

# Thingkho Le Malcha

A Daily Newsletter by KSO Media & Documentation Cell



## Gamnom Sapormeina RELIEF CENTRE

Gamnom Sapormeina Community & School Hall,  
Sadar Hills

Managed by  
District Administration &  
Kuki CSOs, Sadar Hills

Total Inmates Registered: **753**





## KUKI VICTIMS' UPDATE

As on 28.02.2024



**165**  
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.



# DOUBLE-STANDARD OF MANIPUR ASSEMBLY SESSION: CALLS FOR ABROGATION OF SOO PACT WITH KUKI GROUPS WHILE REMAINING SILENT ON UNLP (P) & ARAMBAI TENGGOL

The 5th Session of the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly, dominated by the majority Meitei community, has taken a double-standard stance on peace pact with insurgent groups, urging the Government of India to terminate the Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with all Kuki militant groups while deliberately omitting discussion on numerous unlawful activities of Arambai Tenggol and UNLF (Pambei) faction.

This resolution marks a significant hypocrisy in the State's strategy toward addressing insurgency problems as it called for the cessation of temporary military operations with the Kuki insurgent groups.

Speaker Thokchom Satyabrata Singh, during the Assembly session, emphasized the importance of abrogating the SoO agreement, reflecting the collective sentiment of the House. This decision was prompted by queries from Sugnu Congress MLA K Ranjit and MLA Keisham Meghachandra, highlighting the widespread concern over the issue.

In response to the Assembly's resolution, a torch rally was organized by the Coordinating Committee on Manipur Integrity (COCOMI), demanding an end to the SoO agreement and the implementation of the National Register of Citizens (NRC). The rally garnered participation from various segments of society, including women's groups like Meira Paibis, who voiced their support for these demands.

Additionally, a mass protest was held simultaneously with the Assembly session, reiterating the call to terminate the SoO pact and address other pertinent issues. The coordinated efforts reflect a unified push for policy changes aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Manipur. The protestors raised slogans such as implementing NRC and abrogating the SoO pact with Kuki militants and also demanded the removal of Assam Rifles among others.



Notably, three months after the Union government and the Manipur government signed a peace agreement with one faction (Pambei) of the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), the oldest valley-based armed insurgent group, officials have reportedly said the terms of the pact — which include monitoring of the armed cadres — are not available to the central security agencies.

A senior government official told The Hindu that there has been a sharp rise in cases of extortion in the valley areas of the State “in the name of UNLF”.

“The military wing of the UNLF has been roaming around in vehicles brandishing weapons. Their involvement in looting of a police armoury has also been found. Post the signing of the peace pact, the cadres were observed indulging in violence against security forces”, the official said.

In a statement on Thursday, the Manipur Police said, “AT (Arambai Tenggol) is engaging in many anti-social activities like assaulting civilians, snatching of vehicles from public/ govt officials. They are also indulging in extortion from the common public and business men”.

“They (Arambai Tenggol) are garnering false support from the public in the garb of protecting the public but they are committing many anti-social activities and criminal acts”, it stated.

# TENSION BETWEEN BIREN'S LEFT & RIGHT FORCES: MANIPUR POLICE CENSURES ARAMBAI TENGGOL UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES

With tension brewing high between the State's law enforcing agency and the Meitei Chief Minister, N. Biren Singh and his political cohorts' private militia group over a fierce ginfight between the two armed groups on February 27, the Manipur Police has come out strongly on Thursday against the Arambai Tenggol militia outfit.

In a statement, the Manipur Police said, "AT (Arambai Tenggol) is engaging in many anti-social activities like assaulting civilians, snatching of vehicles from public/ govt officials. They are also indulging in extortion from the common public and businessmen."

"They (Arambai Tenggol) are garnering false support from the public in the garb of protecting the public but they are committing many anti-social activities and criminal acts", it stated.

Here, the statement of the State's law enforcing agency vindicates the Kukis' constant assertion of Arambai Tenggol's unlawful activities since the beginning of the state-sponsored ethnic cleansing pogrom which began on May 3, 2023.

Highly condemning the incident of life attempt on one Additional SP (Ops), Imphal West, other police officers and men in the evening of February 27 by members of Arambai Tenggol, the Manipur Police Department has come out with the facts over the violent incident, nullifying numerous concocted narratives being circulated on various platforms, including social media, leading to character assassination of the said officer and the police department as a whole. "In this regard, it is important for right thinking people to understand the origin of event(s) which have led to this unprecedented and unprovoked incident", the Police said.

