

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

(PIL under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)

I.A. No: _____ of 2023

IN

Writ Petition (Civil) No 540 of 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

Manipur Tribal Forum Delhi (MTFD)

..... Petitioner

Versus

State of Manipur and Anr

.... Respondent

Paper book

(for Index Please see inside)

I.A. _____ of 2023: Application for Directions on behalf of the Petitioner

Filed on:

Advocate for the Petitioner: Satya Mitra

INDEX

Sl. No	Particulars	PageNo.
1.	I.A for direction alongwith affidavit	1-133
2.	Annexure A-1 True Copy of the news article published before the India today “24 hours in Manipur: From gun snatching to threat calls to a sleepless night dated 31.05.2023.	134-137
3.	Annexure A-2 True copy of the news article in The Hindu written by Kham Khan Suan Professor and Head Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad dated 10.5.2023	138
4.	Annexure A-3 True copy of Mr. David Liansianmuan S/O Jimmy Khupminthang tied with huge stone as to prevent him from running and the two other daily wage labourers dead body lying unattended dated 4.5.2023.	139
5.	Annexure A-4 True copy of the news report by Ukhrul Times titled “4 women from Ukhrul attacked by mob in Imphal” dated 24.5.2023.	140
6.	Annexure A-5	

	True copy of the Information circulated by Kuki National Front notifying” all poppy planter across Leimata to Henglep and the vicinity of Thangting area to immediately quit the illegal poppy plantation” dated 10.1.2023.	141-142
7.	Annexure A-6 True copy of notice issued by Zomi Youth Association informing Kap Kho Vung Block, Raja Go Kho Thang Block informing them to support and cooperate in their mission titled “ Kani (Opium) free Zogam” dated 16.1.2023	143-145
8.	Annexure A-7 True copy of the condemnation letter issued by Kuki National Organization “KNO communique to cease poppy cultivation” dated 16.1.2023.	146
9.	Annexure A-8 True Copy of the Public Notice issued by Hmar People’s Convention (Democratic) Extending its support of the Government’s fight against drug menace through War on Drugs 2.0 campaign dated 28.1.2023.	147
10.	Annexure A-9 True copy of the notice issued by United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)	148-149

	informing the public that the Organization has stringently declared a total ban on Poppy Plantation dated 3.3.2023.	
11.	Annexure A-10 True copy of the Evangelical Baptist Convention circulate its disapproval of poppy plantation and its business dated 3.3.2023	150-152
12.	Annexure A-11. True copy of the District Survey Report for Chandel District.	153-166

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

(PIL under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)

I.A. No: _____ of 2023

IN

Writ Petition (Civil) No 540 of 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

Manipur Tribal Forum Delhi (MTFD) Petitioner

Versus

State of Manipur and Anr Respondent

APPLICATION FOR DIRECTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE
PETITIONER

To,

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and his Lordship Companion
Justices of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Application of the Applicant /Petitioners above named

Most Respectively Showeth:

1. The structure of this IA is as follows:

Chapter Heading	Page
The core issue: Ethnic cleansing of Kukis by the “Arambai Tenggol” and “Meitei Leepun”	4-5

Arambai Tenggol led by self-styled Commander Korounganba Khuman	
Meitei Leepun led by Pramot Singh, Chief of the Organization	6-7
Picture of Kourounganba Khuman and Arambai Tenggol with the Current BJP MP	7-10
Picture Arambai Tenggol with the current BJP MP	11
Possession of Assault Firearms	12
Facebook post of Pramot Singh with inflammatory hate speech	12-13
India Today report of the communal attacks	14
Further attacks on Tribals imminent	14
The Hindu: Kham Khan Suan is Professor and Head of Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad writes	18-19
Empty assurances given on behalf of UOI to the SC	20
SC Order dated 8.05.2023	20-21
SC Order dated 17.05.2023	22-23
Status Report of Tribals Killed	23-26
Status Reports of Tribal Churches Burnt/Vandalised	26-41

Status Report of Villages razed to the ground	41-46
Killings of Tribals, Burning of Churches and Razing of Villages to the ground continue unabated <u>even after the UOI's assurances</u>	46-71
<u>Tribal Judiciary Members not Safe</u>	72
Assurances given by Home Minister on 31.05.2023 Rs 10 lakhs compensation to the kin of those killed	72-74
Need for Cold storage and immediate Autopsy of the dead bodies	74
Pathetic conditions in the Relief Camps	75
Senior Politicians at the Centre and the State involved in the drug trade Poppy Cultivation and the Drug Trade	76-78
Kuki Organisations condemn poppy cultivation	79
Testimonies of Victims Victim No1	80-83
Victim no 2	83-87

Victim no 3	87-96
Victim no 4	96-101
Home Minister Assurances disappointing	101
Police manipulated the FIRs against the victim Kukis Not a single FIR against assailants Arambai and Meetei Lipun Independent investigation/prosecution absolutely necessary	124
Home Minister's Commission of Inquiry unacceptable accused UOI cannot decide who will judge its actions	125-128
Prayers:	129-131

**The core issue: Ethnic cleansing of Kukis
by the Arambai Tenggol” and “Meitei Leepun”**

1. The core issue in this petition and application is the ethnic cleansing of the Kukis by armed communal organisation above mentioned. Petitioner brought this to the notice of this court on 8.05.2023 and sought protection by the army since the State and its Police force were not trusted by the tribals. This court made an order asking the authorities to ensure that

the grievances will be looked into and peace restored. Solicitor General gave assurance to that effect. This assurance was not kept. In the hearing on 17.05.2023 urgent reliefs were sought for protection of the tribals. These reliefs were not granted. Rather the Solicitor General assured the court that peace was being restored. This assurance given was not true. After the giving of these assurances over 81 Kukis were killed, 237 churches and 73 administration building/quarter were burnt and 141 villages destroyed and 31410 Kukis displaced from their homes. The assurances of the authorities are not useful anymore and made in a non-serious fashion and are not even intended to be implemented.

2. The reason why this hon'ble court ought not to rely anymore on the empty assurances given by UOI is because both the UOI and the Chief Minister of the State have embarked jointly on a communal agenda for the ethnic cleansing of the Kukis.
3. Though the Meiteis and the tribals have had differences, yet they have co-existed for decades. Local skirmishes have certainly taken place but the well planned, organised armed attacks and the razing of villages as has happened is completely unprecedented. The media has covered the situation as a "clash" as if the two communities are fundamentally attacking each other. Nothing could be further from the truth. Such a narrative misses the fact that the two communities have co-existed for a long time despite their sometime deep rooted differences and, secondly, that the unique situation presently existing is of a couple of armed communal groups linked to the party in power in the State,

carrying out a predesigned communal attack on the tribals. The “clash” narrative camouflages the presence of these two groups behind all the attacks and renders them immune from prosecution thereby emboldening them to carry on further attacks. Unless the members of these groups and their leaders are arrested and prosecuted, any semblance of peace will be fragile. These two groups are described below

Arambai Tenggol

led by self-styled Commander Korounganba Khuman

4. The Arambai Tenggol (meaning Warrior Blood) was created to bring back the past glory of the Meitei religion namely “Sanamahi”. The Group has the backing of State machinery, and of those in power.
5. This radical group from its inception had one main objective and that was to eradicate the Kuki-Zo-Mizo Tribals who settled mostly in the Southern District of Manipur. The group is spearheaded by a self-styled commander Korounganba Khuman, residing in Koirengei Keithel Imphal.
6. Khuman is often seen with firearms in his own private life and is heavily associated with Arambai meetings and rallies.
7. There are pictures of him meeting with the CM of Manipur and a BJP MP. He is seen sitting with his comrades and CM Biren addressing the group. All of them are seen wearing black t-shirts with blood red logo symbolizing the warrior spirit of the Manipur royalty, and having the inscription “Warrior’s Blood” in Meiteilon (the Meitei language).

8. The survivors have testified to having seen the mob wearing the same black t-shirt with the blood red logo spearheading the killings, attacks and violence in their villages.
9. Below are sample photographs showing Kourounganba Khuman meeting with the CM of Manipur and BJP MP. Additionally, at Annexure A3 the BJP MP, can be seen addressing and blessing the swearing-in oath ceremony of the Arambai Tenggol at his residence.
10. Below are pictures show the possession of assault firearms with Kourounganba Khuman in his Instagram post (the firearms possibly are AKM, Benelli M2 shotgun and 1911 pistol along with military body armour and gear).
11. Furthermore, videos show the progressive violence done by the armed mob clearly mentioning the Arambai Tenggol leading the attack.
12. Quote: Lady 1: “Now the Arambai (Meitei Organization) are also here at Lamphel (Imphal)... We’re heading to Langol. We’ve destroyed a church and a house—we burnt it down, I could not make a video of that, It’s exploding—look at that!..
13. Lady 1: “If it is Hao (Kuki), make sure to beat them up... hit them in the head. Let the vehicle go but do check if they are Meitei or Hao (Kuki)”
14. Person 3: “We are only after Kuki. Only Kuki”

Meitei Leepun

15. The Meitei Leepun is an organisation which claim to work to unite the people of Meitei community settling in different parts of the globe. It’s a communal organisation with Meitei nationalist agenda to strengthen and safeguard the interest of

only the Meitei community at the cost of other communities. Shri M Pramot is the current president of the organisation.

16. They have their own Volunteers and units everywhere, in all the districts of the hills and in the valleys of Manipur and conduct meetings at the meeting halls set up by them in various places. One of their known leaders is Pramot Singh. He stated on facebook on 28.04.2023 that:

“Cut down the forest, dry up the rivers, finish them off, meanwhile let's build a homeland, this is our time. Then let's annihilate our traditional rival on the hills and live peacefully thereafter.”

17. He is also seen addressing Meitei Leepun members in an organised meeting.

Hate speech and threat of genocide

by Mr. Pramod Singh of Meitei Leepun

in interview with Karan Thapar recently

18. In an interview with Mr. Karan Thapar of The Wire on 06.06.2023 Mr. Pramot Singh aggressively stated as under:

“Press Release and Video: ...If government doesn't intervene there will be civil war and Kukis won't be able to defend themselves: Meitei Leepun Chief, Pramot Singh, to Karan Thapar for The Wire...

...Mr. Pramot Singh, who flew from Imphal to Delhi specifically for this interview, said the Kukis are “outsiders”. He said “they are not part of the family” adding they are “not indigenous to Manipur”. He described them as “tenants” in Manipur...

...However, let me mention some of the important things he said which remain in my mind. Mr. Singh explains why he “worships” Biren Singh and, basically, it’s because Biren Singh understands the Meitei problems with the Kukis and is standing up for Meitei rights. **Mr. Singh accepts that Meitei Leepun is involved in giving gun training to people who have gun licences.** Mr. Singh says Meitei Leepun has no official connection with the RSS or other Hindutva groups but says that **he is personally a member of the ABVP** and heavily influenced by it....

...He also is questioned about his tweet of 28th April which says **“Let’s annihilate our traditional rival on the hills”**

...8) Let’s come to how Meitei Leepun behaved during the recent troubles. Bhakta Charan Das, the Congress Party’s Manipur in-charge, has told The Print (11/5) that when the trouble in Manipur was at its worst Meitei Leepun and Arambai Tenggol were indulging in violence. He said: **“They were in black clothes and moved around in a group of hundreds on bikes with guns. They entered police stations**

and police training centres and looted the armoury. They burnt churches, looted villagers and created havoc like anything". How do you respond to that?

- The Hindu (13/5) Bhakta Charan Das said Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun destroyed 200 churches including 18 belonging to the Meitei community and 2 to the Nagas.

9) In a tweet you put out on the 28th of April, 5 days before the troubles began, you said: "Let's annihilate our traditional rival on the hills and live peacefully". Your own tweet is proof you intended to attack the Kuki...

- **"Completely destroy"**.

...However, Paolienlal Haokip, a BJP Kuki MLA, has told me that the Kukis are not sheltering illegal immigrants but accepts that may be 100 or 150 refugees from Myanmar have crossed the border...

...Not only does Mr. Singh respond to accusations that the Meitei Leepun have been involved in looting armouries, burning churches and entering police stations but he also is questioned about his **tweet of 28th April which says "Let's annihilate our traditional rival on the hills"**. He's also questioned

about his tweet of 2nd May (24 hours before the troubles began on the 3rd) where the Meitei Leepun official Twitter handle called for a counter-blockade adding “it’s our duty to enforce our position physically”.

Picture of Kourounganba Khuman and Arambai Tenggol with the Current BJP MP



BJP MP

Picture of Arambai Tenggol with the current BJP MP



Possession of Assault Firearms



Possession of Assault Firearms



Possession of Assault Firearms



Facebook post of Pramot Singh with inflammatory hate speech



India Today report of the communal attacks

19. “When I returned to Sugnu, the situation was very different, with **civilian youth, dressed in black and mostly wearing black masks**. Manipur police commandos were also present. The youth were breaking into houses. No one allowed me to take photos and I was warned to leave immediately. I figured out they were **Arambai youth**.
20. With so much to report and the internet down, I returned to Imphal and went to DIPR, where the internet was available for journalists to file reports. While working on a news report, I received a call from a reliable source about a **gunfight between the 37 Assam Rifles and Arambai militants** in Sugnu. I knew I had to report the news from the scene.
21. I also got visuals of **people carrying guns** for our channel India Today TV’s prime-time bulletin, filed a report on the gunfight for India Today NE, and left DIPR for my hotel.

Everything was fine until 9:30 pm, when I received multiple calls from various Meitei people as well as someone claiming to be a senior official, who indirectly **warned me about facing consequences. Immediately afterwards, I received a call from the hotel reception that a few women had come to meet me and enquire why I had done the story. A large gathering was outside.**

22. When I realised something was wrong, I immediately briefed my superiors about the situation. My colleagues and well-wishers went all out to ensure my safety and extended all possible assistance. My seniors informed me, somewhat anxiously, that they had contacted the higher authorities about my security, but the situation remained tense until 1AM when police were finally able to disperse the mob from the hotel. Numerous threatening phone calls came and the hotel management had to change my room.
23. I also contacted the Assam Rifles IG, requesting assistance, since the language problem made it difficult to understand what the mob wanted or to address their issues. The situation could have worsened. Thankfully, I received an excellent response. Around 3AM, a team led by Colonel Sandeep Mishra, commanding officer of 4 Assam Rifles based at Mantripukhuri, evacuated me from the hotel and arranged for my stay at a safer location until I reached the airport.
24. Those threatening phone calls, however, continue to haunt me, raising several questions in my mind. Aren't we supposed to bring out the truth?

True Copy of the news article published before the India today “24 hours in Manipur: From gun snatching to threat calls to a sleepless night dated 31.05.2023 annexed as Annexure A-1 at page no 134 to 137

Further attacks on Tribals imminent

Indian Army still not given orders to protect Kukis

25. In respect of the 85 villages where fresh attacks are expected any moment, is as under:

Likely attacks: Sensitive area

Chandel District.

1.	Sugnu Tribal	9.	Uchantampak
2.	Sugnu Zou Veng	10.	Singtom
3.	Sokom	11.	Kotsophai
4.	Sahumphai	12.	Teijang
5.	Khongnang	13	Khomjang
6.	Pheisabi		
7.	Gangpijang		
8.	Utanpokpi		

Churachandpur District

1.	Khousabung	34.	Makhao Tampak
2.	Leisang	35.	Muolbem
3.	Monglenphai	36.	Tuaitengphai
4.	Kaprang	37.	Ngurte
5.	S. Bualjang	38.	Khuangnung
6.	Tollen	39	Daijang
7.	Vajing	40	Tuikham
8.	Khengjang	41	Sumtukphai
9.	Koite	42	Mualkot
10.	K. Salbung	43	Mualpi
11.	Lajangphai	44	Mualsan
12.	Molnom	45	M. Lhahvom
13.	Khawmawi	46	M. Semoul
14.	Bethel	47	Bohloi
15.	Thingchom	48	Saipum
16.	Saidan	49	Sehken
17.	Tuithapi	50	Nghatha
18.	Muolvaiphei	51	Thingkangphai
19.	Saikot	52	Kawnpui
20.	Khawpuibung	53	Songsiboh
21.	Tuining	54	Tualnuam
22.	Tuinkingha	55	Tangmual
23.	Sangaikot	56	S. Munnuam
24.	Dumlian	57	Bisanmual
25.	Hengken	58	Mata
26.	Dongjang	59.	K. Vangphai
27.	T. Lailoiphai	60.	Lingsiphai

28.	Buallian	<u>61</u>	M. Salzan
29.	Mata	<u>62</u>	Lamzang
30.	Mualtam	<u>63</u>	Gangpijang
31.	Geljang	<u>64</u>	Boljang
32.	V. Bethel	<u>65</u>	Songel
33	Ngoiphai	<u>66</u>	S. Bualkot

Kangpokpi District

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chindai 2. Khamenlok 3. Gangpijang 4. Bilei 5. Twichin 6. Ekou Mulam 7. Gangiphai 8. Leilon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Tarun area 10. Sangaipurao 11. Laika Mualsau 12. Mualngat 13. S. Kotlian 14. Pengjang 15. Zikpitampa
---	---

26. In addition to the above the districts of Churachangpur, Chandel, Kangpokpi, Impal East and Imphal west and villages needs immediate protection by the Army.

The Hindu: Kham Khan Suan is Professor and Head Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad write;

27. “The delay in imposing the shoot –at sight order for a night and a day in Imphal and valley areas now appears as deliberate state complicity to allow ragtag mobs to do the job of a comprehensive targeting and erasure of lives properties and land records (pattas) with precision,. When the order came on the later part of May 4, the project of ethnic cleansing of the tribals (Kuki-Zomi-Hmar) and a de facto erasure of their land titles that the tribals held for centuries in the valley was already accomplished. The thousands of tribals and meiteis who are being evacuated to safety from Imphal and Lamka (and other towns) to towns inside Manipur and various Indian metros are likely to be displaced as ‘refugees’ for a long time. Sadly, ‘encroachers’, ‘eviction’ and ‘refugees’ are labels that will now no longer remain the exclusive preserve of any particular community. The swift imposition of a shoot-at-sight order in Churachandpur district on the evening of May 3 is in stark contrast to the night-and-a-day delay in the valley areas. Yet, this has not succeeded in forestalling the sanitization of disparate Meitei settlements across Churachandpur district and other peripheral areas across the State. Either way, extensive ethnic cleansing suggest that the geopolitical body of Manipur has been badly bruised and radically transformed beyond recognition. For one thing, the rag-tag mobs, as marionettes of the integrationist project of the State and Meiteis, have succeeded partially in their attempt to dissolve tribal land rights in the valley areas, a major grouse the Meiteis have against the tribals in hill areas.”

