. It also suggested these shutdowns “cost the country \$1.9 billion and a loss of \$118 million in foreign investment in the first half of 2023 alone”.

Overall, in the last five years, Indian authorities have instituted shutdowns “at least 500 times”. And officials “continue to fail to publish shutdown orders and have been repeatedly corrected by courts for failing to comply, underscoring the urgent need for reform”.

Raman Jit Singh Chima, the Asia Pacific policy director of Access Now, said in a press release: “With over 500 documented shutdowns in the past five years, Indian government leaders must immediately commit to ensuring that the world’s largest democracy is internet shutdown free if they wish to be credible in their efforts to be recognised as global digitisation leaders. They cannot claim to advance digital access for the world while disrespecting human rights in the digital age at home.”

Source: [Newslaundry](#)



BhaiPal
@RayiCis



Attributing the conflict primarily to 'poppy cultivation' and 'illegal immigration' is oversimplified and biased narrative by [@NBirenSingh](#) and administration,

this is possibly aimed at deflecting responsibility from their governance failures in [#Manipur](#).

thehindu.com/opinion/editor...



Arijit Kuki and 9 others

12:12 pm · 15 May 24 · 1,173 Views



Sushant Singh
@SushantSin

Follow

Manipur says hello. The state has been divided into two, and you have not gone there once in over a year.

PTI Press Trust of India @PTI_News · 2h

I give priority to unity of India; I can't allow division of country: PM Modi at rally in Kalyan, Maharashtra

6:07 pm · 15 May 24 · 4,400 Views



Vijaita Singh
@vijaita

Follow

The chargesheet filed in a Guwahati court on March 7 against five accused persons who were arrested in July last year in Manipur, said the accused “criminally conspired with intent to carry out violent terror attacks targeting the rival Kuki-Zo community with prohibited arms and ammunition” that were looted from police armouries. More than 4500 police weapons were looted during ethnic violence in Manipur.

7:50 am · 15 May 24 · 1,908 Views



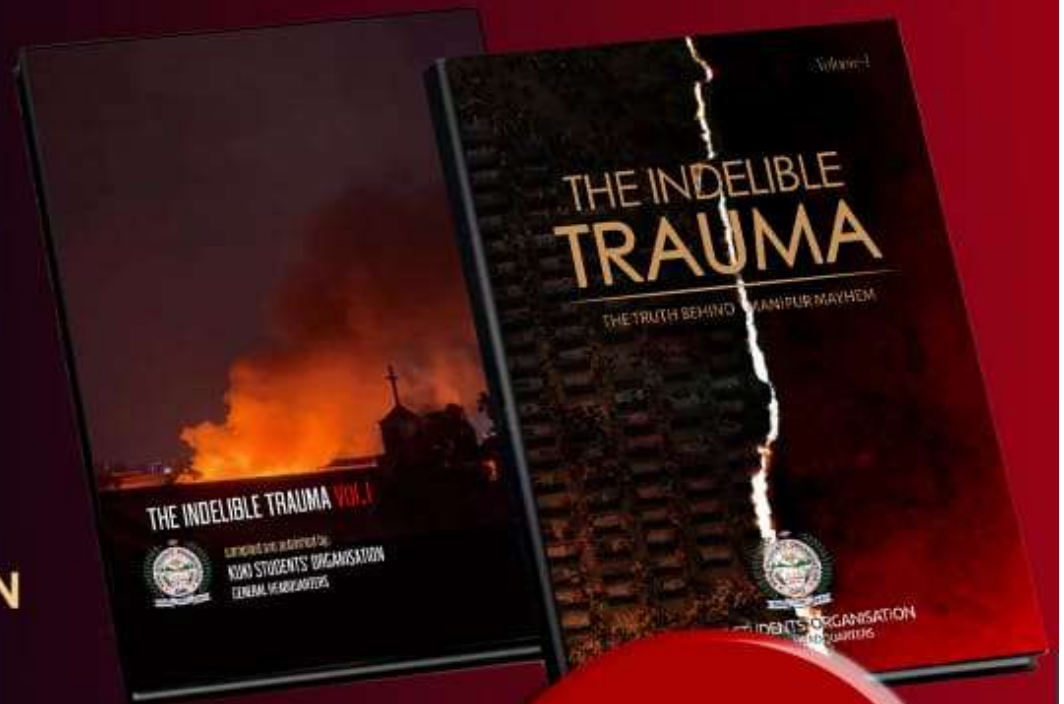
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THE INDELIBLE TRAUMA

THE TRUTH BEHIND MANIPUR MAYHEM VOL. I

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
KUKI STUDENTS' ORGANISATION
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS



PAPERBACK COVER &
HARD COVER PRINT

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ABOUT THE BOOK

This treatise is being prepared and published to unravel the lies and perfidy of our adversaries and put in perspective the authentic truth so that it stands as a testimony of the genocide that is being perpetrated on us and our people

With the hope and expectation that the perpetrators of these reprehensible crimes are brought to justice; and ignite a glimmer of solace and consolation to our indignant souls