During the incident the family members of Shri Moirangthem Amit Singh (Addl. SP, Ops, IW) were also intimidated by firing bullets, besides vandalizing their



residence and properties. The Addl. SP was also abducted, beaten and later released after timely intervention by the police department.

The police department informed that in the afternoon of February 27, it received an information about stealing/snatching of 2 (two) numbers of Ambassador cars, bearing registration nos. MN07-X 7682 & MN01-X-7683 by some unknown armed miscreants from Government Oil Depot, located at North AOC. Based on this information the said officers, namely Moirangthem Amit Singh, Inspector P. Achouba Meitei (OC-CDO/IW) and other teams had conducted a search operation and intercepted the two vehicles which were stolen/ snatched, along with the apprehension of one individual who was part of committing the crime. Later, in this connection one case FIR no. 106(2)2024 Imphal Police Station u/s 379A/400/506/34 IPC & 24 (1-B) Arms Act was registered and investigated into.

The Police stated that the members of Arambai Tenggol had carried out targeted attack on the above officers as well as attacked the house and properties of the Addl. SP (Ops, IW) in connection with the incident and for lawful discharge of their

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duties. It pointed out that Moirangthem Amit Singh, Addl. SP (Ops, IW), Inspector P. Achouba Meitei (OC-CDO/IW) and others have been working tirelessly and contributing to the efforts to ensure law and order in the state, especially Imphal West District.

Asserting that the police department has been putting all out efforts to ensure law and order in the state, it appealed to the general public for extending cooperation to the police department and requested the public to refrain from rumour mongering and circulating fake news.

“Public must not be misled and give co-operation to Manipur Police in bringing peace and tranquillity back in the State. Manipur Police remains ever committed to guard and protect the lives and properties of public”, the statement added.

The statement also stated that Manipur Police is a neutral force and not acting against any community or in favour of one, and cautioned that use of social media to target any officer or unit would be strongly dealt with by taking up cases and action. “Police is United Team from Top to Bottom and any attack on anyone will be taken seriously and stringent action taken”, it said.

With Manipur Police being targeted, the need for calling in Army and Other Central forces will have to be enhanced, and Combing Operations will continue in the days to come and no one responsible for such criminal activities will be spared, the statement added.

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## CENTRE YET TO DECIDE ON EXTENSION OF SOO WITH KUKI GROUPS

The Centre is yet to decide on continuing the Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with Kuki militant organisations amid demands from political parties and Meitei civil society groups in Manipur not to extend the peace pact with the state’s tribal insurgent groups.

The SOO was first signed in 2008 with Kuki militant groups operating in Manipur’s hill districts. It has been extended periodically and expired on February 28.

“The central government is still continuing the talks,” a source privy to the development said without giving any indication whether the SoO will be extended or not.

The Manipur government, which has been part of the SoO agreement, had in March 2023 announced



*PIC: File Photo*

unilateral withdrawal from the pact with two Kuki dominated insurgent groups alleging them to be involved in encroaching of forest land. However, at that time the central government did not endorse it.

# DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIONS IN MANIPUR CALL FOR DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES AMID RISING SECURITY CONCERNS

Several district administrations across Manipur have issued requests for the deployment of central paramilitary forces in their respective districts, citing concerns over maintaining law and order and ensuring the safety of citizens.

In Thoubal district, District Magistrate A. Subhash Singh has formally requested the Inspector General Assam Rifles, South, and the DIG 9 Sector Assam Rifle for the deployment of armed forces in sensitive areas. The move comes in response to reports from the SP Thoubal highlighting the risk of widespread breaches of peace and security due to the presence of armed miscreants and underground outfits.

Similarly, Additional District Magistrate Hanjabam Bobby Sharma of Bishnupur district has sought assistance from the HQ, Sector IGAR(S) Mantripukhri, requesting one column of 5/9 Gorkha Regiment under HQ Sector, IGAR South, to support district police efforts in maintaining order, particularly around Nambol Police Station.

In Churachandpur district, Additional District Magistrate Thangboi Gangte has issued an order requisitioning the services of Assam Rifles to assist civil authorities in maintaining peace and instilling confidence among the residents of Churachandpur town and its surrounding areas.