True copy of the news article in The Hindu written by Kham Khan Suan Professor and Head Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad dated 10.5.2023 is annexed as Annexure A-2 at page no. 138 .

Empty assurances given on behalf of UOI to the SC

28. Challenging the Order of the Manipur High Court 27.03.2023 directing the State Government to submit a report to the Central Government recommending that the Meiteis be included in the Schedule of Tribes in the Constitution, SLP Diary No 19206 of 2023 is pending before this Hon'ble Court. In respect of the attacks by the two communal organizations in Manipur ie the Arambai Tenggol" and "Meitei Leepun resulting in the killing of 125 (75 confirmed and 50 unaccounted) Kuki tribals, the burning of 220 churches and the razing of 115 villages to the ground, petitioner filed the present Writ Petition 540 of 2023 on 5.5.2023. Thereafter the Petitioner filed an additional affidavit dated 09.05.2023. Thereafter the Petitioner filed IA for directions being 103548 of 2023 on 15.05.2023.

SC Order dated 8.05.2023

29. On 08.05.2023 the Supreme Court made an Order the relevant parts of which are as under

“...4. During the course of the hearing, counsel appearing on behalf of the contesting parties have voiced concerns over the need to preserve law and order and, in particular, to provide reliefs and rehabilitation.

5. Utmost vigil should be maintained to ensure that there is no recurrence of violence.

6. The Solicitor General has assured the court that the concerns have been placed on the record in the petition and in the additional affidavits which have been filed in the proceedings, shall be duly taken note of and such remedial steps as are required would be adopted on a proactive basis.

7. While expressing the concern of the court over the loss of human life and destruction of homesteads and places of worships, we emphasise the need of:

(i) Ensuring that due arrangements are made in the relief camps by providing all basic amenities in terms of food and medical care;

(ii) Taking all necessary precautions for the rehabilitation of displaced persons; and

(iii) Protecting places of religious worship.

8. In the event that critical medical care is required to be extended to persons who are in the relief camps, the authorities shall make arrangements for

ensuring that they are provided medical care either at Army Hospitals or other suitable hospitals.

SC Order dated 17.05.2023

30. As per the Order dated 17.05.2023 and the relevant parts are as under:

“ ...

7. In IA No 103548 of 2023 in Writ Petition (C) no 540 of 2023 certain apprehensions have been expressed on behalf of the petitioners' indicating threats to safety. Based on the apprehension, the petitioners have sought appropriate directions so that necessary steps can be taken for enhancing security measures in sensitive areas. Certain Specific villages have also been identified in the IA.

8. We direct the apprehensions which are expressed in the IA shall be taken into account by the authorities who are entrusted with monitoring the law-and-order situation in the State.

9. A copy of the IA shall be forwarded to the Chief Secretary of the State of Manipur and the Security Adviser.

10. The competent authorities shall immediately attend to the grievances after due verification and take such appropriate measures as are required to foster confidence and ensure peace and tranquility.

11. *Similar writ petitions and applications have been filed by other parties before this Court. This includes a writ petition which is instituted by the High Court Bar Association of Manipur.*

12. *The apprehensions which have been set out in the Writ Petition and as the case maybe, applications shall also be taken into account in similar terms by the law enforcement authorities as directed above.”*

Status Report of Tribals Killed

31. To date, 86 (Eighty six) tribal people have been confirmed dead and 50 (fifty) or more are still unaccounted for.

Sl.no	Particulars
1.	Lalthansang
2.	Alex Jamgoumang Baite
3.	Zamkhogin Baite
4.	Kamkhogin Kipgen
5.	Kamlallian Vaiphei
6.	Chonkholen Haokip
7.	D. Haokholet Haokip
8.	Thenminlal Haokip
9.	Khajjamang Haokip
10.	Nianghoihching Simte
11.	Kimmalsawm
12.	Mawikhenmung

13.	Ginlalzui Gangte
14.	Jangpao Haokip
15.	Douthang Haokip
16.	Lalnikham Khawbung
17.	Lunkholal Haokip
18.	Thangkhanlal
19.	Gouzavung
20.	Goulalsang
21.	Paulalmuon
22.	Henlalsiem Gangte
23.	Dallamthang
24.	Lunginlal
25.	Thanghoulal
26.	Thanggoulun
27.	Khuplunthang
28.	Jangminlun Khongsai
29.	Satgoukai Singsit
30.	Haominlen Singsit
31.	Veinem Chongloi
32.	Helam Chongloi
33.	Hekim Chongloi
34.	Florence Nengpichong
35.	Olivia Lhingneithem
36.	Khaikholam Haokip
37.	Ngamthang Lhungdim
38.	Jamkholal Lhungdim
39.	Soitinkam Vaiphei
40.	Nengkholun

41.	Laldingthanga
42.	Letgunson Touthang
43.	Letminching Haokip
44.	Letminthang Haokip
45.	Sekhohao Kipgen
46.	Lamminlal Khongsai
47.	Nehminlun Haokip
48.	Kambei Vaiphei
49.	Thangginlun Lupheng
50.	Lalzathang
51.	Ginkhohen Haokip
52.	Ngampao Lhungdim
53.	Baby Isak
54.	Kamminlun Khongsai
55.	Thanglenmang Khongsai
56.	Thiandam Vaiphei
57.	Hanglalmuon
58.	Tongkhojang Khongthang
59.	Thangminlen Vaiphei
60.	Laljem
61.	Lalthang Vaiphei
62.	Hmingthanglien Pulamte
63.	David Hrangchal
64.	Khualminthang
65.	Jacob Touthang
66.	L. Mangkhansiam Ngaite
67.	Thangminhao Haokip
68.	Thanggoulun Zou

69.	Thongjathang Haokip
70.	Thangminlun Haokip
71.	Douminthang Haokip
72.	Lunminsang Haokip
73.	Lethoi
74.	Thangchuon
75.	Benjamin Guite
76.	Nehlenlal Chongloi
77.	Lungougin Haokip
78.	Songkholen Guite
79.	Thangjalen Chongloi
80.	Pauhao Khongsai
81.	Jangminthang Kipgen
82.	Deineikim Simte
83.	Nehmang Kipgen
84.	Thangkholet Kipgen
85.	Jamkhopao Mate
86.	Thangkhochon Khongsai

Status Reports of Tribal Churches Burnt/Vandalised

32. The number of Churches Burnt/Vandalised is 227 (Two hundred and twenty-two) and the number of burnt/vandalised Churches' administration buildings/quarters is 73 (seventy-three)

List of Churches:

Sl. No.	NAME OF CHURCH	ADDRESS
----------------	-----------------------	----------------

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES ASSOCIATION (ECA)		
1	ECA Church building	Haokip veng
2	ECA Church building	Iroisemba
3	ECA Church building	Game Village
4	ECA Church building	Tentha, Imphal
5	ECA Church building	Khangabok
6	ECA Church building	Dopkon
7	ECA Church building	Lailampat
8	ECA Church building	Tollen
9	ECA Church building	Phoilenching
10	ECA Church building	Haotak Vajang
11	ECA Church building	Taothong
EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CONVENTION		
12	EBC Church Building	Tribal Colony
13	EBC Church Building	Paite Veng
14	EBC Church Building	National Games Village
15	EBC Church Building	Lamphelpat
16	EBC Church Building	Jiribam
17	EBC Church Building	Vengnuam
18	EBC Church Building	Langol
19	EBC Church Building	Paite Colony
MEITEI EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CONVENTION		
20	MEBC Church Building	Kwakeithel
21	MEBC Church Building	Kangmong
22	MEBC Church Building	Awang Jiri Leikai
23	MEBC Church Building	Thya Konjin
24	MEBC Church Building	Khunou

25	MEBC Church Building	Nambol
26	MEBC Church Building	Toubul
27	MEBC Church Building	Nachou
28	MEBC Church Building	Naranseina
29	MEBC Church Building	Thamnapokpi
30	MEBC Church Building	Thanga Salam
31	MEBC Church Building	Heisnam
32	MEBC Church Building	Chingkha
33	MEBC Church Building	Khordak
34	MEBC Church Building	Wapokpi
35	MEBC Church Building	Mangjing Leikai
36	MEBC Church Building	Thiyam Kongin
37	MEBC Church Building	Thoubal Khunou
38	MEBC Church Building	Maidram
NEW TESTAMENT BAPTIST CHURCHES ASSOCIATION		
39	NTBCA Church Building	Changangei
40	NTBCA Church Building	U-Checkon
41	NTBCA Church Building	Ingorok
42	NTBCA Church Building	Tekcham
ASSEMBLY OF GOD		
43	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Nongmaikhong
44	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Hawtak Kumbi
45	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Tentha
46	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Langmeidong
47	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Langmeithat
48	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Ishikha
49	AG Church Building (Meitei)	Hawtak Bethel

MANIPUR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH		
50	MELC Church Building	Chairen
51	MELC Church Building	Tentha
52	MELC Church Building	Imphal
ZOU PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SYNOD		
53	ZPCS Church Building	Bishnupur
54	ZPCS Church Building	Lamphel
INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF INDIA		
55	ICI Church Building	Checkon
56	ICI Church Building	Lamphel
57	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Moirangkhuonau
58	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Kumbi
59	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Moirang College Gate
60	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Phubala
61	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Chana
62	ICI Church Building (Meitei)	Khulakpat
REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NEI		
63	RPCNEI Church Building	Langol, Imphal
64	RPCNEI Church Building (Meitei)	Keibul
65	RPCNEI Church Building (Meitei)	Keirenphabi
66	RPCNEI Church Building (Meitei)	Tokpaching
EVANGELICAL ORGANIZATION CHURCH		
67	EOC Church Building	Game Village
68	EOC Church Building	Sualamphai
69	EOC Church Building	Sarampatong

70	EOC Church Building	Khawvaiphai
EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF INDIA		
71	EFCI Church Building	Sangaiprou
72	EFCI Church Building	Lamphei
73	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Toupokpi
74	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Keinou
75	EFCI Church Building	Langpok
76	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Langmeidong
77	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Napat
78	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Ghari
79	EFCI Church Building (Meitei)	Leimaram
80	EFCI Church Building	Langol
81	EFCI, Church Building (Meitei)	Waikhong
82	EAC Church Building	Wongoo Awang
83	EAC Church Building (Meitei)	Saban E
MEITEI PRESBYTERIAN SINGLUP SYNOD		
84	MPCS Church Building	New Checkon Road., Imphal East Dist.
85	MPCS Church Building	Terakhongsangbi, Bishnupur Dist.

86	MPCS Church Building	Keiren, (Leimapokpam), Bishnupur Dist.
87	MPCS Church Building	Chingphu, Bishnupur Dist.
88	MPCS Church Building	Leimaram Awang Leikai, Bishnupur Dist.
89	MPCS Church Building	Leimaram Makha Leikai, Bishnupur Dist.
90	MPCS Church Building	Waroiching, Bishnupur Dist.
91	MPCS Church Building	N. Terakhong, Kangpokpi Dist.
92	MPCS Church Building	L. Lhangnom, Kangpokpi Dist.
93	MPCS Church Building	Sekmai, Imphal East Dist.
94	MPC Church Building	Awang Khunou, Imphal West Dist.
95	MPC Church Building	Kwakeithel, Imphal West Dist.
96	MPC Church Building	Ngangkha, Bishnupur Dist.
97	MPC Church Building	Heisnam, Bishnupur Dist.
98	MPC Church Building	Chingkha, Bishnupur Dist.
99	MPC Church Building	Ithai, Bishnupur Dist.
100	MPS Church Building	Kumbi, Bishnupur Dist.
101	MPS Church Building	Kumbi Uyung Makhong, Bishnupur Dist.
102	MPS Church Building	Kumbi Thingel Leikai, Bishnupur Dist.
103	MPS Church Building	Moirangkhunou, Bishnupur Dist.
104	MPS Church Building	Thanga Ngaram,
105	MPS Church Building	Moirang, Bishnupur Dist.
106	MPS Church Building	Moirang Turenban, Bishnupur Dist.
107	MPS Church Building	Tronglaobi, Bishnupur Dist.

108	MPS Church Building	Naranseina, Bishnupur Dist.
109	MPS Church Building	Phubala, Bishnupur Dist.
110	MPS Church Building	Thinungei, Bishnupur Dist.
111	MPS Church Building	Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur Dist.
112	MPS Church Building	Bishnupur, Bishnupur Dist.
113	MPS Church Building	Nambol, Bishnupur Dist.
114	MPS Church Building	Kakching Khunou, Kakching Dist.
115	MPS Church Building	Moirang Hanuba, Imphal West Dist.
116	MPS Church Building	Kwakeithel Mission Compound, Imphal West Dist.
117	MPS Church Building	Lairok, Kakching Dist.
118	MPS Church Building	Sarik, Kakching Dist.
119	MPS Church Building	Tokpa Ching, Kakching Dist.
120	MPS Church Building	Ngaikhong, Bishnupur Dist.
121	MPS Church Building	Ngaikhong Khulen, Bishnupur Dist.
122	MPS Church Building	Ngakchou, Bishnupur Dist.
123	MPS Church Building	Keinou, Bishnupur Dist.
124	MPS Church Building	Oinam, Bishnupur Dist.
125	MPS Church Building	Warukok, Kakching Dist.
126	MPS Church Building	Arong, Kakching Dist.
127	MPS Church Building	Sekmaijing, Kakching Dist.
128	MPS Church Building	Thanga Ngaram, Bishnupur Dist.
129	MPS Church Building	Thanga Salam, Bishnupur Dist.
130	MPS Church Building	Nachou, Bishnupur Dist.
131	MPS Church Building	Thoubal, Thoubal Dist.

132	MPS Church Building	Yaripok, Thoubal Dist.
133	MPS Church Building	Salungpham, Thoubal Dist.
134	MPS Church Building	Charangpat, Thoubal Dist.
135	MPS Church Building	Ukhongsang, Thoubal Dist.
136	MPS Church Building	Mayang Imphal, Imphal West Dist.
137	MPS Church Building	Uchiwa, Imphal West Dist.
138	MPS Church Building	Langol, Imphal West
139	MPS Church Building	Heisnam, Bishnupur Dist.
TANGPHAI PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SYNOD		
140	TPCS Church building	B Phainuam, Kangpokpi Dist
141	TPCS Church building	Phainuam, Kangpokpi Dist
142	TPCS Church building	P Thianzawl, Imphal East
143	TPCS Church building	Mantripukri, Imphal West
144	TPCS Church building	Nongpokphaijang Kangpokpi
145	TPCS Church building	Game Village, Imphal West
146	TPCS Church building	Th.Salemphai, Kangpokpi
147	TPCS Church building	New Lambulane, Imphal West
148	TPCS Church building	L Vaiphei Veng, Imphal West
149	TPCS Church building	Chingmei, Bishenpur Dist
150	TPCS Church building	K Sharonphai, Kangpokpi Dist
151	TPCS Church building	Tuinuamphai, Kangpokpi Dist
152	TPCS Church building	Heiroklen, Kangpokpi Dist
153	TPCS Church building	K Tangnuam, Kangpokpi Dist
154	TPCS Church building	GPC Langol, Imphal West
KUKI CHRISTIAN CHURCH		
155	KCC Centre Church building	Imphal

156	KCC Centre Church building	Khongsai Veng
157	KCC Centre Church building	Game Village
158	KCC Centre Church building	Sadar Joute
159	KCC Centre Church building	T. Mongjang
160	KCC Centre Church building	VK. Mongbung
161	KCC Centre Church building	Theilei
162	KCC Centre Church building	Moljol
163	KCC Centre Church building	Chaningpokpi
164	KCC Centre Church building	Haotah Phailen
165	KCC Centre Church building	Aihang
166	KCC Centre Church building	Bungbalkhawlien
167	KCC Centre Church building	Sarampatong
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH		
168	St. Paul Church	Sangaiprou, Imphal
169	Holy Redeemer Church	Canchipur
170	Holy Cross Church	Kakching Khunou
RONGMEI NAGA BAPTIST CHURCH		
171	RNBA Church Building	Imphal
KOMREM BAPTIST CHURCH		
172	KBC Church Building	Imphal Area
BELIEVER'S EASTERN CHURCH		
173	BEC Church Building	T Lhangkichoi
174	BEC Church Building	Thumkhonglok
175	COC Church Building	Changangei -Ucheckon
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF INDIA-REFORMED		
176	PCI-R Church Building (Meitei)	Nungshida

177	PCI-R Church Building (Meitei)	Naudakhong
178	PCI-R Church Building (Meitei)	Asha
179	Salvation army (Meitei)	Chairel
180	Salvation army (Meitei)	Kwakeithel
VAIPHEI BAPTIST CHURCHES ASSOCIATION		
181	VBCA Church Building	Lairok
182	VBCA Church Building	S Phaiza
183	VBCA Church Building	Vaiphei Veng
184	VBCA Church Building	Happy Valley
185	VBCA Church Building	Salam Patong
186	VBCA Church Building (Meitei)	K Wangkhem
CALVARY CHURCH		
187	CC Church Building (Meitei)	Sibhanagar Khongjom
FAITH COMMUNITY CHURCH		
188	FCC Church Building (Meitei)	Tekcham Bazar, Khongjom
NEW TESTAMENT BAPTIST CHURCH		
189	NTBC Church Building (Meitei)	Tekcham, Khongjom
EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF INDIA		
190	ECI Church Building (Meitei)	Tentha
UNION BAPTIST CHURCH		
191	UBC Church Building (Meitei)	Kakching Irum Mapan
MEITEI BAPTIST ASSOCIATION		

192	MBA Church Building (Meitei)	Wangjing
193	MBA Church Building (Meitei)	Lamding
194	MBA Church Building (Meitei)	Moreh
195	GSCC Church Building (Meitei)	Heirok Chingon
BELIEVER CHURCH (BC)		
196	BC Church Building (Meitei)	Tentha
197	BC Church Building (Meitei)	Kakmayai
198	EASTERN BELEIVER CHURCH Building	Narenkonjin
KUKI BAPTIST CONVENTION CHURCH		
199	KBCC Church Building	National Games Village
200	KBCC Church Building	Langol
201	KBCC Church Building	Lamphel
202	KBCC Church Building	New Lambulane
203	KBCC Church Building	Haokip veng
204	KBCC Church Building	Chassad Avenue
205	KBCC Church Building	Kamuching
206	KBCC Church Building	Leimakhong
207	KBCC Church Building	Tollen
208	KBCC Church Building	L.Jangnomphai
209	KBCC Church Building	Sajal
210	KBCC Church Building	TL Gamngai
211	KBCC Church Building	Gotengphai
212	KBCC Church Building	Gamnompai
213	KBCC Church Building	H.Kholen