The treatise also seeks to debunk the patently false canards, innuendoes and narratives that are being peddled as the gospel truth, and the aspersions that are being casted without any substance

And to put in perspective the historical misdeeds meted out to the tribal society by the extremely self-centered Meitei society with the clarion call to stand united and the urgent need for the convergence of our political position so as to collectively extricate ourselves from this oppressive dispensation

If we are to march forward like our tribal counterparts of Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh- SEPARATION IS THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Issued and published by
Kuki Students' Organization- General Headquarters



Lame Excuses: On Manipur and the Ethnic Conflict



FEATURED EDITORIAL

Biren Singh Continues to Blame Ethnic Violence on 'Illegal Migration'

It has been over three years since the coup d'état in Myanmar in which the junta usurped absolute power and unleashed severe repression in order to clamp down on any demands for a return to democracy or granting more power to the marginalised ethnic identities in the civil war-prone country. Facing repression such as brutal bombing and the displacement of entire villages, many citizens, particularly those from ethnic minorities, have sought refuge in neighbouring countries including India. Many refugees from Myanmar's Sagaing region and Chin State have fled the junta's violent campaigns and headed to Mizoram and Manipur. While in Mizoram, refugees, of Chin ethnicity in particular, have been treated favourably, with the Mizo people regarding them as ethnic brethren, those in Manipur have not received such treatment from the government led by Chief Minister N. Biren Singh. Manipur has continued to conflate the issues related to the refugees fleeing Myanmar with that of cross-border drug trade. Ever since the ethnic violence between the Kuki-Zo community and the majority Meitei community last year, this refrain by the Manipur government, which has not hidden its preponderance to act as an ethnic majoritarian regime, has led to the stigmatisation of the refugees and policies that are in stark contrast to Mizoram's humanitarian approach.

Moves such as seeking to end the Free Movement Regime, that is seen as favourable by the citizens of

both countries, the announcement that India will fence the 1,643 km India-Myanmar border and Mr. Singh's statement that 5,457 "illegal" migrants were found in Manipur's Kamjong district should be seen in this light. The Chief Minister has repeatedly maintained that the conflict, which has killed more than 220 people, displaced over 50,000 people and resulted in injuries to thousands, besides creating a siege mentality among the Meitei and the Kuki-Zo communities, is a consequence of his government's actions against "poppy cultivation" and "illegal immigration". This is both an oversimplification and a biased view of the ethnic conflict that has raged in the State because of the inability of the Biren Singh government to rise above the ethnic fray and build confidence measures that could win the trust of the Kuki-Zo community. That the violence has been followed by the brazen militarisation of Manipuri society, in the hills and in the valley, with vigilante groups armed with sophisticated weapons, causing law and order problems, and impeding security personnel seeking to impose law and order, reflects even more poorly on the government. Unless there is a change, both in approach and in leadership in Manipur and the way it has treated the conflict, the situation will continue to fester.

Published by [The Hindu](https://www.thehindu.com)

**FEATURED ARTICLE**

India's 'Forgotten Partition' and the Myanmar Refugee Crisis

Archita Raghu

The tumultuous year of 1947 witnessed the Partition of India, a brutal severing that left deep scars on the subcontinent. Hindus and Muslims were divided into two countries, a united subcontinent was ripped apart, and countless people were displaced or lost their lives.

However, lost amid this dominant narrative is another lesser-known tragedy – the “Forgotten Partition” of India, the arbitrary division of Indigenous communities in Northeast India, particularly the Chin-Kuki-Zo and Nagas, during the demarcation of the India-Myanmar border by the British colonial rulers.

Today, as Myanmar descends into renewed civil war marked by the military junta’s brutal suppression of ethnic minorities, these communities find themselves caught in the crossfire. Many are seeking refuge in an ancestral land they consider their own, where their brethren continue to live – the Indian Northeast.

The Chin-Kuki-Zo and Nagas are not monolithic groups. They comprise numerous tribes with a rich tapestry of shared cultural traditions, languages, and ancestry. Their ancestral lands transcended the India-Myanmar border.

The border demarcation paid little heed to these historical and ethnic ties. Families and communities who had lived together for generations were separated by an arbitrary line drawn by a foreign colonial power.

This historical injustice continues to reverberate today, as the ongoing conflict in Myanmar forces many Zo and Naga people to flee for their lives.

The Myanmar Civil War, also known as the Burmese Spring Revolution, erupted in 2021 following a military coup that ousted the democratically elected government. The coup sparked widespread protests and civil disobedience. The military responded to protests with brutal crackdowns, leading to numerous civilian casualties.

Soon after the coup, ethnic armed organizations in various regions allied with newly formed civilian militias to resist the junta. Fighting between the junta and resistance forces continues today, particularly in border regions.

As the resistance fighters became stronger and captured more territory, the junta began to take more brutal actions such as widespread aerial bombings in regions populated by ethnic minorities and Indigenous people. These indiscriminate strikes have led to the deaths of countless people, including civilians

One such region that the military junta has targeted is the Chinland region, home to the Chin people,

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who are very closely related to the Mizo people of the Northeast Indian state of Mizoram. The Chin and Mizo people are both part of the wider Zo community, which comprises tribes that speak Chin-Kuki-Zo languages.