Furthermore, the District Magistrate of Imphal West has made a similar request for the requisition of Assam



Rifles' services in specific areas, from Khongnang Ani Karak to Lilashing Khongnangkong, and from Krishna Premi Oil Pump to Secretariat up to Singjamei Chinga Crossing. This deployment is aimed at ensuring peace and security in the district from February 29th to March 5th, 2024.

Lastly, District Magistrate Mahesh Chaudhari of Kangpokpi has also sought the immediate deployment of Assam Rifles in Kangpokpi to support civil authorities in maintaining peace and fostering a sense of security and confidence among the local population.

These requests highlight the growing concerns of district administrations regarding security issues and the need for additional support from central paramilitary forces to address these challenges effectively.



**The art of leadership is saying no, not saying yes. It is very easy to say yes.**

*– Tony Blair*



# MIZORAM NOT TO COLLECT BIOMETRIC DATA OF MYANMAR, BANGLADESH REFUGEES: CM LALDUHOMA

Mizoram Chief Minister Lalduhoma on Thursday said his government would not collect biometric details of Myanmar and Bangladesh refugees.

The chief minister said the Centre is currently providing assistance to the state government to provide relief to refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh and internally displaced people (IDP) from Manipur, who are taking shelter in the state.

Lalduhoma informed the assembly on Thursday that the Ministry of Home Affairs had directed the state government to collect biometric data of Myanmar and Bangladesh refugees in April last year.

Although the previous Mizo National Front (MNF) government had initially processed the initiative towards the Centre direction by conducting training and appointing nodal officers, the Council of Ministers in its meeting held in September last year decided not to conduct biometric and biographic enrollment for Myanmar and Bangladesh refugees citing it is not advisable to undertake biometric and biographic preparation due to the state assembly polls to be held in November that year, he said.

“Our government has decided not to collect biometric details of Myanmar and Bangladesh refugees. During my meeting with the Union Home Minister in January, I told him that the Centre is using the existing portal, which is meant for the deportation of illegal immigrants, for collecting biometric details of refugees,” Lalduhoma said while replying to a question from opposition MNF member Robert Romawia Royte.

He said that the Myanmar and Bangladesh nationals, who took refuge in the state, feared deportation due to the Centre’s directive to collect biometric data from them.

Upon request, the Home Minister gave him assurance that no refugees would be deported until peace is restored in the neighbouring countries, the chief minister said.



Lalduhoma also said that the state government is currently providing assistance to refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh and IDP from Manipur with its own resources.

He said that the Centre has also provided Rs 3 crore during the MNF rule and is continuously helping the present state government to provide assistance to the refugees and IDP.

According to the state Home department, a total of 32,221 Myanmar nationals are currently taking shelter in different parts of the state with Champhai district hosting the highest number of Myanmar refugees at 12,484.

At least 1,167 Bangladeshi nationals are also taking shelter in southernmost Mizoram’s Lawngtlai district, it said. Besides, more than 9,000 internally displaced people from Mizoram are also currently taking shelter in Mizoram, the Home department said.

The Myanmar refugees have taken shelter in the state since February 2021 after the military junta seized power, while the Bangladeshi nationals fled to Mizoram in November 2022 due to military offensive against an ethnic insurgent group by the Bangladesh army in Bangladesh’s Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT).

Source: [India Today NE](#)



**NEWS ANALYSIS****Biren's Message for Summoning the Assembly Session: Making Kukis Stateless in Their Own Country or Tacit Approval of Their Demand for Separate Administration?**

Parliament and state assemblies are not mere monumental structures. Rather they stand tall as symbols of democracy or Temples of democracy. Thus the way it conducts itself and the principles adopted in its functioning indicates the state of democracy in the country and at the provincial government respectively. Merely declaring a country as a democracy does not make one, but the conformity to the ideals of democracy is what makes a country or a government a democratic one.

Democracy as we know is a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. Owing to the large population and familiarity with the workings of the British Parliamentary system, the independent Indian constitution provides for Representative Parliamentary democracy. Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, Rule of law, independence of Judiciary and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestation of the democratic character of the Indian polity. These factors have gone with the winds in Manipur since the 3rd of May.

The other basic Principles of Democracy that have died for the Kukis in the Meitei government are Citizen Participation, Equality, Political Tolerance, Accountability and Transparency of the Meitei government. People around the world have defined the core values required for a democratic government. In a democratic society, these ideals often find their way into a constitution

or bill of rights. Thus respect for provisions that ensure these ideals and citizens' participation by way of representatives elected through the process of elections is thus a necessity for a democracy. In Manipur under the Biren rule, the violation of these provisions is the new normal. Inaction against his crimes emboldened him to discriminate against even the elected representatives of the Kuki community.