214	KBCC Church Building	S.Khopi
215	KBCC Church Building	S.Khothah
216	KBCC Church Building	Wakan
217	KBCC Church Building	P.Khonomphai
218	KBCC Church Building	H.Champhai
219	Lamphel Baptist Church	Lamphel
220	Church of the Nazarene	Wangoo Thongkhong, Kakching District
UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH		
221	UPC MZ Church building	Game village
222	UPC NEI Church	Kakching
223	ICI, Church	Chassad Avenue, Imphal
224	ECI Langching	Langching
225	ECA Church	Khodang
226	UPC Mz Church	Wangbal, Thoubal
227	EAC, Church	Naodakhong, Bishnupur

List of Church Administration/quarter

SL	PARTICULARS	ADDRESS
1	EBCC, DS Office Building,	Paite Veng
2	EBCC, DS Office Guest House Building	Paite Veng
3	EBCC, DS Quarters	Paite Veng
4	EBCC, DS Office Accountant Quarters	Paite Veng
5	RBC, DS Office Chowkidar Quarters	Paite Veng

6	EBCC Children Sunday School Building	Paite Veng
7	EBCC Paite Veng Chowkidar Quarters	Paite Veng
8	EBCC Sunday School Building	National Games Village
9	EBCC Langol Pastor Quarters	Langol
10	EBC Church Paite Colony	Paite Veng
11	EBCC Langol Chowkidar Quarters	Langol
12	EBCC Lamphel Jubilee Hall building	Lamphel
13	EBCC Lamphel Pastor Quarters	Lamphel
14	EBCC Lamphel Chowkidar Quarters	Lamphel
15	EBC DS Office staff Quarters, Jiribam	Jiribam
16	EBCC Tribal Colony Sunday School Building	Tribal Colony
17	EBCC Tribal Colony Pastor Quarters	Tribal Colony
18	EBCC Tribal Colony Chowkidar Quarters	Tribal Colony
19	ICI Pastors' Quarters	Moirangkhou
20	ICI Pastors' Quarters	Checkon
21	ICI Pastors' Quarters	Phubala
22	ICI Pastors' Quarters	Lamphel
23	RPCNEI, Quarters & Sunday School building & Hostel	Langol, Imphal

24	RPCNEI, Quarters (Meitei)	Keibul
25	EFCI, Quarters (Meitei)	Toupokpi
26	EFCI, Quarter	Sangaiprou
27	EFCI, Quarters (Meitei)	Toupokpi
28	EFCI, Quarters	Langpok
29	EFCI, Quarters (Meitei)	Langmeidong
30	EFCI, Quarter (Meitei)	Napat
31	EFCI, Quarters (Meitei)	Ghari
32	EFCI, Quarters	Leimaram
33	EFCI, Quarters	Waikhong
34	TPCS, Quarters	Chingmei
35	TPCS, Quarters	B Phainuam
36	TPCS, Quarters	Sharonphai
37	MPS, Quarters, Sunday School building (Meitei)	Ningthoukhung
38	Pastoral Training Centre, RC	Sangaiprou, Imphal
39	St. Joseph Hr/Sec/ School, RC	Sangaiprou, Imphal
40	Presbytery (Principal Residence), RC	Imphal
41	MEBCC Quarter	Thamnapokpi
42	MEBCC Quarter	Naranseina
43	MEBCC Quarter	Chingkha
44	MEBCC Quarter	Thanga Salam
45	MEBCC Quarter	Thiyam Konjin
46	MEBCC Quarter	Nambol
47	MEBCC Quarter	Kangmong

48	MEBCC Quarter	Heisnam
49	MEBCC Quarter	Wapokpi
50	ECA Quarter	Game Village
51	ECA Quarter	Tentha, Imphal
52	ECA Quarter	Khangabok
53	ECA Quarter	Lailampat
54	ECA Church office building	Phoilenching
55	ECA Church office building	Khangabok
56	ECA Church office building	Khangabok
57	MPCS Church Office Building & 14 Private Houses	L. Lhangnom, Kangpokpi Dist.
58	MPCS 4 Private Houses	Kangvai, CCpur Dist.
59	MPCS 5 Private Houses	Mantripukhri, Imphal East Dist.
60	MPCS Church Building	Sekmai, Imphal East Dist.
61	MPCS Church Evangelist Quarter	Sekmai, Imphal East Dist.
62	MPCS Church Building & 30 Private Houses	N. Terakhong, Kangpokpi Dist.
63	MPCS Church Building & Evan Qtrs. (including properties)	Keiren, (Leimapokpam), Bishnupur Dist.
64	MPC Pastor Qtrs. & Church Properties	Awang Khunou, Imphal West Dist.
65	MPC Evan Qtrs., Sunday School Hall, Church Kitchen	Awang Khunou, Imphal West Dist.
66	MPC Church Building	Kwakeithel, Imphal West Dist.

67	MPC Church Properties	Kwakeithel, Imphal West Dist.
68	MPC Evan Qtrs. Properties (2 nos)	Ngangkha, Bishnupur Dist.
69	MPC Church Building	Heisnam, Bishnupur Dist.
70	MPC Church Building & Evan Qtrs.	Chingkha, Bishnupur Dist.
71	MPS Church Building & 2 Qtrs.	Charangpat, Thoubal Dist.
72	MPS Church Building & 2 Qtrs.	Ukhongsang, Thoubal Dist.
73	MPS Church Building & Pastor Qtrs.	Mayang Imphal, Imphal West Dist.

Status Report of Villages razed to the ground

33. The number of villages burnt/vandalised is 141 (One hundred and forty-one) and the number of houses burnt/vandalised is more than 4000 (Four Thousand Only). The number of tribal people injured is alarming

Sl.No	Name of Villages
1	Nongpokcentre village (Solamphai)
2	C.Phainom village
3	Horton Vaiphei village
4	Tollen Machi block
5	Phoilenching Machi
6	Thingkangbung

7	Manamjang village
8	V.K. Mongbung village
9	Mongbung Tongneh village
10	Sadar Joute village
11	Tingkai Khunnou village
12	Haimunnom village
13	A.Lhunkhojang village
14	Loibul Khunnou village
15	Dopkon village
16	Gotengphai village
17	Seitol Khopi village
18	Leiriphai village
19	Gannomphai village
20	Seitol Khunnou village
21	Haotah Phailen
22	Haotah Vajang village
23	Haotah Gelbung village
24	Haotah Khullen village
25	Khongmun village
26	T.L Gamngei village
27	Kangvai village
28	Torbung village
29	P.Khonomphai village
30	N.Terakhong village
31	Heikon (Theile) village
32	Nongmaiban village
33	Games Village
34	Langgol

35	Korengei
36	Mantripukhri K.Vengnom
37	Mantripukhri Vaiphei Veng
38	Khongsai Veng
39	New Lambulance
40	Kamuching village
41	Vaiphei Pakhai village
42	Salam Patong village
43	Haokhongphai village
44	Nongpokphai village
45	Buite Phainom village
46	New Canaan village
47	Salamphai village
48	S.Elimphai village
49	S.Canaan village
50	Damphai village
51	Haokhongching village
52	K. Patjang village
53	Jangnomphai village
54	Kangchup Chingkhong village
55	Lailampat village
56	Lhangkichoi village
57	T. Minjang village
58	Ujong Makhom
59	Happy Valley village
60	H.Champhai village
61	P.Thienzawl village
62	S.Phailen village

63	Paite Veng
64	K.Themdoi village
65	S.Phaiza (Nungbanbi) village
66	Bongbal Khullen village
67	Seijaleen village
68	Geljang village
69	Phovaibi village
70	K.Phaizol village
71	K. Moljol village
72	Singda Kuki village
73	Changsang village
74	Lhangnom village
75	Jangmol village
76	Aihang village
77	Haokip Veng village
78	Chassad Avenue
79	Molkonbung village
80	Channingpokpoi village
81	Kamu Tampark village
82	Saronphai village
83	Lairok Vaiphei village
84	Jeru Canaan village
85	Kamu Lairok village
86	Tuinomphai village
87	Kamu Tangnom village
88	Heiroklen village
89	Pheitaiching village
90	C.Moljol village

91	Gotangkot village
92	Lamphel Govt Quarters
93	Langol Govt Quarters
94	Games Village Govt Quarters
95	Chingmeirong
96	Deulahland
97	Langdum
98	Catholic Colony, Mantripukhri
99	Sanakeithel, Lamphel
100	Sangaiprou
101	MS Zouveng, NGV
102	Changanngai, Airport
103	Keirao Wangkhem
104	Chanam Sandrok
105	Nongok Ingkhol, New Checkon
106	Changangei UCheckon
107	MU Campus Quarters
108	GPRA Quarter Sangaiprou
109	Phoisanphai
110	P Gelmol
111	Ujungmakhong
112	Ganpibul
113	H. Gamnom
114	Langching
115	Sugnu Loukhijang
116	Sugnu Lamhang
117	Sugnu Zouveng
118	Sugnu Tribal

119	T Munnomjang
120	L Nomjang
121	Kholen
122	Gothol
123	Boipu Veng
124	B Jangnomphai
125	B Salemphai
126	P Saronphai
127	Twichin
128	Phaimol
129	Molnomphai
130	Beulahland
131	Bongjang
132	Saichang village
133	Molkon Village
134	Molnom Village
135	Chaningpokpi Village
136	Kamu Village
137	Nongdam Kuki Village
138	Maphou Kuki Village
139	Molhoi
140	Wakonphai
141	T. Natyang Village

34. **Killings of Tribals, Burning of Churches and Razing of Villages to the ground continue unabated even after the UOI's assurances**

Date	Particulars
------	-------------

3rd May 23	<p>Tribals attacked, Property destroyed, 25-churches Burnt/Vandalised</p> <p>Army Camp in Imphal not given orders to act</p> <p>Since the afternoon of May 3rd, and without respite, tribal neighbourhoods in Imphal were ransacked; houses demolished, vehicles Burnt/Vandalised to the ground by angry mobs, more than 25 churches Burnt/Vandalised or desecrated, tribal students were hunted and rounded up inside Manipur University campus. All these attacks by the mob were afforded a free hand, with the state machinery and security forces acting as mute spectators in most cases. Many tribals had sought refuge in the Army or paramilitary camps in and around Imphal.</p> <p>2. One male tribal, named Seikhohao Kipgen aged 34 was also beaten to death by the Arambai Tenggol/Arambai Tenggol and started burning vehicles, pelting stones, and sticks, and then eventually started burning down nearby houses. Some even used handguns.</p> <p>3. As the violence spreads to Lamka town, the running tribals were shot at by armed men with automatic rifles. Due to the firing, three tribal men were killed while 16 tribals were injured and carried over to the Churachandpur District</p>
------------	---

Hospital for treatment. This occurred around 4 PM on May 3, 2023. The mob then targeted neighbourhoods in the State Capital like Checkon, New Lambulane, Langol, Paite Veng, Game Village, and Korengei, among several others, where a few tribal households were living. They went on a demolition and burning spree of houses, properties, vehicles, etc., going from door to door, churches to the next, **leaving a trail of mass destruction of property**. At the same time, the few tribal populace run helter skelter in fear for their lives. Around 150 tribal (non-Naga) people ran to the Army camp and to that of Assam Rifles and CRPF camps.

Inside Manipur University (MU), the dominant group singled out tribal students and attacked Deputy Registrar David Zote, who narrowly escaped. Attackers between 50 to 100 men barged into the MU Girls Hostel by breaking down doors and locks. It was a manhunt to all Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and other Zohnathlak (Eimi) students and staff. The attackers came with a prepared list identifying the Kuki Tribal Students in the residents of the Manipur University. The documents belonging to the above students were Burnt/Vandalised.

5. Early in the afternoon, when these petrified students and tribal populace tried to leave Imphal, mobs stopped them and sent them back.

IMPHAL DISTRICT

6. Between 7:30 pm to 4 am, 7 Tribal villages from Imphal East District were attacked by the Arambai Tenggol where a total of **183 houses were razed to the ground along with 6 Churches, 3 Govt. schools and around 1,010 people displaced.**

BISHNUPUR DISTRICT

Between 8 pm to 2 am, 4 tribal villages under Bishnupur District were attacked in which around 79 houses were razed down, **5 churches Burnt/Vandalised/destroyed, one Govt. school Burnt/Vandalised/destroyed and a water supply system was destroyed. Additionally displacing more than 350 people.**

CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT

8. Between 4 pm to 11 pm 10 tribal villages were attacked wherein around **195 houses were razed to the ground, 10**

Churches Burnt/Vandalised/destroyed and around 2200 displaced.

KANGPOKPI DISTRICT

8. At around 8 P.M., 8 tribal villages of Kangpokpi district were attacked by the Arambai Tenggol who Burnt/Vandalised down **187 houses, Burnt/Vandalised/destroyed 8 Churches, 2 Synagogues, and displaced around 1200 people.**

TENGNUPAL DISTRICT

9. In the border town of Moreh, **three tribals were killed.**

Whereas 8 people in different parts of the State were killed.

10. The attack began with **41 churches** are approximately razed to the ground, the mob went on a rampage, burning houses and vehicles and business establishments and hospitals belonging to the tribals. A total of 26 tribals were killed by the Arambai Tenggol and injuring 132 and not a single FIR is being filed.

At least **58 villages of the tribals** are destroyed and Burnt/Vandalised whereas villagers from 28 villages are displaced by the Arambai Tenggol. The Arambai Tenggol/assailant is walking around with semi-automatic weapons which the police force would not be in possession of such modern and deadly weapons.

The assaults are so severe that a senior public person namely **Vungzagin Valte (MLA)** was brutally assaulted and is brought to a hospital in Delhi. (The above named person is the adviser to the present Chief Minister).

There has been a wide spread of hate speeches made by the Arambai Tenggol and spreading on the internet and social media. A witch hunting for tribals are being carried out from house to house in search of tribals who are hiding out of fear and were asked to identify the tribal members for future assaults.

Thousands of tribals who fled their houses during the attacks and took sheltered in the CRPF camps, with many of them without food and most of them have not been able to have bath for days.

The assaults have also spread to Delhi where the Kuki tribe are attacked. Two tribal persons have been injured. Similar attacks also took place in Meghalaya. There is expected attack in coming day near the North Campus, Safdarjung, Munirka, Burari etc.

In New Lambulane around 450-500 women and children take shelter in a private residential building. No state police or paramilitary force is deployed.

4th May 23

Killings, burning of Churches and Schools continues

Army still not given orders to intervene

IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT

1. Around 7 am in the morning to 9 pm in the night the attack on the Tribals continued. A Total of 16 villages around the district were attacked with **524 houses razed to the ground along with their Churches as well as 3 schools and around 3430 people were displaced.**

KANGPOKPI DISTRICT

2. Between 9 am to 12 pm 3 Tribal villages were attacked wherein 87 houses were razed to the ground, **including the 3 Churches, one lower primary aided school and around 900 people were displaced.**

CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT

3. At around 6 pm three tribal villages under the district were attacked wherein around **58 houses were razed to the ground, 3 churches, and 2 schools were also razed to the ground, and around 180 people were displaced.**

4.18 tribals were killed in different parts of the State as on 4.5.2023.

4. Several people are yet to be evacuated, and many people are severely injured and first aid has also not reached tribal people

	<p>who have taken shelter in the jungle during the ongoing clashes.</p> <p>5. Three tribal daily wage laborers working at the construction site in Imphal were pull up from their rented accommodation and attacked mercilessly. While two of them stoned to death in the middle of the main road but the other one survived. A huge stone was tied on the leg of the survivor, Mr. David Liansianmuan S/o Jimmy Khupminthang (Zoumunnuam Lamka), to stop him from running away and left him to die on the middle of the road is at Annexure A-1. Later on a medical doctor at the RIMS mortuary found him alive and later transfer to Churachandpur District Hospital.</p> <p>True copy of Mr. David Liansianmuan S/O Jimmy Khupminthang tied with huge stone as to prevent him from running and the two other daily wage labourers dead body lying unattended dated 4.5.2023. is annexed here with as Annexure A-3 at page no....</p>
5 th May 23	<p>Additional Central Security Forces airlifted to Imphal</p> <p>But not given orders to act Extreme communal violence continues unabated</p> <p>IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT</p>

1. From 7 am in the morning to 8 pm in the night 9 Tribal villages under the district were attacked by the Arambai Tenggol, wherein around **295 houses were razed to the ground, along with 6 churches as well as 5 School buildings. A total of more than 1700 people were displaced.**

KANGPOKPI DISTRICT

2. Around 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm 3 tribal villages were attacked by the Arambai Tenggol where **75 were completely razed to the ground, 3 Churches as well as one govt. aided school and more than 550 people were displaced.**

3.19 tribals were killed in various parts of the states as of 5.5.2023.

4.4 persons were killed, including 2 women. One is a staff nurse of the district hospital namely Miss Nianghoiching, age 33, and the other is Kimmalsawm, age 38 a wife and a mother, and a young boy named Moikhenmung, age 19. The other is still unidentified. At that time, there were 12 / 13 dead bodies and more than 190 injured in Churachandpur District Hospital.

On 5.5.2023 around 10 pm **4 tribals were killed including 2 women, one was a staff nurse of the district hospital namely Miss Nianghoiching, aged 33** and the other three are still unidentified. As of now, there are 14 dead bodies of tribals and

	<p>it is reported that the morgue is full. Furthermore, 190 injured tribals are admitted in Churachandpur District Hospital.</p>
<p>6thMay2023</p>	<p>1.10 villages were razed to ground, with these all Eastern Vaiphei Villages were wiped out. Whereas 3 people were killed.</p> <p>2.The same day, following Vaiphei (tribal) villages were razed to the ground-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Kamu Lairok 2.Lairok Vaiphei 3. Saronphai 4. Kamu Tampak 5. Kamu Tangnom 6. Jeru Canaan 7. Heipaiching 8. Heiroklen 9. Gotengkot 10.Canaan Phai <p>3.With these, all Vaiphei villages East of Imphal were wiped out. The state Govt claims there was no violence today.</p> <p>4. A young pregnant nurse namely Ngahneilhing 36 years w/o Wilson Hegou Khongsai with 7 months gestation came to Imphal for medical treatment was stuck in 86th CRPF camp</p>

Lamphelpat and unfortunately lost her life due to lack of medical help.

5. The Situation in 1st MR (Manipur Rifles) was a very deplorable condition. Displaced tribal victims are struggling for a plate of rice with a pathetic quantity of dal, and with no sufficient plates available, they cut plastic bottles or garbage poly bags out of despair and use them as plates to eat their food.