Chinland has suffered gruesome violence at the hands of the Myanmar junta. Countless civilians have lost their lives to the horrific military campaign and airstrikes. In one recent example, a junta airstrike destroyed a hospital, killed four patients, and severely injured many more. A few months prior, the junta airstrikes hit a school in Chinland, and eight children were killed.

More than 500 civilians were reported to have been killed in the Chinland region in a report by the Human Rights Group Institute of Chin Affairs in October last year. It would not be wrong to estimate that the number has only increased significantly since.

The Myanmar junta has also now introduced mandatory military service for all young people, which would force civilians to join the junta forces and fight against the resistance groups. This has been a major concern for many, particularly ethnic minorities and Indigenous people who are worried that they will be forced to fight for a junta that oppresses them, against resistance groups that are retaliating against the military's oppression.

Naga groups have been particularly concerned with this decision and have condemned it. Forced conscription can not only result in numerous Naga youth losing their lives fighting for a military government that undermines their rights and the democratic will of the people, but it could also turn the Naga areas into a conflict zone, which could lead to countless deaths and severe destruction of civilian property and infrastructure.

With all the death and destruction caused by the civil war, many have sought refuge in India. Chin refugees are one of the largest groups; many have escaped Myanmar to the Indian state of Mizoram, which is inhabited by the closely related Mizo people.

As refugees pour into Mizoram, the state's chief minister, Lalduhoma, has assured that his government will

continue to assist them.

Naga organizations had also urged the Nagaland state government to assist refugees fleeing the conflict.

However, the demographic situation is different in Manipur. Manipur is inhabited by Nagas, Kukis, and Meiteis, and while Nagas and Kukis are related to Chin-Kuki-Zo and Naga refugees from Myanmar, the Meitei are not.

Ethnic violence between Meiteis and Kukis has been going on in Manipur for almost a year now. The Manipur government has also deported many people who entered the state from Myanmar.

The conflict in Myanmar has also raised security concerns, which has led the Indian government to announce a plan to fence the India-Myanmar border and suspend the free movement regime, which allowed Indigenous communities like the Naga and Chin-Zo to move freely between areas in India and Myanmar. This decision was opposed by the states of Mizoram and Nagaland.

Considering the deadly toll the conflict has taken on the Chin-Zo and Naga people of Myanmar, as well as the internal complexities in the Indian Northeast, what should the Indian government's policy toward these refugees be?

While the situation is highly complicated, India should allow for refuge to those fleeing the conflict, especially Naga and Chin-Kuki-Zo refugees who have deep ties to Indian communities in the Northeast.

If India can allow religious minorities fleeing Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan citizenship under the controversial Citizenship Amendment Act, then there is no reason to refuse refugee status, at the least, to ethnic minorities fleeing a civil war where an un-democratic military junta is

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brutally targeting them.

India can establish refugee entry points in Mizoram and Nagaland, states that have committed themselves to assisting these refugees. This will facilitate a smooth, organized, and safe influx of refugees. The central government should also help these state governments monetarily to ensure the safety and well-being of these refugees.

India should also condemn the civilian deaths caused by the Myanmar junta's bombardments and stop all military aid to the junta. In 2023, India supplied millions worth of arms to the Myanmar military. Giving such aid to the junta will only worsen the situation. Civilian deaths are likely to increase, which will only lead to more instability in India's borders.

India is the world's largest democracy, and Indian communities have people with deep ethnic and ancestral relations living across the border in Myanmar. India cannot empower an un-democratic military junta that has caused the deaths of innocent people, including those who are closely related to Indian citizens.

The international community cannot afford to be silent in the face of the Myanmar junta's atrocities. India, with its unique position and democratic values, can lead the way in pressuring the regime and advocating for a peaceful resolution. This includes ensuring safe passage for refugees and holding the junta accountable for its crimes.

First published by [The Diplomat](#)



**RELIGIOUS
TERRORISM
AGAINST
MINORITIES**





Victims of Them, Cowards!

Vincent Taithul

Written on account of Kuki victims brutally tortured and murdered on communal grounds, during the Manipur communal conflict of 2023 on May 15, 2023, 12:26 PM (Monday).

Listen closely now!
I'll tell of deeds so fowl
Acts of cowardice shown
By people of corruption-prone

Them, heartless souls
Will forever be told
'Vict'ry' pridefully they've called
Over helpless innocent victims they've fouled

I've no words to describe such brutality They
should've no space in humanity
Need we; another class or kingdom.
RH Whittaker was wrong with 5 kingdoms.

I need not call out names
Those fed by ones, and one in power
Don't deserve to be named
Nameless they'd perish and be damned

They're machine men
They've, only due reward waiting
God has His own timing
For them, heartless men!

As of these Victims cowardly murdered Them, shall
be immortality!
Here, applauded by humanity
There, welcomed to heavenly eternity.