Elections are the foundation of a democracy, wherein the adult population of a nation elects the people's representatives. It is the process through which adult citizens participate in the decision-making of the country. Thus, it is when the representatives they elected are allowed to work on their behalf that the election process becomes the lifeline of democracy. Else election alone with no respect for the representatives elected from the process and if the voter's votes do not have the same values, the process alone does not make a country or a political unit a democratic one. With no Equality, there exists no space for Liberty/Freedom or Fraternity as well. Thus, in their absence, Democracy is a far cry, and even Justice will be costly. Elections in this case will become a tool manipulated by the dictator to legitimise their authority and power as being a democratic one like Biren does presently.

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The idea of a universal adult franchise under Article 326 of the Indian constitution is based on the idea of equality as it states that every adult in a country irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/he belongs to, has one vote. However mere exercise of one's right to vote does not make a country democratic, the values of one's vote have to be respected and have the same footing with other citizens as well. Under the Meitei Government that oppresses the Kukis, The one vote one value of the universal adult franchise for the Kukis is thrown in the garbage. Throwing their rights in the garbage, Biren might try to project himself as the saviour of Meiteis but in the process, he throws democracy in the garbage as well.

Among the measures taken up by the founding fathers of India to ensure and protect the rights and democracy of the minorities is the reservation of seats for ST and others in the electoral constituency of MLA and MP elections, but in a majoritarian regime, does the reservation of seats protect the minority rights? The Kukis under the majoritarian tyranny of the Meitei can tell you how useless it is when the government in power's interest lies in serving the interest of the majority community.

However, if all MLAs elected by the people of a particular community are discriminated against and denied access to the temple of democracy in the states unjustly, doesn't that imply there is inequality of votes among citizens of the same country based on their ethnicity? Doesn't that imply democracy is non-existent for that particular community? What use is of an election if the elected members themselves are considered as good as dead? Thus those powerful, just, and equitable rights and constitution provisions laid down in the paper alone cannot ensure democracy and minority rights and protections. And what use is of rights and constitutional provision that cannot see the daylight and practice?

The commencement of the Manipur assembly without the participation of 10 Kukis MLAs is a grave concern democratically and constitutionally. Violations of the constitutional rights of the minority Kuki community as citizens of India and as a minority questions the validity of democracy's existence in the state. No state government has the right nor the power to mute the voices of lakhs of citizens belonging to a particular community residing in the political territory unless they consider them non-Indian or domiciled in other states within the country.

Thus what the Biren government's stand on the exclusion of all Kuki MLAs in the state Assembly is, needs an answer. If Kukis are considered non-Indian by his government, who gave them the authority to decide and are they more powerful than the constitution and parliament, is the question? If they consider the Kuki as domiciled in another political territory within India and outside Manipur, he needs to answer where.

Security reason aside, with ethnic genocide pogrom committed against people from their constituency, do they have the moral right to participate without holding the government in power that allows the pogrom? The answer is known. However, It is Biren and his government's duty to ensure the participation of these Kukis MLAs, not the other way round and give them the confidence and assurance that the concerns and injustice of the people whom they represent will be deliberated and a solution for them found. Does the failure to bring them not have him the free right to commence the Assembly in their absence? Yes, he can do so but is it democratic? The Assembly without the representatives of all stakeholders is definitely not a democratic session. A person with a position that represents all people in the states has the responsibility to ensure democracy for all. As the saying goes, with Authority comes Responsibility and Authority with the Responsibility of some stakeholders is a trait of Dictatorship or Majoritarianism. A democratic ruler would rather dissolve the House in respect of the voices of all but Biren chose to save his government than the democracy of lakhs of citizens.

Biren's government is a repeated offender of violation of the basic structure of the Constitution and violation of citizens' fundamental rights. Holding him not responsible might cost India dearly in future. The Supreme Court and the central government must take necessary action to ensure his majoritarian government has no space in a democratic country like India.

Thus through his insensitive act, Biren is making lakhs of Kukis stateless right in their own country unless he tacitly approves of a Separate administration for the Kukis as they demanded.