6. Information was received that many nurturing mothers, some with 3-4 months old babies were having a big problem.

7. The following were the **critically sick in 1st MR Camp** that required immediate medical attention:

1. Neikhohat Haokip 21 female nursing student needs medical attention.

2. Seigunlien 7 years old brain tumour needs medical emergency treatment.

3. Touthang Jamkholal is due for immediate kidney dialysis.

4. At around 02:00 PM, a large group (300 -500 people) of heavily armed Meetei/Meitei radical party called "**Arambai Tenggol**" attacked Pheitaiching village under PS Andro in Imphal East District. On this fateful day, they came to burn Pheitaiching after burning down tribal inhabited areas such as

Kamu Tampark, Saronphai, Lairok Vaiphei, Kamu Lairok, Tuinomphai, Kamu Tangnom village around 10:00 AM, which was located in series along the foothills of Imphal Valley.

Around 10 villages are located adjacent to each other in series in distances stretching around 3-4 km, which is around only 10-15 km from PS Andro and also 1/3 Gorkha Rifles and 33 Assam Rifles Post where also located for Counter Insurgency Operations in the area. Neither Gorkha Rifles nor Assam Rifles intervened to stop the massacre.

4. A large group of Arambai Tenggol party came in various 2-wheelers, many LMVs, trucks, etc up to motorable roads near the villages and many Arambai Tenggol members also came on foot via the paddy fields.

Their modus operandi of attacking villagers in the area was to indiscriminate firing from automatic weapons looted from Manipur police at Manipur Police Training Centre located in Imphal and PS Thoubal.

5. The information about the incident was also informed to the concerned police and concerned state authorities but no security assistance was provided.

6. On hearing the burst **firing using automatic weapons**, the panicked Pheitaiching villagers fled to the nearby jungles

leaving behind their homes to save their lives except for one lady namely Smt Thiandan (45 yrs) d/o Lamtinkhai Vaiphei of Pheitaiching village who is differently abled (mentally disabled person).

7. The Meetei/Meitei miscreants **reportedly killed the above mentally disabled person** namely Smt Thiandan (45 yrs) d/o Lamtinkhai Vaiphei by **burning her along with the house** in village Pheitaiching during the arson incidents.

8. Till around 04:00 PM on 06.05.2023, the miscreant Meetei/Meitei radical group members of **Arambai Tenggol** had Burnt/Vandalised down all the villages one after another in the same neighbourhood such as Kamu Tampak, Saronphai, Lairok Vaiphei, Jeru Canaan, Kamu Lairok, Tuinomphai, Kamu Tangnom, Heiroklen, Pheitaiching, C.Moljol, Gotangkot which are located under PS Ando in Police District of Imphal East (Meetei/Meitei dominated district with majority Meetei/Meitei officials).

9. During 5 - 7 PM, the villagers of the above-mentioned villages were rescued from nearby jungles by troops of 1/3 Gorkha Rifles and 33 Assam Rifles camped at Andro and brought to their camps. Later, they were sent by the Army to a safe location in Litan and Motbung where their Tribal kinships

are located. After reporting about the missing of the above person, on 07/05/2023 troops of 1/3 Gorkha Rifles and OC PS Andro along with one villager named Pastor Houthengen Suantak, of Kamu Tampark village and Rev Neisadar Thanglet of Pheitaiching village, went to village Pheitaiching and found the dead body of Sm

10. **Thiandan (45 yrs) d/o Lamtinkhai Vaiphei of Pheitaiching village in the village in half Burnt/Vandalised conditions.** Her face and limbs were Burnt/Vandalised badly

In this regard, FIR was lodged in PS Andro as below:

FIR no. 14(05) 2023 APS U/s:147/148/149/302/436/34 IPC

The following Vaiphei villages were razed to the ground on the 6Th May 23.

- i) Kamu Lairok
- ii) Lairok Vaiphei
- iii. Saronphai
- iv. Kamu Tampak
- v. Kamu Tangnom
- vi. Jeru Canaan
- vii. Heipaiching
- viii. Heiroklen
- ix. Gotengkot

	<p>x. Jen Canaan</p> <p>vii. Heipaiching</p> <p>viii. Heiroklen</p> <p>ix. Gotengkot</p> <p>x. Canaan Phai</p> <p>xi. Kamu Themdoi (6-7 pm)</p> <p>xii. S. Phaiza (6-7 pm)</p> <p>with these, all the 'Eastern Vaiphei' villages have been wiped out. The state govt claims there was no violence today.</p> <p>15. One more death has been reported namely Mr. Thanghoulal who succumbed to his injuries. He was the driver of Sh. Vungzagin Valte, Tribal MLA of Manipur, whose vehicle was ambushed earlier.</p>
<p>7th May 2023</p>	<p>1. On 7.5.2023 at around 4 pm the Arambai Tenggol went again to Salam Patong to raze down what remained of the village. The village now is completely gone and the villagers are taking shelter in the nearby villages. In the first attack on 4 May, more than 97 houses were Burnt/Vandalised down and on the second attack on 8 May, 43 houses were Burnt/Vandalised down. Along with burning down 43 houses on 8 May and robbed the village of what was left.</p>

Salam Patong village has now been abandoned by the villagers and the entire villagers are now displaced. So far no security has been provided to the affected village.

2. **66 tribals were killed** by the dominant community/Arambai Tenggol .

A young pregnant tribal nurse namely Ngahneilhing 36 years w/o Wilson Hegou Khongsai with 7 months gestation had come to Imphal for medical treatment and unfortunately lost her life due to lack of medical help.

7. The condition of tribals sheltering in 1st MR (Manipur Rifles) is in a very deplorable. Displaced tribal victims are struggling for a plate of rice with a pathetic quantity of dal, no sufficient plates available, out of despair they cut plastic bottles or garbage poly bags and use it as plates to eat their food. A water bottle is being sold at Rs.50. It is extremely necessary to send these people home as soon as possible.

8. Information has been received that many nurturing mothers, some with 3-4 months old babies are facing enormous problems, along with the pregnant women in the camp.

9. On 7.5.2023 at around 4 pm, the Arambai Tenggol went again to Salam Patong to raze down what was remaining of the

	village. The village now is completely gone, and the villagers are taking shelter in the nearby villages.
8th May 23	On 8.5.2023 at around 11 am Bongbalkholen a Tribal Village, Kangpokpi District was attacked by the Arambai Tenggol carrying sophisticated weapons and thereafter looted and vandalised the villager's properties. There are about 155 houses with a population of 900 are residing in this village. The brutal inhumane attacked has made the village's children, women, person with disabilities, sick people and senior citizens are deeply traumatised and deep shocked. This villages is Burnt/Vandalised for the second time. All domesticated animals were butchered and taken away by the miscreants.
11th May 23	On 11.5.2023 around 7 am Geljang, Molngat and Laika Molsao a Tribal Villages were attacked at the same time by the Arambai Tenggol accompanied by the state police commandos. It is pertinent to mention that the three villages are less than 1 Km from each other. One villager sustained injury.
12th May 23	On 12.5.2023 at the wee hour of 3 am C. Joulen a Tribal Village, Kangpokpi District was under attack by the state force and the Arambai Tenggol with heavily arm weapons. One

	villager Mr. Letminlal Kipgen (23) S/o Thangkhoisei Kipgen was critically injured as one bullet passed through his mouth and he is currently being treated at the Common Health Centre (CHC).
15.5.2023	On 15.5.2023 Molzol a Tribal Village in Kanchup area's Church was Burnt/Vandalised down by the Arambai Tenggol. This was their second attack, they had previously attacked the village and Burnt/Vandalised down 12 houses.
16.5.2023 – 20.5.2023	Between these periods a large number of Arambai Tenggol/Meitei Leepun and their volunteers supported by Manipur Police Commandos attacked Kangvai and Kangchup Areas in hill districts of Churachandpur and Kangpokpi on a daily basis and no severe casualties is being reported yet.
21.05.2023	A large number of Arambai Tenggol/Meitei Leepun and their volunteers led by Manipur Police Commandos resume shooting in the tribal village of Kangvai, Churachandpur District, (under Kwakta Police Station).
22.05.2023	- A large number of Arambai Tenggol/Meitei Leepuns supported by Manipur Police Commandos resumed shooting in Kangvai Area, Churachandpur District, (Under Kwakta Police Station) injuring the local village volunteers who were defending their homesteads.

	<p>- The mob after some pre-planned activities by the radicals groups tried to create a scene by squatting some Meitei women in the local Tribal Market. Thereafter, both men and women belonging to Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun led by Manipur Police Commandos vandalized and set many houses ablaze including an ICI Church along with staff quarters which is located in Chassad Avenue (Kuki Colony), Imphal East District. This locality is situated just within 2 Km distance from the Chief Minister's Bungalow.</p>
<p>23.05.2023</p>	<p>It is reported that a large group of Arambai Tenggol Militants and volunteers led by Manipur Police Commandos started shooting again at Kangvai Village, Churachandpur District, (Kwakta Police Station). Many were injured and one tribal village volunteer was shot dead.</p>
<p>24.05.2023</p>	<p>- It is reported that around four tribal Kuki villages in and around Kwakta and Tronglaobi near Moirang areas were attacked and Burnt/Vandalised down by Arambam Tenggol and Meitei Leepun supported by a combined forces of Manipur Police Commandos.</p> <p>- It is reported that an Army convoy were intercepted by Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun in Moirang and abducted two BSF tribal male officers and one female CISF official.</p>

They were blind folded and beaten black and blue inside the vehicle they were traveling in the presence of Manipur Police.

- It is reported by Ukhrul Times (<https://ukhrultimes.com/4-women-from-ukhrul-attacked-by-mob-in-imphal/>) that four tribal women from Ukhrul district were reportedly attacked and physically assaulted by a group of radical mobs/agitators in Imphal when they were on their way to Imphal airport to catch a flight for Mumbai. Sources claimed that the mob pulled the victims out of the auto and dragged them away and used iron bars in attacking the girls during which their clothes were also torn and their belongings scattered. The victims sustained injuries from the violent attack which was apparently carried out with a communal motive.

True copy of the news article published before Ukhrul Times “4 women from Ukhrul attacked by mob in Imphal” dated 24.5.2023 is annexed as Annexure A-4 at page no.... to....

- It is reported that on 24.05.2023 at Changpikot Village, Churachandpur District, under Sangaikot Police Station, and Kangvai Village, Churachandpur District, under Kwakta Police Station a large number of a radical self-styled

	<p>volunteers and a combine group of Meitei Leepun and Arambai Tenggol supported by Manipur Police started shooting the tribal villagers. Many were reported injured and one person was shot dead.</p> <p>- It is reported that at Ujungmakhong, Churachandpur District, under Moirang Police Station more than 39 tribal villages were Burnt down/Vandalised by the Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun volunteers and looted their properties and killed domestic animals.</p>
25.05.2023	<p>It is reported that in Chingkhong Kuki Village, Singda Area, Kangpokpi District, under Kangchup Police Station, a large number of Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun volunteers supported by Manipur Police and IRB Personnel attacked the areas and Burnt down /Vandalised the remaining Kuki houses.</p>
26.05.2023	<p>On 26.05.2023 it is reported two Christian Churches were ransacked and vandalised in Bishnupur Town, Bishnupur District under Bishnupur Police station by some Arambai Tenggol volunteers and Meitei Leepun wearing Black T-Shirts. (video is widely circulated).</p>
27.05.2023	<p>It is reported that a combined forces of unlawful radical Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun backed by the Manipur Police Commandos came with more than 30 bullet proof</p>

	<p>vehicles and attacked Songdo, Chavangphai, Mongjang and Kangvai Kuki-Zo Villages under Churachandpur District around 4:00 pm. As per eye witnesses, Police Commandos even used 2-inch-Mortar Bombs, Snipers and night vision weapon sights in attacking tribal villages and the volunteers who were guarding their villages killing two people at the spot, suspected to be hit by the Sniper.</p>
<p>28.05.2023</p>	<p>- It is reported that the radical groups Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun supported by the Manipur Police Commandos continue ethnic cleansing on a rampage spree against tribals of Manipur settling around Kangchup Chingkhong area, Kangpokpi District. This was the third time that this Kuki settlement was attacked by the terror groups.</p> <p>- In the Sugnu area of Chandel District a large combined forces of Arambai Tenggol, Meitei Leepun and Manipur Police Commandos started attacking, vandalizing and torched down to ashes a tribal Kuki village namely, Langching Village which is just 1 km away from the Sugnu Police Station and 2km from Assam Rifle Post at Sugnu Market. 1 Kuki civilian was killed and 2 got injured from gun fire. Thereafter, another Sugnu Tribal-Zou Veng and other 15 Kuki villages in surrounding</p>

	<p>Sugnu town were vandalized and torched down to ashes by the same terror groups.</p> <p>The News reports published in the economic times “Manipur Sugnu witnessed large-scale Arson on Sunday, members of Kuki communities, living in nearly 150 houses in village, move to safer location”</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYiyF0Uml</p> <p>- It is reported that in Saikul Sub-division, Kangpokpi District two Kuki villages namely Molhoi Village & Wakonphai Villages were attacked by radicals groups Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun from the hilltop with automatic rifles and other sophisticated weapons. The innocent villagers flee to a nearby jungle and take refuge inside the deep forest.</p> <p>- The bridge on Imphal river, connecting Sugunu town with surrounding tribal villages was also destroyed by the Meitei radical groups to cut off a life line communication of the tribals with the town.</p>
29.05.2023	<p>It is reported that a combined force of Manipur State Police Commandos and Meitei radicals Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun Burnt/Vandalised down 6 (six) Kuki Villages in Phaimol area under Saikul Sub-division, Kangpokpi District.</p>

	<p>According to the eye witness the Manipur Police Commandos hurled a deadly hand grenade bomb to the villagers and razed down the villages including Churches.</p>
30.05.2023	<p>It is reported that as many as 10 Kuki villages under Island TD Block, Kangpokpi District were set ablaze and razed to the ground by the terror groups Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun supported by Manipur Police Commandos. These villages were under attack while the Union Home Minister held a peace meeting with the tribal leaders at Churachandpur District.</p>
31.05.2023	<p>More than 250 houses in 6 Kuki Villages under Saikul Sub-Division, Kangpokpi District were burnt down.</p>
01.06.2023	<p>Around 50 houses burnt down in N Mollen Kuki Tribal Village and another 30 houses burnt in Natjang Kuki village under Island Sub Division, Kangpokpi District.</p> <p>The Meitei radical groups continue to attack Kangvai Area with gun fire.</p> <p>Elderly woman-fresh spurt of violence leaves more broken families in Manipur.</p> <p>As per the Indian Express newspaper 1.06.2023.</p>

4.6.2023	<p>-At around 1350 hours (1:50PM) large number of suspected Meitei militants i.e. Arambai Tenggol/Meitei Leepun with black dresses gathering at Khurukhul (Meitei colony). They are heading towards Leimakhong Kuki village to attack.</p> <p>-At around 1400 hours (02:00 PM) Kuki villages namely, L. Munlui & Leilon Vaiphei attack with automatic rifles. The place is around 3 kilometers from Leimakhong. The attack continues till the time of disseminating this information.</p> <p>These are the villages burnt down by the two communal groups on the 4.06.2023 creating hate, violence, and ethnic cleansing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Sahumphai.2. Gangpijang3. Sokom4. Nazareth5. Lonpi Khonou6. Munpi7. New Keiphom8. K Sabi9. Utangpokpi
-----------------	---

	<p>10. Moltinchan</p> <p>11. JS Jangnoi</p> <p>12. Kotsop hai</p> <p>13. Phainom</p> <p>14. Khopijang</p> <p>15. Hebron</p> <p>16. Khumjang</p> <p>- At around 7:17 three persons were torched in front of Police on Inphal's outskirts. The three persons were Meena Hangshing 45, her son Tonsing Hangsing 7 and their relative Lydia Lourembam 37. They were travelling in an ambulance for treatment of the 7 years old who was critically injured by a gun shot inside the Assam Rifle's camp.</p>
<p>5.06.2023</p>	<p>At around 0100 hours (01:00AM) Kuki villages namely, Luwangsangol and Phaileng were attack by suspected Meitei militants using sophisticated automatic rifles.</p> <p>These are the villages burnt down by the two communal groups on the 5.06.2023 creating hate, violence and ethnic cleansing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uchatampak 2. Boljang

	3. Singtom
--	------------

Tribal Judiciary Officers are also not Safe

35. The following members of the Tribal Judges are:-

1. **Lamkhanpau Tonsing, Judge, Family Court, Manipur.** He and his family had to run for their lives and took shelter at CRPF Camp, Lamphel and were later evacuated to Lamka, Churachandpur on 8.5.2023.

2. **Robert Lhungdim, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Imphal West and Nemkholam Lhungdim, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Thoubal:** On 04.05.2023 the Govt. issued vehicle of Shri Robert Lhungdim was torched, their quarter vandalized, their properties looted by a miscreant mob. They futilely contacted the High Court of Manipur for protection and evacuation, but no help arrived. They took shelter at the Army Camp, and later evacuated to Kangpokpi District.

3. **Janggoulen Haokip, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Imphal West:** His house at Langol, Imphal West was **burnt-down/vandalised and his caretaker Mr. James Haokip (27 yr.) was hacked to death by the radical mob** led by Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun, his body is still lying in the RIMS morgue. He called the local Officer-in-Charge and the District's Superintendent of Police for help but none arrived. He and his family along

with other villagers had to hide in the forest for two days till the Army came to rescue them. Now he is taking shelter in Guwahati.

4. Kimneingah Kipgen, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chandel District: She had to flee from her allotted Govt. Quarter situated at Lamphel Court premises. On the 04.05.2023 she contacted the High Court to arrange safe evacuation but no help came, so she fled to 143 Bn. CRPF Relief Camp, Lamphel until she was evacuated to her native village at Kangpokpi.

5. Mangvung Tongminthang Haokip, Trainee-Judicial Officer, JMFC/CJJD, Bishnupur: His residence at Mission Lane (Near Kingsway School Main Gate), Sanjenthong, Imphal East District, was vandalized and burnt-down to ashes by Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun volunteers. Further a Swift Dzire Car having Reg. No. MN01X5685 (official vehicle) and a HP LaserJet MFP M233sdw (HC given printer) were badly damaged and stolen by the radical group Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun

Assurances given by Home Minister on 31.05.2023

Rs 10 lakhs compensation to the kin of those killed.

36. The India Express on 31.05.2023 reported that the Central Government and the State Government jointly would pay Rs. 10 Lakhs compensation to the kin of those killed.