OPINION

## The Silent War to Grab Tribal's Land in Manipur: But How?

Manipur has a history of deep hill-valley divide. The Meiteis usually argue against this dichotomy, but every aspect of the Manipuri society, what they think and how they act, are all evidence of how deeply divided the two entities are. Even in the imagination of the Meiteis, the previously princely state which they fondly called as **“Kangleipak”** (Dried Land, Lacustrine Plain or a landmass formed by filling up of a lake), **“Meitrabak”** or **“Meitei Leipak”** (Land of the Meiteis), and much later **“Sana Leibak”** (Land of Jewels), has never been remembered as a single entity but **“Ching-Tam”** (Hill-Valley). The current ethnic violence between the dominant community Meiteis, who are in the valley, and the minority Kukis in the hills, is also deeply rooted in this hill-valley divide.

Knowing well about this historical divide, the British never allowed the Manipuri Kings to rule over the hills during the colonial period. Rather, the hill administrations were kept under the supervision of a British officer instead of leaving them at the mercy of the Kings. It may be noted that the hills were brought under Manipur state for the first time by the British.

In the post-independent period, the same was well acknowledged with the inclusion of Article 371C which provides for the Hill Areas Committee, and such other

provisions in the Constitution for the protection of the tribals. The Sixth Scheduled, for instance, was meant to protect the rights of the tribals of Northeast region.

However, the dominant community had never allowed the implementation of such provisions which are meant for the upliftment of the tribals. Instead, they even wanted to become tribal themselves. The Meiteis are enjoying the benefits of being a General, and all other facilities meant for the SC, OBCs, and EBCs. If they succeed in getting ST status as well, the **“Meetei/Meitei”** will be the only community in India who are General, SC, OBC, EBC and ST, all combined in one community, and with this they will be able to take away every little thing remaining of the state.

Since many decades ago, the hill areas have been randomly declared as protected or reserved forests, wildlife sanctuaries, and what not, taking advantage of the lack of awareness among the tribals. The innocent village chiefs would often give away their signatures for money without analysing its consequences.

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In many cases, the village chiefs were lured with money in the name of afforestation or tree plantations for various reasons. Towards this, tree saplings along with money for wages to the labourers who will be planting those saplings were to be sanctioned. Such village lands where trees were planted were to be declared as reserved or protected forests after many decades.

In some cases, schemes were offered to dig ponds for fishery, mini-dams for water irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides and even machineries for agriculture, and so on. Trainings were also given for mushroom making, bee-keeping, floriculture, horticulture, etc. Loans under various schemes for poultry, rearing pigs and cattle, dairy farm, and others were also provided from time to time. There are also funds for major projects for construction of schools, tribal/girls hostels, offices, community halls, residential quarters, etc. released generously in rare cases under different heads.

All these schemes and projects might appear to be genuine instances of the state working to uplift the backward tribal communities. However, in reality, it was never meant to be. For analytical minds, it might also appear to be means to siphon-off part of the government's budget. This is because most of the projects were either implemented in name, or never, on the ground. Remember it was not just for the money alone, but more than that.

However, for the innocent tribal chiefs and land owners in the hills, it was that small amount of money that matters as they will remain happy as long as they get their share. The same is during elections where most of the votes are on sale with the village chiefs gets the lion-share.

In contrast, it was beyond getting their share of the fund for the more advanced Meitei community. What the extremely shrewd Meitei think-tanks thought is about grabbing lands by any means. Here, in most of the

schemes and projects, the so-called beneficiaries would belong to those villages adjacent to the valley, or towns. And in most of these, it involves giving away a portion of the land.

Imagine the tribal lands carry little value in the market decades ago. It was during those days that lands were acquired under the guise of implementing government schemes and projects. If it were really for the welfare of the backward tribal communities, many of these schemes would have also been implemented in the far corner of the hill districts that are more deserving than those in the periphery. In the same way, if the intentions were right, such projects would have been made successful. Instead, the work usually ends with the release of the funds. Even if they are implemented, the structures or projects so delivered would be with little quality.

These are but a few examples among the many tactics employed by the dominant community to snatch away the lands of the tribals.

There are extraordinarily interesting cases as well. One such is the construction of a bridge in Saikul, about 7 km. deep into the hills from the town. Unlike many of the other projects, this particular bridge was constructed in such a good quality that it will stand for at least 50-100 years. Curiously, the construction of a bridge there doesn't carry much economic value since it connects only a few tiny villages! Yet, it pleases the local people as it is something they have been longing for. However, when the bridge was handed over to the people, the inaugural plate had an inscription, "Imphal East". Can we now guess why most of the roads and bridges constructed within Saikul sub-division are left incomplete, but this one was particularly completed in such a short time?