37. The central and Manipur state government have decided to give a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh to those who died during the ethnic conflict in Manipur, officials said Tuesday. A member of the family of those who died in the rioting will also be provided a job.

Need for Cold storage and immediate Autopsy of the dead bodies

38. The District Hospital Mortuary in Churachandpur has a capacity of only 12 cold storages; the death tolls in the district have reached a staggering 23 tribal dead bodies. There is an urgent need for more cold storages for Churachandpur District Hospital and also for RIMS and JNIMS in Imphal. Similarly other hospitals too have limited cold storage and the dead bodies are just lying around decaying without any post mortem that is required immediately. It is important to do the post mortem immediately because if the bodies gets decayed/buried without the post-mortem then the criminal case against the perpetrators will be compromised. Hence prayer is made that the post mortem be conducted immediately. Since the victim community do not have faith in the doctors of the dominant community and do not have faith that the post mortems will be done truthfully by the doctors in Imphal, the victims raised this issue with the Home Minister who assured them that doctors will be brought in from outside the State.

Pathetic condition of relief camps

39. The State provision of relief funds and essential items to the tribal relief camps is almost non-existent except in Kangpokpi where some rice bags have been received for relief camps. Both the district administration and the civil organizations are struggling to sustain the camps set up and are in dire need of security, food, medical aid, sanitation water and toilet facilities, and basic necessities for women, children and the sick taking shelter at Relief Centres.
40. Many tribals who lived in Imphal Valley came to Delhi for their safety. Relief Camp are set up by several organizations. There are more than 74 people in this Relief Camp including women and children. There is an urgent need for the students to be admitted in schools, colleges, universities and technical institutes like medical and engineering colleges since these students cannot go back to Imphal to continue/to pursue their education. Employment for youth in order for them to survive in the city is also a concern as many of them have left their livelihood in Imphal city. Therefore there is a prayer clause in respect to this that govt. should provide free education for the children, relocation of college / university / medical / technical students in some other government institutions in Delhi and other parts of the country and also support the youth who are looking for employment for survival.

Senior Politicians at the Centre and the State involved in the drug trade

They constantly making allegation against the destitute cultivators

41. Prior to poppy cultivation in Manipur, the conditions of the tribal agricultural workers and farmers bordered on destitution. Even if cultivation of crops like vegetables, rice, maize etc are undertaken in the hills, the lack of roads in the hills for transporting the produce to the markets for sale made such cultivation unremunerative. Mostly, such cultivation for survival was done by the family as a unit. The Government of Manipur, whoever party came to power neglected the tribal farmers and agricultural labourers due to which their conditions remained sub-humane for decades. Their inclination towards poppy cultivation was inevitable not only because of government's extreme neglect for any viable alternative but on the contrary, the involvement of top politicians and drug kin-pins in the drug trade.

42. Since the last decade or so, the emergence of powerful drugs mafias took control of the drug trade in Manipur. Without specifically naming the drug lords or the communities they come from, and only by way of a sample, **one prominent drug lord is a relative of the former Chief Minister of Manipur. The other prominent drug lord is a relative of the present Chief Minister.**

43. A former Additional SP of the Manipur Police while returning her gallantry awards tweeted on 21.08.2020, “*(name of political party and name of senior politician) war on drugs welcomes drug lord (name of drug lord). Script writers: (name of senior politician) and son-in law (name of drug lord) outstanding*”. Copy sent to senior central politician. She has apparently **submitted several reports to the State Government describing in detail the powerful persons and politicians behind the drug trade in Manipur.** Accordingly, a prayer clause has been made for direction to the State to produce all these reports before this Hon’ble Court.
44. There are also brown **sugar/heroin manufacturing facilities in Thoubal district, where the poppy produce is converted to brown sugar/heroin. All this is controlled by the politicians in power at the State and all this information is well known to the Central Government.**
45. Therefore, the scenario that emerges is that the tribals are at the bottom of the ladder and are mainly labourers who live financially precarious lives while there are certain other communities who are the middlemen and **at the top are the politician cum drug lords who are the mastermind and beneficiaries.**

46. In respect of Manipur becoming an international hub for drug trafficking SLP 3010 of 2022 is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court which states as under:

...“2. The state of Manipur has become the main Indian state for the growing poppy leading ultimately to the production, sale and trafficking of narcotics. The main route is from South East Asia and China passing through Myanmar to Moreh in Manipur. From Moreh to Imphal and from there it bifurcates to Silchar in (Assam) and Dimapur and further to the rest of the country and South Asia. Thus, Manipur has turned out to be the principal hub in the country for international trafficking in narcotics.

3. The reason why trafficking has gone unchecked is because very senior politicians, officials, police and enforcement agencies and militants are involved in the illegal/illicit trade and have by virtue of their positions in the society a sort of immunity from checking and prosecution. Thus, there is a complete breakdown of the law and order

situation, which has gone completely out of control.

4. The importance of the present case, seen in the background of the situation in Manipur is that, for the first time, a fearless officer of integrity Thongnaojam Brinda, Additional S.P._ who has recently been awarded the Chief Minister's Gallantry Award for Outstanding devotion to duty in 2018, carried out a raid during which significant quantities of narcotics were seized and the team of officers prosecuted the accused persons with zeal. This officer returned this gallantry award after acquittal of the Accused persons”.

Kuki and Church Organisations condemned poppy cultivation

47. Petitioner has annexed at Annexure A _5 to A_10 at page no. 41 to 152 all the communications of the Kuki National Organisation, Hmar Peoples' Convention (Democratic), Kuki National Front (ZOGAM), United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF), Evangelical Baptist Convention and Zomi Youth Association condemning poppy cultivation in Manipur and calling for the destruction of poppy fields.

Testimonies of four Victims

Victim No1

48. My name is S Vaiphei, presently teaching in one of the Higher Sec. School at Imphal. I am staying in government quarter at games Village Imphal west. I have a pregnant wife and a toddler son, and my cousin brother is a BP stroke patient. The whole incident happened on 3rd of May, 2023. At around 8 pm mob started gathering at the rear side of my quarter and they were screaming “Hao Hat lo, Kuki Hat lo” which means “*Kill the tribal and Kill Kukis*”. The mob started attacking the quarters, private residents in Game village, thereafter due to fear our family escaped to my sister’s quarter, who married to a Naga.

Our family stayed in her quarter and at around 1AM in the midnight, the Meitei mob started attacking nearby quarters of my sister who is also residing in our locality in Govt. Quarter. Without having any second thoughts I walk through the gate and peep on the hole, where I saw Arambai Tenggol group, may be around 4-5 individuals, along with the Meitei mobs together ransacking, looting and destroying the quarters of the nearby tribals especially the Kukis. It was a targeted and pinpointed attacks of the Kukis. In the game village quarters many tribes stayed together, the Meitei, the Kuki and the Naga. However, the Nagas and Meitei houses were not attacked \ destroyed but it was only the Kuki houses that was targeted. We did not sleep the whole night. While escaping to my sister’s quarter, I carried

my cousin brother who is a BP stroke patient and my wife carrying my toddler son and then we ran for about 50 meters. While staying at my sister's quarter we heard all the commotions and we heard the tear gas explosion. When the explosion died down we heard the mob screaming asking the mobs to destroy only the Kuki houses and the whole night we heard such kind of commotions.

In the morning at around 6 am, if I remember correctly, I got a called from one of my friends asking me where our family was? I told him that we are still at my quarter. Then he told me, what I was still doing there? He informed me that everyone escaped from the quarters to a CRPF camp (Near Lamphel DC Office) which is about 2 Km. from Game Village.

He informed me to escape as soon as possible as the Meitei mobs are gathering in zone 4, which is a market area. I packed my belongings and asked my wife to pack the clothes of my son. After packing what I could and drove my vehicle, so that we can escape from the horrors of the Meitei mob.

On reaching zone 4 market, we saw some CRPF personnel who were on duty asking us to hold on for some time, so that we can move together. It was around 9 am of 4th May, 2023. While waiting for all the Kuki people who were trying to escape to the CRPF camp (Near Lamphel DC Office), and there were a large Meitei mob gathering. Sensing some dangers, I asked my brother in law and my elder brother not to wait for the CRPF personnels

to drop us to their camp, but rather we drove ourselves. And after sometime we heard a tear gas sounds and blank fire from the security personnels. After reaching the camp some escapee told us that the Meitei mobs sent some of the Kuki tribals back to their quarters and so many vehicles were burnt down. That's what the other escapee told us when we all reached the relief camp. In this way we escaped. Even while we stayed in the relief camp, the Meitei mob used to encircle the relief camp and the Meitei mob shout **“let's kill the Kukis”** **“let's kill the Kukis”** they are gathering here. The whole night we heard that kind of commotions. For us the best way to escape Manipur was to fly out as all roadways are not possible at all. We cannot escape towards Churachandpur, We cannot escape towards Kangpokpi and we cannot escape to Moreh. So I called up one of my cousins in Delhi and asked him to book a flight tickets for all of us (12 in Total). He asked me where we want to go, and I told him that we'll come to Delhi and stay together for some time. And then, he booked a tickets for 9th May, 2023. In the morning of 9th May, the CRPF escorted us towards the airport and take a flight to Delhi. This is how we escape from Manipur.

Q. Tell me do you know the identity of the group that attack you?

- Yes, I can confirm that. It is the Arambai Tenggol group. They led the Meitei mob in destroying the houses.

Q. Who started this group?

- Automatically, the whole world knows that it is started by Chief Minister N Biren Singh and then he patronage it and supported it.

Q. So what you are saying – what is the Chief Minister Mr. Biren Singh role in this?

- He (Chief Minsiter Mr. Biren Singh) is directly responsible for ethnic cleansing of the Kukis.

Q. So, what should happen if he (Chief Minsiter Mr. Biren Singh) is responsible?

- He (Chief Minister Mr. Biren Singh)should step down and then he should be booked for the Crime Against Humanity after all we are humans-Kukis are human, he should be booked and then President Rule should be immediately imposed.

Q. Do you think he (Chief Minister Mr. Biren Singh) will ever be punished?

- He (Chief Minister Mr. Biren Singh) is a BJP, Centre is a BJP, I don't know whether the Centre govt. will take action to him or not, I cannot guarantee. But I want him to be punished.

Q. Can you go back to Manipur now?

- No Sir, I will definitely not go back to Manipur.

Q. What will you do?

- I was born and raised up in Manipur, I do not have the feeling and the urged to go back because all my house are destroyed, looted, ransacked by this Arambai Tenggol groups and Meitei mobs. There is nothing left for us to call it a home, it is only the structure which is remaining. And then moreover, my village- Kamuching Village on the eastern side of Kangpokpi district-it is totally burnt down, it is totally turned into ashes. Where will I go, I have nowhere else to go Sir.

49. **Victim 2:**

My name is Kimjolly Touthang, I am a scholar from Manipur University. I am one of the victims from Manipur University. On 3rd May, around 08:00 PM I saw one viral clip where mobs were gathering outside Manipur University gate and said “Now we will go inside Manipur University and start looking for Kukis”. Around 09:00 PM we heard some commotion from the gate then one of my colleagues started telling us to go to first floor and leave the ground floor, so all the ladies went to the first floor.

Me along with my friends hid in a room at the first floor. Since the commotion started getting louder and louder, the Meitei friends went outside and told us, the four tribals, to stay inside the room. The commotion got louder and louder and I told my friends to hide inside the bathroom so we went and hid inside the bathroom.

After sometime, two guys came inside and tried opening the bathroom door where we were hiding. Since the bathroom door was locked he could not open and started shouting, “There are people here, and there are people here.” All the other guys started rushing and started kicking and banging the door. I held the door closed with my body, but could not hold much longer.

The guys broke the bathroom door and we had no other choice but to come out. When we came out, they started asking us for our IDs. Since the place we were hiding was not our room and we had left all our IDs in our room we told them we don’t have our IDs. What happened is that amongst the four of us who were hiding, three were not Kukis so they went ahead to take their IDs.

I do not know whether they came back or not, but since I am a Kuki, I could not go and get my ID. I was in a state of shock at that moment. My Meitei friends started questioning the guys on why they had come to a lady’s hostel and why are they doing such things to which the guys shouted back angrily stating, “Our people are suffering on the other side and you are still siding with the enemies.” And started blackmailing my Meitei friends. After being told such things, my Meitei friends also kept quiet.

I felt so alone at that moment and did not know what to do. Luckily in hopes that they do not remember my face, I started walking slowly among the crowd and went out from the room and was able to walk away from the

crowd. Luckily when I was away from the crowd, I happen to be on the side of the corridor where they had finished checking rooms. Later on as I was standing there, one guy came and asked me where my ID card.

I don't know how I responded but my friend later on told me that I had responded by waving my hand indicating that my ID has already been checked. After that, one guy came and said, "If your rooms are checked, get inside the room." So my friend told me to come and get inside her room where I cried and prayed.

The guys came again to check the rooms but my friend told them that her room has already been checked. Later on as the guys were walking out one of them shouted and threatened, "I know you are hiding people, you will not escape from this."

Luckily that night, in that particular floor, I was the only Kuki staying in the hostel so it was by God's grace that no other thing happened, but apart from that there are also casualties that happened in other hostel.

I don't know the name of the group that attacked, but in the video that went viral, they said they are from Kyamgei and they had said in the video that they are going to enter Manipur University and they are going to search for Kukis.

The next day, when I was staying in 1st MR, I got a call from my friend and told me everything that has been happening regarding the burning of

documents, quarters being vandalized and said that the Arambai Tenggol are the ones responsible for this.

On the night of 03.05.2023, I was still hiding in the hostel, but later on through my friends, they sent one Major's number and I called the Major and asked him to get us out of the hostel. We were 6 of us, including the ones on the other side of the wing of the hostel. I had told them to pick us up but the first attempt was not successful because when they went to pick up the girls from ladies hostel no. 1, they were attacked by the mob on the way. We arrived at the Assam Rifles camp around 3:30 AM where they had attempted to rescue us for the second time.

Right now I am staying in Munirka, Delhi with my aunt. I cannot go back as I do not feel safe in the hostel anymore and the locality where I stay, the private properties are burnt down and the government quarters are looted and vandalized so we have nowhere to go.

I do know what to do and do not have any plan for the future. Since the day I came to Delhi, me along with my colleagues who happen to stay here, we have been going around offices and submitting memorandums for Manipur University for the students of Manipur University to make some alternate arrangements.

Personally I have not thought of what I'll be doing.

My name is Thrafamkim and my husband's name is David Hrangchal. A family of four, we are a native of Pherzawl village, in District Pherzawl which is situated in the hilly terrains at the southern part of Manipur. With the hope for better economic prospects and future for our children, we came to Imphal in the year 2016 and have been settling in Lilong, Imphal since then. We are a daily wagers, with my husband working at construction sites and me doing different odd jobs. We have been living at the state capital for more than 9 years.

Question: Can you please narrate your ordeals from the day the incident started?

On 3rd May, our neighbours informed us that there was a commotion around the neighbourhood. We later came to learn that ethnic clashes have broken out in various part of Manipur and that the Meitei mobs, supported by the Arambai Tenggol / Meitei Leepuns were hunting for Tribals. At the time of hearing the news, it was already impossible for us find transportation and flee to Churachandpur. Our neighbours, who belong to a different community, told us that since we have been staying with them for a long time, they will help arrange our safe stay because no other alternative was available at that time as the riots have already started in the main Imphal area. That night, we hid at our landlord's relative place.

The next morning, I went home to prepare a meal for my family. As my children were still at the place where we took shelter, I packed food for them and left. My husband (David Hrangchal) was still there at home charging his phone and told me that he will come later. Soon after my kids finished their meal, we heard an unusual disturbing sound nearby. I hurriedly called up my husband asking his whereabouts. My husband, who was still at our home could also clearly hear the commotion, so he rushed towards the shelter where we spent the night and somehow managed to reach safely.

But, all of a sudden, we were surrounded from all angles by hordes of people and we had nowhere to escape. The miscreants were wearing black t-shirts and shouted that they are Arambai Tenggol and their mission is to wipe out all the tribals settling in Imphal valley, Manipur. They were hunting for the tribals all over and finally reached the place where we were hiding. Our neighbours shielded us and pleaded them to spare our lives. So, the miscreants agreed not to harm us with a condition that we should convey a statement through a scripted video recording - denouncing the acts of our fellow tribals and pleading the government to let Meiteis get their demand.

They also told us that they will not harm us if we bow down before them and touched their feet (khurum), as done in Meitei's culture while worshipping their Meitei god. But hardly after few minutes of re-assuring our safety, the miscreants ascended from nowhere and started assaulting my husband and sons. My sons were beaten black and blue with serious injuries

inflicted. My husband was dragged down the stairs from the fourth floor and assaulted till he was unconscious/ motionless. After sometime, I heard the miscreants saying amongst themselves to put him inside the sack as he was no more alive. I pleaded with them not to put my husband and us inside the sack even if they kill us as this is against our belief. I later found out that they dumped him near the local crematorium.

Assuming him to be dead, they left the place saying that many tribals are still left to be wiped off in other areas including Manipur University (MU) and will come back to make sure if this tribal family is dead. So, the miscreants left to continue their ethnic cleansing spree (killing) heading towards Manipur University.

We somehow managed to sneak out from that area using a handmade raft and crossed the river, and reached a Muslim-dominated area which we believed was a safe place for us as there was a police camp too. I pleaded with the Muslim friends to save our life from the Meitei miscreants (Arambai Tenggol). The Muslim community decided amongst themselves to take my grievously injured husband to a private hospital by crossing the river using a handmade raft and took him there. I asked them if I can accompany them come whatever may. But they declined saying that I have my children to take care off. "If anything happened to you, your children will be destitute and orphan", they continued. As I have to think about my children also, I stayed back at the Police camp with my children. After

sometime, I was told again that my husband's condition was very critical, he was referred to Shija hospital for further treatment. I was told by the Muslim friends that it was not possible to shift my husband to Shija hospital without any help from the police, but the police refused to help us reached Shija hospital. We were so helpless; he was left to death. Then I was told that now it is necessary to save myself and my children from the miscreants, and that was no longer safe for us to stay back at the Police camp. The miscreants can come anytime at the Police camp to take weapons from Police Camp. So the Muslim friends brought us to their place. They said that we'll be safe at their area and we can stay with them as long as we want. They gave us cloths to change, including food and shelter. After two days, they told us that the riots have escalated and that it'll be better for us to take a shelter at Army Camp. So, they helped us reach the Army camp at Lilong, and we stayed there for two days.

Learning our ordeal, my relatives staying in Delhi managed to book us flight tickets from Imphal to Delhi. That was the safest route at that moment in time. On the third day, we were shifted to the Army Camp in Canchipur, which was closer to the airport. After staying for three days at the Camp in Canchipur, the army helped us reached the airport safely.

Question: Now that we've heard details of the incident from the victim, let us also continue to listen from her sons Sawma and Puia.

SAWMA'S VERSIOIN (elder son):

At around 12 noon on the 4th of May 2023, miscreants wearing black tshirt (Arambai Tenggol) came and assaulted my dad, brother and me. We pleaded for our lives, but later on, they dragged down my dad on the stairs from the fourth floor to the ground. The miscreants yelled KILL THEM KILL THEM and also pelted stones and wooden blocks from all angles. It rained like a missile. I saw my dad being dragged away upside down to be assaulted in front of me, but I was helpless, I hate myself because I could not help my dad..(Cried...) My full body swelled and was bruised. The attack was so severe that I can't even walk properly and is even difficult to carry out my daily chores. The attack continued till 2 in the evening.

PUIA'S VERSION:

My dad, brother and I were severely beaten back and blue from all angles using rod and fist. We pleaded them to spare us, but to no avail. The only thing we could do was bow down and shield ourselves with our bare hand. Outnumbered, we were like a punching bag for the miscreants. They attacked us with their fist, rods and whatever was in their hand. The injuries we suffered is so severe that I could not do my normal routine till date.

THAFAMKIM'S VERSION:

When they dragged him (David Hrangchal) out, we pleaded them not to harm him. They dragged him upside down on the stairs from the fourth floor.

We even pleaded on behalf of the tribal community asking them for forgiveness if they did something wrong. But the miscreants keep on yelling, kill them kill them and as stones and wooden blocks rained down like a missile again. We pleaded to spare us in the name of God, which was of no avail. If you ask me for how long was my husband attacked, I would say “Untill he was motionless” with whatever weapon they had in their hands. I assume that there were more than 2000 (two thousand) miscreants there. How do you think he would survive such an assault? The attack only stopped once they feel he is no more.

Question: You talk about you reaching airport. Why airport, who booked the ticket for you and the cost of the ticket?

The state cannot provide us security. Reaching Delhi from Imphal by flight was safer for us than travelling to Churachandpur by road, the stretch which is inhabited by the Meitei community. So, my relatives in Delhi contributed money and booked tickets for us, costing 1.3 lakhs.

Even while we took shelter at the Army camp at Canchipur, I knew we were not safe. I used to receive calls from unknown number, but after the incident, I avoid taking calls. Since my phone kept ringing at around 8-9 pm one particular night, I answered. The unknown voice from the other end enquired whether I am David’s wife and told me to go to a particular place if I want to see my husband’s dead body. I shivered hearing the voice from the other

end, so I hand over my phone to my son to speak to him. But he hung up. He called again, so I asked him to identify himself, which he declined. I told him that I am at Army camp and I cannot go out without permission. If you could tell me your name and address, I will request the army to make the arrangement but he said that he wants only me. So, I decided not to answer any unknown number from there on. I was so petrified by the situation that I could not speak out that time, now that I am in a safer place, I could narrate the incident. Those miscreants were not satisfied by killing my husband, and still wanted to kill me and my children also.

On 11th May 2023, we were told by the army to get ready to be escorted to the airport. I was so terrified to even sit on the army vehicle's seat that I sat on the floor, sandwiched by the jawans.

When we reached Delhi, I was relieved as Manipur was no more a safe place for tribals. But the trauma of losing a lifelong partner will haunt me for the rest of my life.

Question: If the government says normalcy returns in Manipur and peace prevails, will you go back to Manipur?

No, I don't think I'll ever go back because I know it will never be the same. Even if they say come back, the riot has ended, I will never believe it because I know there are dying to kill us. The Arambais have an evil mind, their aim is to wipe out all tribals from Manipur. To torture, assault and kill the tribals

is their main motive of the Arambai Tenggol. The worst part is that the arambais are supported by the State government. The leaders of the Arambais were backed by the government. The government claiming that they will protect us is a false propaganda. The police were called many times on the day of our tragedy, they said they'll come but no police came to help us. The arambais, state government and police are all supporting each other and their motive as I said is to wipe off all tribals from Manipur, take away our land and everything. I can never trust the government again. Calling us back will be just a trap, that's what I believe.

Question: In English, it is called ethnic cleansing, meaning an attempt to wipe out a particular clan/tribe from this world. As someone who experienced it, do you also term it as an ethnic cleansing by the Meiteis patronized by the Manipur government?

Answer: Yes, the Meitei (Arambai Tenggol) with the state govt machinery carried out the barbaric act, the police were also the witness to this violence, I am the one who witness everything with my eyes, heard with my ears. The police escorted the miscreants and were a mute spectator to whatever they did. I even witnessed the weapons handed over to the Arambais by the Manipur police.

Question: Do you expect anything from the government? And what according to you is the solution to this problem?

Answer: As the Meiteis have driven all the tribals out of the Imphal valley, let the government also grants Tribals a separate administration. Its impossible to live together with the Meiteis again.

Question: Do you intend to stay in Delhi forever?

Answer: My husband's mortal remain is in RIIMS mortuary, I will risk my life and go back to claim my husband's remain.

Question: Last question- how does the experience effect you and your children mentally and physically?

Answer: We lost everything, it traumatized us, I even don't know how to start over again. The scene haunted us once we close our eyes to sleep. I have to take pills to sleep. Unusually sounds terrified us and reminded us again and again. I am lost, I just don't know how to start again.

This incident is so horrifying for me that I am trembling even while narrating it. Its indeed horrible. I feel helpless and devastated.

This was the scripted video which the victim has mentioned during her narration of the incident. It was recorded while they were held hostage by the Meitei miscreants. In the clip, they were forced to denounced the actions of their fellow tribals.

51. **Victim 4**

It was on 3rd may, it was a normal day, I went to college, attended my classes and met up with my friends. It was around 5pm in the evening, we started hearing news of the minority dominated areas being attacked by a large group of people. Well it got worse and we even started hearing distant sounds of people screaming and large fumes of smokes from a distance. We were scared to stay at home so we spent the night at a relative's place in the officer's quarter nearer to police station. The whole night we heard sounds of things exploding and unpleasant noise all around. Large fumes of smokes could be seen from a distance. Since it was night time everything was loud and clear.

The next morning, we heard news about escorts being arranged from the nearby crpf camp to our hometown, so my brother himself went to confirm the news and He came back to take us ,we loaded our rice bags, our clothes, almost everything and we started driving towards the camp. There were six of us, me, my brother, my mother, my cousin, my sister-in-law, my aunt with an infant. About less than half a kilometre away from the camp, a large mob of people (particularly from the majority community) have gathered on the streets. There were adolescent boys, meira paibis and middle aged men. We tried to go back but they stopped us and pulled us out of the car. A guy brought kerosene, poured it inside the car and burned it. After a minute, they started chasing my brother with sticks, bamboos and stones. Then the rest of us ran towards my brother to cover and protect him. We were being beaten

with large bamboo sticks, hard solid wood and brick stones. Even the womenfolk did not leave us alone, they keep hitting our head with stones even my aunt carrying a baby was repeatedly being hit with bamboos. A guy brought us to a corner and made us sit. My mother begged the guy to drop us off to the camp as they've burned our car already and they've also beaten all of us. They asked whether we were kuki Or not and for our safety we said we were mizo. The guy agreed to let us go but the majority mob did not agree and even argued with the guy who agreed to let us go. My mom showed her service id saying she is the undersecretary in the secretariat office but they took it and I don't know whether they threw it away we didn't see it anymore. Then the guy took us to a nearby house while the mob was busy with something else, I think they were checking the passersby. Inside the house I called all the emergency helpline numbers circulated the day before but none of them were working. Soon the mob came to the house and kept shouting because they knew we were inside. Even the house owner told us to go away. My mom and I stood on the door blocking the mob to enter inside the house as most of them were searching for my brother. A guy holding a long iron hit me so hard and my hand started bleeding. Another guy grabbed my hair and pulled me out of the house and pushed me to the ground. I closed my eyes the whole time and the next moment I saw my brother standing in the corner holding his head covered with blood . My mom was beside her and still cried and begged the crowd to stop. We were

all separated. They pulled me by my hair to the street and as they were pulling me, they kept hitting my back with large stones and my head with wooden sticks. They even told us they'll cut our necks for sure and people back in our home town raped and took of the eyes of meitei girls in public. My mom and my sister in law was with my brother the whole time. Even my aunt carrying a baby was pushed to the ground, they pulled her hair and hit her head with bricks, the baby was also hit on the face several times particularly by the meira paibis. The baby cried so hard.

As soon as we reach the street, they hit my head with a large stick and I fell on the ground. I did not lose my consciousness. I stood up and searched for my family. My brother kept running with his head covered with blood but he fell down somewhere and I stayed with him. But the mob came running and pushed me away. At a side a guy told me to run if I did not want to die. I ran and some guys came behind us and said all sorts of harassing words. I turned back once and saw my brother lying on the road, covered with blood with my mom beside him. The mob clapped their hands and laughed at my brother on the road like it was some sort of achievement. I ran to a nearby building and two guys say A and B hid us(me,cousin,my aunt and the child)in the top floor of that building and locked us from outside. I called all the numbers of officers circulated on the internet but I couldn't reach to any of them. After about 10 minutes I heard sounds of tear gas. An officer however picked up the call but he said the situation was too bad and the

police couldn't enter the area either. One of the officer however picked up the call and said he couldn't enter the area as well since the mob was too large and that he came to pick up two bodies earlier at the same spot. I knew it was my mom and my brother right away. I heard through a relative working in the police department that the CM ordered the police not to go anywhere when the violence reached its peak.

Even from the place we were hiding, the neighbouring houses were all burnt by people. We constantly heard sounds of electric posts ringing and people were screaming. The two guys A and B told us that we couldn't hide in that place any longer since some men saw us entering the building and people would surely come to check this place in the evening. And outside, the mob has starting checking the id of everyone travelling by car and even lift the dickey to check whether kukis were being carried secretly by people and if any meitei is found helping the kukis, they'd be treated in the same way as kukis. If we met the mob in the road, we'd get killed right away .After thinking over and over, the guys decided to take the risk and carry us in the dicky of the car and drop us to 1st Mr camp. The three of us and the baby tried our best to fit inside the small storage space. The baby kept crying the whole time as it was very dark. The guys played music loudly to cover up the sound of the baby crying. We showed cartoon videos to the kid and luckily we did not meet anyone on the street and reached the camp safely.

One of the guy told me the patients were taken to raj medicity. We asked around for the helpline number and it was confirmed that my brother and my mother were brought dead to the hospital. We did not know the whereabouts of my sister in law until 1am of the next morning. We came to know that she was in the rims icu with several head injury, blood clot on her brain and fractures on both her hands. We stayed in the camp for two days. Staying in the camp was also physically and mentally taxing. Toilet facilities were not good, we did not get enough food and moreover we constantly heard rumors of the camp being Targetted by meitei mobs. Our relatives from outside the state booked tickets for date 10. We were desperate to leave the place. The airport officials only the people having flights on the same day to enter the airport. On date 6,i edited my ticket(sms) and changed it to date 10. I stayed in the airport for 4 days and that's how I reached Delhi on date 10.

Home Minister Assurances disappointing

52. Just like the assurances given by the Counsel for UOI were empty and meaningless and made with no intention of being honoured, the assurances of the Home Minister it is hoped will not be the same. The Home Minister has to do more than to mechanically repeat assurances given in other situations at other times. The Home Minister must convince the Tribals of Manipur that he is sincere.

53. The assurances given are disappointing for the following reasons:

a) Compensation of 10 lakhs to a victim of genocide is insulting and should be increased to 2 crores.

b) No assurance was given that if the tribal community in distress contacts the Army that the Army would immediately protect the tribals

c) No assurance was given that the two communal organisations Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun sponsored by the UOI and the State Government would be disarmed and dismantled immediately.

d) Disarming the other communities while providing sophisticated weapons to the two communal organisation Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun would leave the tribal community open to a further massacre.

e) No assurance was given that army protection would be given for the tribals to return to their villages which were burnt and no assurance was given that their churches would be reconstructed immediately.

f) No assurance was given that the State would not do any act to threaten or displace the Land ownership of the tribals in the hills.

g) Judicial commission unacceptable :The stand taken by the home minister that govt. will be appointing a judicial commission to identify and catch the assailants is laughable and unacceptable. It is like having an accused appointing a judge to decide his case.

Weapons “looted” or handed over?

54. On the May 2023, weapons and ammunitions of the following locations have been reportedly “looted”. The so called looting must be understood keeping in mind that the Chief Minister of the State is also the Home Minister and, as earlier stated has protected the two armed communal groups.

1. 7 MR Khabeisoi, Imphal (by Meitei)
2. 3rd IRB Thoubal (by Meitei)
3. Tengnoupal PS (by KUKI)
4. 2nd MR Imphal (by Meitei)
5. Yairipok PS Thoubal (by Meitei)
6. Nongpok Sekmai PS, Thoubal (By Meitei)
7. Manipur Police Training Centre, Panggei (by Meitei)

Scroll Article

55. Armed gangs and a partisan state: How Manipur slipped into civil war. In the valley, Kukis allege the state government and the police abetted Meitei mobs. Meiteis in the hills accuse the Centre of going soft on Kuki militants.



Armed villagers stand guard in a village some 27 km from Imphal on May 30, during ongoing ethnic violence in Manipur. | AFP

Located off National Highway-2 in Manipur's Bishnupur district, Hotel Elegance has not had a guest since May 3. Yet, behind its locked front gates, there is activity around the clock. A new watchtower has been built at the far end of the hotel's compound atop which there is always someone with a pair of binoculars intently looking for any kind of action in the rolling hills that dot the horizon.

"It is from the hills that the Kuki militants fire," said Abung Irom, a Meitei community activist in his late 30s.

...

Take, for instance, Haokip Veng, a Kuki neighbourhood in the heart of Imphal. Violent mobs battered it three times in 24 hours, before burning it

down on May 4, according to Hapou Haokip, a daily-wage labourer who lived there and lost his house.

Each time the size of the mob varied, Haokip recalled, but one thing was constant: the **presence of men wearing black T-shirts** in the mob.



Hapou Haokip used to live in Imphal's Haokip Veng locality, which now stands gutted. Photo: Arunabh Saikia.

This appears to be part of a pattern. Across the valley, Kuki survivors identified their attackers as the **“boys in black shirts”** – a reference to the **uniforms of Arambai Tenggol, a shadowy Meitei group that was barely known in the state until it rose to prominence during the clashes last month. Kuki groups and the Opposition have alleged that the group enjoys the patronage of Meitei politicians from the state’s**

Bharatiya Janata Party government, all the way up to Chief Minister N Biren Singh.

On the other hand, Meitei groups have charged the Centre and the Assam Rifles, which helms counter-insurgency operations in the state, of going soft on Kuki militant groups. Their claim is that armed cadres, officially restricted to designated camps under a Suspension of Operations agreement with the Central government, are out terrorising Meiteis in the foothills.

One month after clashes broke out, violence continues to simmer and Manipur continues to be on the razor's edge. To understand what is driving the conflict, Scroll travelled to both the valley and the hills in the last week of May. Conversations with survivors from both the communities, along with security officials, government representatives, politicians and activists, revealed a stark picture of a civil war within the state – one that the Centre and the state, both run by the BJP, have failed to control.



Biren Singh with members of the Arambai Tenggol. Photo: Arambai Tenggol's Facebook page.

How the violence began.

By all accounts, the immediate trigger for the violence that has convulsed Manipur for weeks now was an act of arson in the hill district of Churachandpur on May 3: a purported attempt to burn the Anglo-Kuki war centenary gate that commemorates the Kuki rebellion against British colonists in 1917-'19.

The damage to the structure was minimal but given its symbolic value, thousands of Kukis descended at the spot. The mobilisation was instant for good reason. Thousands of tribal people had already congregated at a place only a few kilometres away for a separate protest against an order of the Manipur High Court directing the state government to consider granting

the Meitei community Scheduled Tribe status. Tribal groups feared it would further entrench the dominance of Meiteis in the state.

Things escalated soon. In no time, mobs took over large parts of the state: Kukis in the hill districts dominated by the community, and Meiteis in the Imphal valley. Both sides insist that they acted only in retaliation and did not initiate violence.

Official death counts have not been made public. But security officials, including from the central forces, told this reporter that most of the nearly 100 deaths took place in the first three days of violence when an **overwhelmingly large number of those who fell to the mobs were Kuki.** Collusion by the police.

...

According to Kuki survivors, one reason for this was that the **Manipur police abetted the rioters** who went after them.

Take, for instance, the events of the afternoon of May 4 in Kangpokpi district's Kamuching village. At around 2 pm, a small group of men, "not more than 20-30 in all" arrived, said Teresa Vaiphei, the daughter of the village chief.

Other Kuki villages in the vicinity had already been torched, so the village of 80-odd families was ready with catapults and single-barrelled country-made guns, which are widely available in rural Manipur, particularly among tribal communities. They managed to push back the group.

Not too long after, Vaiphei said they saw “Manipur police commandos wearing uniforms” approaching the village. “We thought the police had arrived, we were feeling safe,” said Vaiphei.

However, it soon became clear to her that the commandos were leading a bigger mob. “The number just kept growing,” she said. “All these men in black T- shirts, we can’t call them civilians, they started firing.” Kamuching’s residents fled to the nearby forest from where they saw their village going up in flames. “They burned the church, the schools, granaries, everything,” she said. “On the way, they took back all they could, livestock, buffaloes.”

What unfolded in Kamuching seems to have been only one of many such instances.

Around 20 km southwards, in the village of Loibol Khunou Sajal, Mongkhochin Haokip recounted a similar story. **On May 3, she said “the commandos along with the Arambai Tenggol” stormed their village, burning and destroying all they found. “I saw it with my own eyes,” she said.**

...

A widely-shared video of the **Manipur police accompanying a mob, many of whom are wearing the Arambai Tenggol’s colours as they approach the Kuki locality of Haokip Veng in Imphal on May 4, offers clear evidence of the collusion recounted in eyewitness accounts.**

Mark Haokip, who shot the video from the third floor of a building, said he did so to document what he had heard from his friends in other Kuki localities in the city.

“In the places that had been attacked the previous night, my friends told me the **police were present but did not do anything**,” said Haokip, an 18-year-old aspiring footballer who is currently taking refuge in neighbouring Meghalaya’s Shillong. “I went up the building and shot the video so that later there is evidence.”