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The manner in which sites for multipurpose project dams were chosen, how the lands were acquired, the way they were constructed, and the kind of inhumane treatment meted out to the affected people, also shows they were never meant to serve the interest of the tribals. Let's take the case of Singda Dam, Thoubal (Maphou) Dam, and Dolaithabi Dam.

*First*, they are all located in the periphery areas between the hills and the valley, with larger portions in the hills, but are officially recorded as located within the valley districts.

Second, 99% of the affected people and their lands belong to the hills, but the benefits are meant for the valley. Whereas Singda and Thoubal multipurpose projects supply water to a large part of Imphal valley, Dolaithabi multipurpose project irrigates paddy fields belonging to the valley people alone.

Oh yeah! You may ask about Khuga Dam which is deep into the hill district of Lamka. Anyway, let us make these queries: What is the annual income generated from this Dam? How many acres of agricultural land does it irrigate? And what is the volume of water does it supply for consumption? As per researchers and human rights activists, the Khuga Dam hasn't generated even a single rupee, irrigate, or supply, even a single drop of water. Moreover, only God knows how many acres of forest and village lands have been permanently inundated by this dam alone.

It must also be kept in mind that when lands for construction of Dams were acquired, the government's focus is limited to the location for the construction of the retaining walls. It never considered the plight of those people who are to be affected later by the water after the Dams are completed. For instance, the people of Saikul had never imagined more than 10 km. into Saikul sub-division in Kangpokpi district will be affected by the Dolaithabi multipurpose project which

is supposed to be a Dam constructed within Imphal East district. Let us also not forget the staggering number of people drowned in these dams!

The hill people sacrificed their lands, in many cases even their villages including churches, and lost many lives without proper compensations though the benefits mostly went to the valley. We never know if dams in the periphery areas are located in the valley districts, the whole areas inundated by them might also be considered as part of the valley. In the Assembly, the MLAs from the valley often raised questions regarding the destruction of forests in the catchment area of these dams. This says a lot about why the political elites in Imphal prefer illiterate people as legislators from the hills.

All these shows that the dominant community's design to exploit or grab tribal lands, particularly those in the periphery areas, has been rooted in the historical divide between the hills and valley, as well as among the major ethnic communities. As of now the affected lots are mostly the Kuki-Zo communities but nobody can say for sure how long it will take for the other tribes to face the same fate. Remember, the larger area of Churachandpur-Khoupum reserved forest, from where K.Songjang village was illegally evicted, is in the Noney district.

Therefore, it is time for the minority tribal communities to stand together as one in order to protect the hill areas from the onslaught of the majority. Division on ethnic lines can also serve the interest of the dominant community. Today, it's ME; but tomorrow it can be YOUR TURN! Earlier, it was a silent war to grab our lands, but now while launching a "national war", they are also [aiming at] becoming tribals themselves.



# THE BUZZ

SOCIAL MEDIA

Paoliental Haokip  
@paoliental

What is unanimous? A House minus 10 members can take an unanimous resolution? There in lies the problem. Majority is always right...