One reason ascribed for the police complicity is the composition of the force: most police commandos are Meitei.

An ethnic divide seems to have paralysed the Manipur police during the clashes, with the **constabulary backing their own communities. A large section of the force acted “completely against all professional ethics”, said a senior official in the department.**

Conversations with even senior members of the force betrayed prejudice. Many senior Meitei officials, for instance, tended to downplay the violence and killings in Imphal, instead stressing on the arson in Churachandpur and surrounding areas.

Questions for the CM.

But there was more to the charge of collusion. Senior security officials spoke of a **“lack of clear instructions from the leadership”, alluding to the chief minister.**

A security official who does not belong to Manipur but is posted in the state said, “I don’t want to comment much on politics, but **in a crisis like this you have to make hard decisions which may not be palatable to the majority population.**”

Eyebrows have been raised at the inexplicable absence of Kuki officials – despite a lot of them being in the bureaucracy – among those appointed as nodal contacts and to helm district helplines during the violence.

Officials said the state took more than 24 hours to issue an order allowing security personnel to “shoot at sight”. This **delayed the deployment of the Army**, officials from both the civil and security administrations said. The Army had been requisitioned on May 3 itself, but was reluctant to step in without the power to shoot at sight. The order came in late on May 4, after many Kuki neighbourhoods in Imphal had already been gutted.

The allegations of abetment against Biren Singh come against a backdrop of persistent antagonism between him and the Kukis: he has been guilty of making remarks that many have alleged amounted to racially profiling the community.

A close aide of the chief minister, however, insisted there was no malice involved. He blamed former chief secretary Rajesh Kumar for not advising

the chief minister correctly and delaying the “shoot-at-sight” orders. Kumar was replaced days later.

Connections with the BJP

Critics, however, point to another link: the **chief minister’s friendly ties with Meitei groups accused of carrying out violence.**

Less than a year back, on August 16, pictures of a meeting with Biren Singh appeared on Arambai Tenggol’s Facebook page. Also featured in the pictures was Manipur’s sole Rajya Sabha member, Leishemba Sanajaoba. Members of the Arambai Tenggol said the titular king, who was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the BJP, is their founder and leader.

On September 25, 2022, Sanajaoba posted pictures of the “**oath-taking ceremony**” of the group that he said was “**being held at my house**”.



BJP Rajya Sabha MP Leishemba Sanajaoba addressing members of the Arambai Tenggol at his residence. Photo: Sanajoba's Facebook

page.

Arambai Tenggol means “dart-wielding cavalry” – a reference to traditional Meitei warriors. Embossed on the back of the outfit’s uniform of black T-shirts are three pony-riding warriors.

Several people pointed out that the imprint of the group was not just visible in the black shirts worn by the rioters. In several areas, videos show mobs hoisting the “Salai Taret” flag on buildings they attacked.

The multi-coloured Salai Taret flag, representing each of the seven Meitei Salais or clans, has been a constant presence in the Arambai Tenggol’s past gatherings, photos on its Facebook account show.



A screengrab of a video of the attack on the Kuki neighbourhood of Khongsai Veng in Imphal where the mob can be seen hoisting the 'Salai Taret' flag. Photo: Special arrangement.

An editor at an Imphal-based daily said the group first shot to prominence in April when its members stormed the house of a Meitei Christian pastor by the name of Takhellambam Ramananda for having allegedly insulted the indigenous Sanamahism faith.

The vigilante action followed a Facebook post by Sanajaoba threatening to **“skin the pastor alive”**.

Members of the groups proved hard to meet given the negative press they have received in wake of the violence. In fact, the group issued a press note on May 26 announcing it had **“temporarily dissolved”** even as it promised to **“emerge again if the situation arose to protect Manipur”**.

...



Biren Singh and Leishemba Sanajaoba with members of the Arambai Tenggol. Photo: Arambai Tenggol's Facebook page.

...

The build-up to the violence

In the run-up to the violence, the Meitei Leepun took a major step.

...

In a joint statement issued on May 18, five groups representing Kuki communities from the state have demanded action against what they called a “pogrom unleashed by the suspected Arambai Tenggol and Meitei Leepun”. The main opposition party, the Congress, has also blamed the two outfits for “spreading fear and terror” in the state.

...

An inspection of the designated camps of the militant outfits carried out by the government in the wake of the clashes indicated that while some cadres may have been missing, arms and ammunition were largely intact and in locked coffers.

...

The SoO agreement has been contentious ever since it became operational.

Formalised as a tripartite agreement in 2008, its genesis lay in the 1990s when security forces are believed to have reached an informal understanding with the Kuki militant groups – widely speculated as a counterweight of sorts against the raging Naga insurgency, and subsequently, the Meitei militancy in the valley. In 2005, the Centre put the arrangement in print, signing a “Cessation of Operations”

agreement with eight Kuki groups and one Zomi group based in Manipur.

The Manipur government had reservations, but finally came on board in 2008. A tripartite agreement was signed with 19 Kuki-Zo militants outfits under the umbrella of two larger groups, the Kuki National Army and the United People's Front.

...

Ahead of the last Assembly elections in 2022, 17 Kuki armed groups, part of the Kuki National Organisation, which are signatory to the SoO pact, asked people to vote for the BJP after Union home minister Amit Shah promised to settle the Kuki insurgency if voted to power. Seven of the 10 Kuki MLAs in the Manipur Assembly are from the BJP.”

Petroleum and valuable Mineral Resources in the Hills

The reason behind the attempt to grab tribal land.

56. District Survey Report for Chandel District (Manipur State).

- a. The geological survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the two sub-divisions in the district. Viz, Chandel and Chakpikarong and discovered valuable minerals deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, cromite, cobalt, asbestoses, claym solt, etc.

- b. Chandel Territory including Tengnoupal district as a regional geological point of view is potentially rich in minerals as highlighted below. So it can be named as Chandel-Tengnoupal Mineral belt.
- c. The district is also rich in mineral resources, most of which are yet to be explored. Chromites deposits containing partly metallurgical grade ore have been located at Kwatha and Khudengthabi in the district. Minor occurrences of asbestos has been reported in Moreh area, Khwatha, Nepali basti in the district. Nickel, copper and cobalt are available in Nampesh and Kwatha in Chandel. So, hill areas are abundance in mineral resources, which remain unexploited.
- d. Serpentinites occur extensively in Chandel and Ukhrul Districts. Serpentinites are also commercially known as “Green Marble”. It, like granite and marble, can be processed into attractive tiles, slabs and other building blocks. It is considered that the Serpentinites of Manipur have a huge market potential, both as finished products and in raw forms, both within India and outside. So far Manipur is concerned, it could become a most important mineral industry generating large scale employment and appreciable export earning.
- e. Considering the economic and employment potentials as above, it is considered that investigations for Serpentinites in the State could be taken up on high priority. The materials have been tested for the cutting and polishing effects and have given good results.

f. Idocrase / Rhodonite:

A notable deposit is located in the north east of Kwatha of Chandel District. They can be used as semi-precious stone and carving stone in handicraft.

g. Copper Mineral:

GSI had earlier reported occurrences of copper in the ophiolite of Kwatha of Chandel District and Nampisha of Ukhrul District of Manipur.

h. Limestone:

Many limestone deposits have been located in the ophiolite melange and oceanic pelagic sediments in Ukhrul and Chandel District. Limestones are located at Toupokpi, Chakpikarong, Pallel, Nungphura, Nungpal, Sajiktampak, Haikot of Chandel District.

i. Chromite:

More than 25 occurrences of chromite have so far been located in Manipur. These are located Kwatha, Sibong, Khudengthabi and Minou-Mangkang of Chandel District. A probable reserve of 0.38 million tones has been assessed. Chromites are of metallurgical and refractory grades.

57. District Survey Report for Kamjong District (Manipur State)

a. Economic Minerals

Limestone, chromite, trace elements like Nickel, Cobalt etc., soapstone and dimensional stones and building stones and sand are found in the district.

The huge quantity of cement grade limestone are reported from Longphu, Shingta, Marao, Singkap, Chingsau, Mawai, Phungyar, Maileng etc. The metallurgical and refractory grade of chromite are reported in the district.

58. According to The Business Standard ANI:

Oil exploration underway in Manipur.

Oil India Limited, has commenced a survey to check for the presence of hydrocarbons in Manipur.

The project manager of the Manipur State Level Convention on Oil Exploration team, Sumit Mahajan, told ANI that they had started conducting the survey two months back, from district Jribam. The survey has reached the Khaidem Village constituency in Imphal West.

“This project, if triumphant, will be useful and bring in quite a lot of opportunities for the development of both the state and nation as a whole. Assam has reaped the benefits from the availability of slew of hydrocarbons and we are hopeful about the same for Manipur. If the results are positive, there will be surge in the employment sector paving way for Manipur’s economic prosperity” said Mahajan.

The expedition survey will take about two more years and is due to get wrapped up by April 2019. Post that, the centre and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) will reflect upon next steps.

The Government of India through Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had granted license to Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited (JOGPL), a Netherlands based oil Exploration Company, for exploring and drilling two oil blocks in Manipur located in the Jiribam (Imphal East), Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts of Manipur, without the acknowledgement and consent of locals. The contracts were awarded under the eighth round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) of the Government of India. Earlier, as well, without any intimation of the locals, the government had undertaken series of promotions globally in 2003 and 2009 to promote the oil blocks of ‘the jeweled land’, along with others through road-shows in major cities of the world like London, Houston, Calgary and Perth etc, inviting bids to oil companies.

The production sharing contract for the Manipur Oil Block 1 (AA-ONN-2009/1) was signed on 30th June, 2010 and the Petroleum Exploration License was granted by the Manipur Government on 23rd September, 2010. The Contract for Manipur block II (AA-ONN-2009/2) was signed on 19th July 2010 and the license was granted by the Manipur Government on 20th September, 2010.

The deeds for the exploration licenses were signed on 15th November, 2010, all without the knowledge of the people of Manipur.

The total area granted for oil exploration is 3850 Square Kilometres and it is estimated that Manipur has nearly 5000 billion cubic feet of oil.

The Jubilant Energy is envisaged to drill oil from 30 oil wells, identified by the Alpha Geo Company based in Hyderabad, which has been conducting seismic studies for Jubilant Energy.

The latest Annual report of Jubilant Energy indicates that the two Manipur Blocks have prospective oil resources ranging from 380 billion cubic feet to 1.43 trillion cubic feet, with Jubilant Energy holding 100 percent participating interest.

(This story has not been edited by Business Standard staff and is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.) First Published: May 16 2017 | 2:42 PM IST.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/oil-exploration-underway-in-manipur-117051600565_1.html

59. According to **The Statement**

Manipur is said to be sitting on a massive oil belt, estimated at some eight trillion cubic feet and also has huge reserves of natural gas. A good reason for the people to rejoice as when oil starts flowing, it is bound to usher in an era of rapid development and prosperity and drastically change the

economic face of the state, as happened in the Gulf countries and the USA's Texas region at the turn of the last century.

Naga villagers in Tamenglong complained that they were not even consulted before starting the drilling operations.

...

By 31 March, the Jubilant group announced and released its first Resource Assessment report of the gross (100 per cent) unrisks estimate and the presence of gas running into billions of cubic feet in the two blocks. Thereafter road shows in cities like London, Houston, Calgary and Perth seeking bids from oil companies followed.

...

They also added that the Centre and the oil companies were trying to push through their agenda without an impartial and detailed assessment with community participation. Social and environmental impacts in surveys and in direct drilling have never been conducted. Further, there was no cumulative social and environmental assessment due to introduction of oil exploration and also due to the introduction of multiple scale infrastructure projects in Manipur. The state belongs to two of the world's Bio-diversity hotspots — the Eastern Himalayas Bio-diversity hotspot and the Indo-Burma Hotspots — and that the oil exploration along with its blasting operations will adversely affect the Loktak wetlands eco-system, the Barak River and Manipur river systems, thereby endangering the livelihood of

people depending on such fragile eco-systems. Cases of oil spills and contamination abound worldwide as in Nigeria, Ecuador, the Gulf region and even in nearby Tripura and Assam. The main cause for worry is that the effluents of the drilling process with a high PH and salt content will find its way to the ground and surface water.

<https://www.thestatesman.com/cities/no-oil-exploration-1502449397.html>

60. According to Epa:

Oil Exploration: Boon or Bane for Manipur

The total area granted for oil exploration is nearly 4000 Square Kilometres and it is estimated that Manipur has nearly 5 trillion cubic feet of oil and the oil company, Jubilant Energy plans to drill from 30 oil wells in Manipur. Earlier, unknown to our people, the Government had undertaken series of promotions globally in 2003 and 2009 to promote the oil blocks in Manipur through road-shows in major cities worldwide, London, Houston, Calgary and Perth etc, inviting bids for Oil companies for exploration and drilling in Manipur. So, Jubilant Energy has been set for the big plunder.

...

Despite abundant availability of Oil and Gas in Manipur, the Government of India and the Government of Manipur has been maintenance a deafening and deceitful silence for long even to the extent of refraining from making

a public and official statement on the availability of Oil and Natural Gas in Manipur. More objectionable is the fact that a mere private company, Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited has been conferred the full ownership of all oil resources in Manipur.

<https://www.thestatesman.com/cities/no-oil-exploration-1502449397.html>

Police manipulated the FIRs against the victim Kukis

Not a single FIR against assailants Arambai and Meitei

Leepun Independent investigation/prosecution absolutely necessary

61. A study of the 3734 FIRs filed in Manipur show that the Manipur police conspired to file standard form FIRs mostly against the victim Kukis. Most of them are on behalf of the Meitei. All the FIRs against the Meiteis do not contains the name of the assailants and consciously avoid recording the name of the Arambai and Meitei Leepun assailants. The Christian Meiteis in the valley have filed FIRs against the Hindu Meiteis for burning down their churches. This shows that apart from the Meitei assault on the tribal, within the Meetic community there is a strong anti-Christian ideology which fits in with the politics of the party in power at the Centre and the States.

Home Minister's Commission of Inquiry unacceptable
accused UOI cannot decide who will judge its actions

62. When the Home Minister visited the Manipur he announced the setting up the commission of inquiry headed by a former Chief Justice Ajay Lamba. This suggestion is unacceptable as it has been done without consulting the victim community. It is also unacceptable because the UOI itself is accused of conspiring with the state government in arming and protecting the two communal organizations Armabai and Meiteis Leepun that carried out the Attacks on the tribal. Apart from that there is another reason and that is that the said judge may not be an appropriate person to be appointed. What is required is not a commission of inquiry that will do the bidding of 'his master's voice' but an independent investigation by officers from outside the State of Manipur. In Extra Judl. Exec. Victim Families Assn. and Ors. vs Union of India (2017 8 SCC 417) the Supreme Court made the following observation while ordering the establishment of setting up of an SIT to investigate and prosecute consisting officers from the outside of state as under:

..."23. As far as the appointment of a Special Investigating Team is concerned (which we have adverted to above), it was suggested to us that officers of the Manipur Police may be associated.

We do not think it appropriate to associate any officer of the Manipur Police particularly since in some of the cases the role of the Manipur Police itself has been adversely commented upon.

24. In *Bharati Tamang v. Union of India and Ors.* MANU/SC/1075/2013 : (2013) 15 SCC 578 this Court held that to ensure that criminal prosecution is carried on without any deficiency a special team can be constituted under the orders of this Court. Consequently, we have no hesitation in directing the constitution of a Special Investigating Team to investigate the cases that we have mentioned above. It is interesting to note at this stage that we were informed that in none of the cases has an FIR been registered against the Manipur Police or any uniformed personnel of the armed forces of the Union. On the contrary, FIRs have been registered against the deceased for alleged violations of the law. Under these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for us to depend upon the Manipur Police to carry out an impartial investigation more

particularly when some of its own personnel are said to be involved in the fake encounters and the Manipur Police has not registered any FIR at the instance of the next of the kin of the deceased.

25. In *R.S. Sodhi v. State of U.P.* MANU/SC/0013/1994 : (1994) Supp. 1 SCC 143 this Court observed as follows:

...We think that since the accusations are directed against the local police personnel it would be desirable to entrust the investigation to an independent agency like the Central Bureau of Investigation so that all concerned including the relatives of the deceased may feel assured that an independent agency is looking into the matter and that would lend the final outcome of the investigation credibility. However faithfully the local police may carry out the investigation, the same will lack credibility since the allegations are against them.

It is in view of the above that the more appropriate course of action would be to appoint an independent investigating team to examine the cases mentioned above”.

63. Even if a commission of inquiry is deemed necessary by this Hon’ble Court the Petitioners pray for an order to set up a one person Commission of retired Justice A.P.Shah former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and former Chairman of the Law commission of India. It may be remembered that Justice A.P.Shah was appointed Chairman of the Law commission of India by the present party in power at the Centre.

64. Central government has not yet promulgated Article 355 till date

Despite the fact that there was mayhem in the state as violence escalated and spread like wildfire, leading to complete breakdown of law and order, the Central government has not yet promulgated Article 355 of the Constitution of India till date. Orders by the Governor of Manipur was issued vide No.H-3608/2/2023-HD-HD: dated 4th May, 2023 wherein Shri Ashutosh Sinha, IPS, ADGP (Intelligence), Manipur has been designated as overall Operational Commander to control and bring normalcy in the State. He was directed to work under the guidance and supervision of Shri Kuldiep Singh, Advisor (Security), Government of Manipur. This order was only an eye wash and ineffective since law and order was still in the

hands of the State Government run by the CM who belonged to the dominant community. No orders as such with regard to promulgation of Article 355 of the Indian Constitution was ever issued by the Central Government which was the need of the hour as it provides for the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance.

Prayers:

- a. For an order directing the UOI to issue immediate directions to the Indian Army to take full control of the law and order and public order situation in the districts of Churachanpur, Chandel, Kangpokpi, Imphal East and Imphal west and villages and villages of the State of Manipur to ensure with immediate effect that the killing of the Kukis come to an end.
- b. For an order directing that a SIT be established headed by Harekrishna Deka, former DGP Assam and monitored by Chief Justice Tinlianthatg Vaiphei, Retd Chairman of Meghalaya State Human Rights Commission, with the mandate to build a team of professional and independent police persons to investigate and prosecute in respect of the assaults on the tribal community in Manipur which began in 3rd May 2023 and also in respect of the cognisable offences set out in this application.
- c. For an order directing the registration of FIRs against Kourounganba Khuman head of the Arambai Tenggol” and “Meitei Leepun M Pramot Singh” as its current President whose criminal activities are described in

IA no 103548 of 2023 and this IA and thereafter to prosecute all those involved in these organisations.