8:12 PM · Feb 29, 2024 · 3,685 Views



Rajdeep Sardesai  
@sardesairajdeep

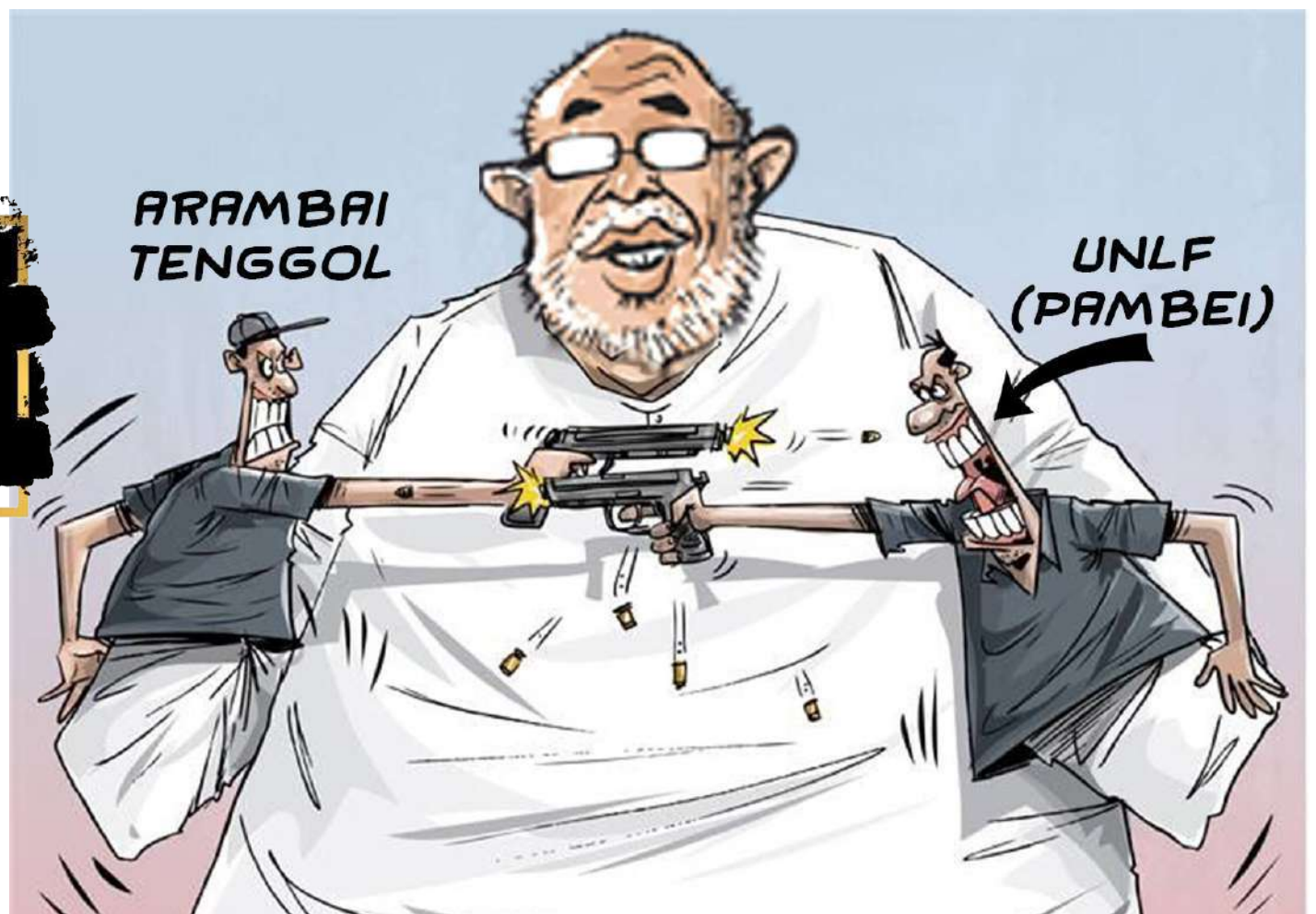
Follow

Story that caught the eye: Manipur Police commandos staging a symbolic protest by laying down their arms in response to the abduction of Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP), Imphal West, Moirangthem Amit Singh. Please note: Manipur is an integral part of India. Had this happened in any other part of India, it would be seen as a total law and order breakdown, screaming headlines would call for Presidents rule, govt bodies would rush with fact finding teams . Too much tyranny of distance? [indiatoday.in/india/story/ma...](https://indiatoday.in/india/story/ma...)

Last edited 10:27 am · 29 Feb 24

**Post MORTEM**

**THE VIOLENT HANDS**







# Men shall *die* FOR WHAT HE LOVES!

- Hillsman J. Tearsworth



What's more worthy for a man,  
To live and die for what he loves,  
Be it the love of a woman, or  
The love for his land, his Fatherland.  
Because love is a beautiful thing;  
To live and die for love is more beautiful.

If a man truly loves a woman,  
He'll live and die for her, and  
He will defend her from any harm,  
Even if it creates more foes than friends,  
Ready to bleed to pluck a rose for her,  
As long as he'll win her untamed heart.

And if a man truly loves his land,  
He'll live and die for it, and  
He will defend it from any harm,  
Even if few bullets are left in his mag,  
Steadfast he'll stand, in truth and valor!  
And he'll never give up the love for his land.

Love is not a weakness for man,  
But the reason and strength to stand up,  
Without love, there is no hope,  
And without hope, there's no life and future,  
For what is more honorable and worthy,  
For a man than to hope and die for what he loves.