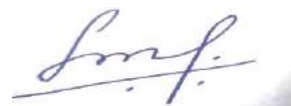
- d. For an Order directing the Union of India and the State of Manipur to jointly pay the next of kin of the Tribals killed in the assaults from 3.5.2023 onwards including those listed at paragraph **31** above, Rs 2 crores within one week, and also provide a permanent Government job to a family member of the deceased within three months, and in the interim provide an permanent government job and Rs 10 lakhs as assured by the Home Minister.
- e. For an order directing the State to immediately begin the reconstruction of the houses / villages etc. and churches destroyed in the assaults as described in paragraphs **32 and 33** above, and to complete the work within one month from today and with immediate effect to provide army protection in these villages so that the displaced tribals can return.
- f. For an order directing the Union of India to immediately bring to Manipur sufficient numbers of doctors to carry out all the post mortems immediately, and further for an order directing the army to provide security at the mortuary and the hospitals for the tribals victims so that the evidences of heinous crimes committed on them are not destroyed and the families may identify and collect the bodies of the dead for their last rites.

- g. For an order directing the State of Manipur to ensure that all the dead bodies are shifted to cold storages.
- h. For an order directing the State of Manipur to produce in this Hon'ble Court all the report submitted to the State Government by Former Additional SP Smt. Smti Brinda Thongnaojam in respect of the illegal drugs trade, drug trafficking and drug mafia-politician-nexus etc.in the State of Manipur.
- i. For an order directing the State and the Union of India to provide security, food, medical aid, sanitation (drinking water and toilet facilities), and the basic necessities for women and children in the camps at Manipur and Delhi.
- j. For an order quashing and setting aside the appointment by the UOI of the Justice (retired) Ajai Lamba Commission of Inquiry and to order a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice (retired) A.P Shah.
- k. And for any other order/s as this Hon'ble deem fit and proper.

Dated: 09.06.2023

Place: New Delhi

Filed by:



Satya Mitra

Advocate for the Petitioner

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
 CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
 WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) _____ OF 2023
 (Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)

IN THE MATTER OF:

Manipur Tribal Forum Delhi

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Manipur & Anr.

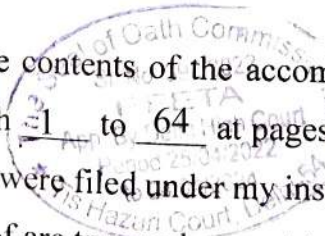
...Respondent

Affidavit

I, Mr. L. Singson, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] hereby solemnly state on oath as under:

1. That I am the executive member of Manipur Tribal Forum Delhi and authorized by the organization to represent in the above captioned Writ Petition and I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and as such I am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That I have understood the contents of the accompanying Application from paragraph 1 to 64 at pages 1 to 129 and state that the same were filed under my instructions and that the contents thereof are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therein.



3. The annexures to the petition/applicants are true and correct copies of the respective originals.

For Manipur Tribals' Forum, Delhi

Deponent

Identity of the Deponent who has signed in my Presence Verification

Verified at Delhi on this 02 JUN 2023 day of _____ that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief.

For Manipur Tribals' Forum, Delhi

Deponent



AFFIDAVIT
I, _____
do hereby declare that the contents of the annexures which have been read and explained to him are true and correct to his knowledge
Oath Commissioner, Delhi

02 JUN 2023



News / Opinion / 24 hours in Manipur: From gun snatching to threat calls to a sleepless night

24 hours in Manipur: From gun snatching to threat calls to a sleepless night

With multiple calls from various Meitei people, as well as someone claiming to be a senior official, indirectly warned about facing consequences for filing a report on a gunfight between 37 Assam Rifles and Arambai militants.



Afrida Hussain

May 31, 2023,

Updated Jun 01, 2023, 1:18 PM IST

It all started on May 3 when the Northeast woke up with a sense of discomfort as the Meitei and Kuki communities were caught in the grip of ethnic disagreement. It opened a can of worms until the internet had to be snapped and 'shoot at sight' ordered by the government.

After covering the first incident of violence from ground zero on May 3, things were returning to normal in the subsequent days, with a few minor incidents in the periphery areas. On May 28, my office assigned me to go to Imphal again because violence had erupted in the Kakching area and other parts of the state ahead of home minister Amit Shah's visit.

On May 29, I set out for violence-ravaged Manipur. I took the first flight and arrived around 8:30 am. Upon landing, I had a distinct feeling that this was not the same Manipur I had left just 15 days ago. I took a cab to my hotel, 'Hotel Imphal'. Around 9:15 am, right in front of the hotel, I saw a few young protesters attempting to snatch weapons from a Manipur Rifles truck. That's how began my day, or rather my breakfast with 'arms and ammo', in Imphal.

Also Read: [Gunfight erupts between Arambai Tenggol militants and 37 Assam Rifles in Manipur](#)

The scene was nothing short of a movie set. It was a state of complete lawlessness. When I went to Sugnu, I saw civilians carrying arms and landmines in a location where alleged Kuki militants were taking refuge. The civilians were carrying guns for self-defence.

Manipur: Meetei civilians...

I covered the scene and headed for Sugnu Bazaar and Serou. When I arrived at Sugnu Bazaar, I saw people being rescued to safer locations. I headed for Serou, where houses had been gutted and the situation was tense, with the likelihood of untoward incidents anytime.

When I returned to Sugnu, the situation was very different, with civilian youth, dressed in black and mostly wearing black masks. Manipur police commandos were also present. The youth were breaking into houses. No one allowed me to take photos and I was warned to leave immediately. I figured out they were Arambai youth.



With so much to report and the internet down, I returned to Imphal and went to DIPR, where the internet was available for journalists to file reports. While working on a news report, I received a call from a reliable source about a gunfight between the 37 Assam Rifles and Arambai militants in Sugnu. I knew I had to report the news from the scene.

I also got visuals of people carrying guns for our channel India Today TV's prime-time bulletin, filed a report on the gunfight for India Today NE, and left DIPR for my hotel. Everything was fine until 9:30 pm, when I received multiple calls from various Meitei people as well as someone claiming to be a senior official, who indirectly warned me about facing consequences. Immediately afterwards, I received a call from the hotel reception that a few women had come to meet me and enquire why I had done the story. A large gathering was outside.

When I realised something was wrong, I immediately briefed my superiors about the situation. My colleagues and well-wishers went all out to ensure my safety and extended all possible assistance. My seniors informed me, somewhat anxiously, that they had contacted the higher authorities about my security, but the situation remained tense until 1 am when police were finally able to disperse the mob from the hotel. Numerous threatening phone calls came and the hotel management had to change my room.



With Colonel Sandeep Mishra, commanding officer of 4 Assam Rifles

I also contacted the Assam Rifles IG, requesting assistance, since the language problem made it difficult to understand what the mob wanted or to address their issues. The situation could have worsened. Thankfully, I received an excellent response. Around 3 am, a team led by Colonel Sandeep Mishra, commanding officer of 4 Assam Rifles based at Mantripukhuri, evacuated me from the hotel and arranged for my stay at a safer location until I reached the airport.

Those threatening phone calls, however, continue to haunt me, raising several questions in my mind. Aren't we supposed to bring out the truth? No one questioned me when I went to Manipur on May 5 and covered Kuki militants. But one thing against the majority community got me into trouble.

As casualties in the Manipur ethnic clashes continue to mount, reporters on the ground have to walk a tightrope between getting the story and potentially getting killed. So, if we have to withdraw our coverage for some time, it does not mean we are scared.

Salvaging the idea and reality of Manipur

The communal riots which erupted in Manipur since the evening of May 3, between the Meiteis and Kuki-Hmar-Zomi communities, have unleashed unprecedented human displacement, a tragic loss of lives and destruction of property, and show no signs of closure. As the nature and character of the riots transform from one of ethnic cleansing to genocidal attacks across the divide, the precarity of law and order remains as ragtag mobs with the support of armed groups from either side continue to expand the theatre of these riots to the peripheral areas, with more virulence. The large-scale deployment of paramilitary forces, predominantly in urban areas, is clearly not sufficient to maintain 'law and order' in the State's peripheries. Even as large parts of State have turned into a Hobbesian world, where the dictum 'might is right' determines whether lives remain brutish, nasty, and short, the trails of destruction have already bruised the ideational and geopolitical foundations of Manipur beyond any immediate repair.

The delay in imposing the shoot-at-sight order for a night-and-a-day in Imphal and valley areas now appears as deliberate state complicity to allow ragtag mobs to do the job of a comprehensive targeting and erasure of lives, properties and land records (*pattas*) with precision. When this order came on the latter part of May 4, the project of ethnic cleansing of the tribals (Kuki-Zomi-Hmar) and a *de facto* erasure of their land titles that the tribals held for centuries in the valley was already accomplished. The thousands of tribals and Meiteis who are being evacuated to safety from Imphal and Lamka (and other towns) to towns inside Manipur and various Indian metros are likely to be displaced as 'refugees' for a long time. Sadly, 'encroachers', 'eviction' and 'refugees' are labels that will now no longer remain the exclusive preserve of any particular community.

The swift imposition of a shoot-at-sight order in Churachandpur district on the evening of May 3 is in stark contrast to the night-and-a-day delay in the valley areas. Yet, this has not succeeded in forestalling the sanitisation of disparate Meitei settlements across Churachandpur district and other peripheral areas across the State. Either way, extensive ethnic cleansing suggests that the geopolitical body of Manipur has been badly bruised and radically transformed beyond recognition.

For one thing, the rag-tag mobs, as marionettes of the integrationist project of the State and Meiteis, have succeeded partially in their attempt to dissolve tribal land rights in the valley areas, a major grouse the Meiteis have against the tribals in hill areas. In fact, this grouse was a major reason which set the stage for these



Kham Khan Suan
Hausing

is Professor and
Head, Department of
Political Science,
University of
Hyderabad

The stability and territorial integrity of a society such as Manipur can be secured only by genuine recognition and substantive accommodation of territorial rights and identities

conflagrations. Similar extensive counter ethnic-cleansing drives in various parts of the hills imply that considerable Meitei settlements are likely to be erased forever. The existence of multiple tribal localities in Imphal and its valley environs inhabited by the Nagas implies that the State's aggressive integrationist and majoritarian project has to contend with this asymmetrical regime on land rights where tribals, unlike the Meiteis, can own land both in the hills and the valley.

The extensive bruises to and radical transformations of the geopolitical body of Manipur caused by these riots are likely to make the task of post-conflict state building and transformation of state-society relations extremely difficult, if not impossible. Some possible and tentative blueprints are in order.

Any attempt to secure future stability and peace in ways that will help in the stable management of post-conflict situations must begin with the audacity to confess and confront the truth about the very nature of these riots and their principal cause. The State under the N. Biren Singh-led Bharatiya Janata Party government must take primary responsibility for preparing, activating and sustaining what Paul Brass, an expert on Indian politics, calls, the 'institutionalised riots system' as a first step. Given that these riots built up and happened under his watch, Mr. Biren Singh must resign so that accountability is fixed and trust in the political system restored. A judicial commission under the Supreme Court of India supervision must be set up to fix accountability immediately so that the institutionalised ecosystem of riots does not replicate in the future.

Need for recognition and accommodation

The BJP-government and Meiteis must realise that the stability and territorial integrity of a pillarised society such as Manipur is secured not by an aggressive integrationist project and non-functional sub-State asymmetrical institutions, but by genuine recognition and substantive accommodation of territorial rights and identities, and by making these institutions work. The disintegration of the East European states in the 1990s should be a good reminder of why it is not federalism per se but the lack of democracy and the rickety functioning of federal institutions which predate disorder and state collapse. Manipur should learn from this and from the ability of deeply-divided societies such as Belgium, Canada and Switzerland to 'hold together' which is facilitated by their enduring commitment to accommodate and institutionalise differences as a valuable good.

In the post-conflict scenario, salvaging the idea and geopolitical reality of Manipur may impel a radical shifting of constitutional gear. This is

imperative if the hills and valley communities are to live together under one political roof. Minimally, this may impel a more genuine accommodation of tribal rights and identities under the Sixth Schedule and a more robust Article 371C where 'scheduled matters' on the hill areas are made inviolable by brute legislative majority. However, given the hardened positions adopted by both sides, this may be easier said than done.

As a goodwill gesture, the State must withdraw all its notifications on reserved forests, protected forests and wildlife sanctuaries. It must also stop the blanket targeting of communities as 'foreigners', 'encroachers' and 'illegal immigrants'. Future policy-decisions of the State must consistently follow the established procedure of laws.

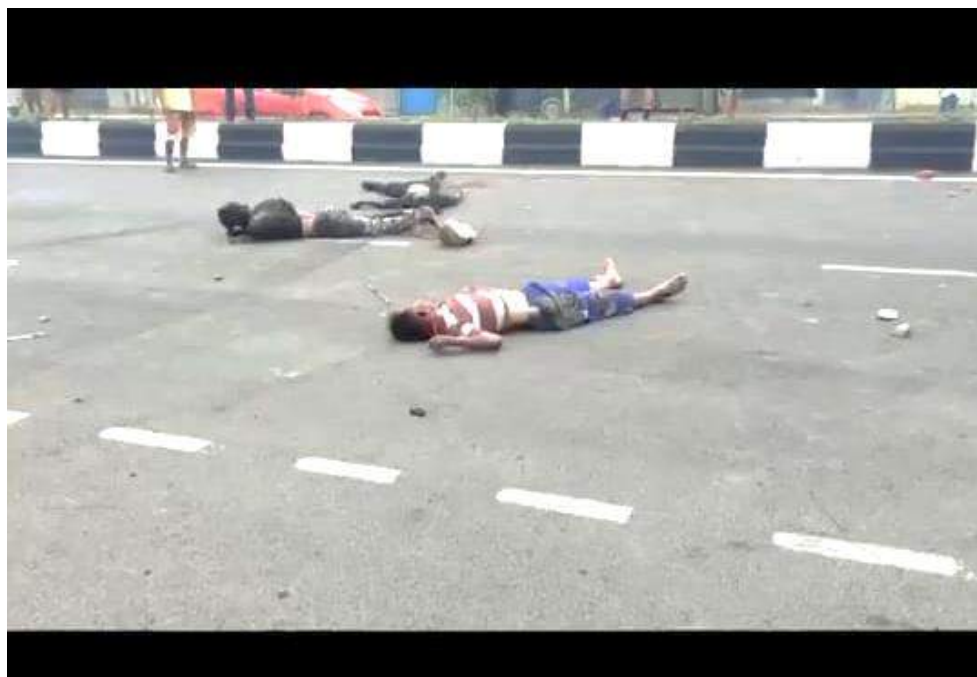
State-building ahead

The weak state-society model that obtains in the State suggests that an 'ethnic security dilemma' – in Barry Posen's sense – will persist in the absence of the capacity of the State to guarantee overarching security. Institutional trust and legitimacy will be critical in holding together deeply divided societies such as Manipur as a result. The state must adopt even-handedness in its dealing with diverse communities and must not cave into the pressure of the majority in the future.

Such an accommodationist framework, if it were to work and obtain trust and legitimacy from the governed, must be alive to the distinctive and historical pedigree of extant sub-State constitutional asymmetry and increasing sense of insecurity of the Meiteis under the weight of demographic pressure. The project of reviving and sustaining the idea and the geopolitical body of Manipur can be realistic only when 'dissensual communities' engage in reasoned dialogue and conversation by mutually respecting each other as equals, in a spirit of give and take. The landlocked nature of the State and the fact that it had an admixture of populations across the State – drawn from populations within and across various States – implies that any prolonged conflagrations will be mutually destructive and self-defeating.

Future state-building and accommodation of distinctive rights and identities are indeed challenging given that the sense of hate and mutual distrust has run deep across communities. Leaders of communities, the State and all-important stakeholders must confront the truth about the mutually self-destructive nature of violence. Serious and concerted inter-community reconciliation efforts must be initiated immediately if Manipur as an inclusive idea and a geopolitical space of accommodation were to be revived.

Annexure A-3



Annexure A-4

4 women from Ukhrul attacked by mob in Imphal By UT Correspondent May 24, 2023 - 5:13pm
Imphal: Amid the prevailing situation in Manipur, four women from Ukhrul district were reportedly attacked and physically assaulted by a group of agitators in Imphal on Wednesday. According to reliable sources, the four women from Namrei village under Chingai constituency were on their way to Imphal airport to catch flight for Mumbai at 1:20 pm when the incident occurred.

The incident happened at around 11:30 am near Asian Hospital along the Kwakeithel Airport road in Imphal West when a group of people appeared and began to assault the girls from Ukhrul travelling in an auto for no apparent reason. Sources claimed that the mob pulled the victims out of the auto and dragged them away even as the auto driver tried to intervene and identified them as Nagas.

The mob could be heard shouting at them “Are you Haos?”, the sources continued adding the girls were let off only after the mob was convinced that they were from Ukhrul, the source said. The mob reportedly used iron bars in attacking the girls during which their clothes were also torn and their belongings scattered. The victims sustained injuries from the attack without verifying their identities.

The victim names from Namrei village are identified as Ramsowon R Shimray, d/o Ngashanmi R Shimray; Philathing Kaping, d/o Philip Kaping; Somipem R Shimray, d/o Ngaraipam R Shimray; Lotus R Shimray, d/o Kamka R Shimray.



GOVERNMENT OF ZALENGAM
KUKI NATIONAL FRONT
 (ZOGAM)
 HOME DEPARTMENT

Ref. No.

Date

HETSAHNA KHOH TAH

Dt. Manmasi, the 10th January, 2023

Leimatak a pat Henglep leh Thangting Area Kani (Poppy) lei bol ho kom ma hetsah leh kho haosa ho kom ma hetsah thupheh chu Kani lei bol jouse le kho haosa hon ana kisei sa bang a agang thei pen na, nan na suh mang diu va hetsah na hiuve.

Koi tobang akisei ngai lou aum leh mo aman akipoh ding ahi. Koima them mo achan thei lou ding ahi.

(Davel Kuki)
 Home Secy.
 KNF (Z)

Copy to:-

.....

GOVERNMENT OF ZALENGAM

KUKI NATIONAL FRONT

(ZOGAM)

EMERGENCY*

10TH JANUARY 2023

Apropos the previous ban on poppy plantation, this is notified to all poppy planters across Leimata to Henglep and all the vicinity of Thangting area to immediately quit the illegal poppy plantation.

Failing which they shall own the responsibility for any consequences thereof.

Sd/-

(David Kuki)

Home Secy.

KNF (Z)



ZOMI YOUTH ASSOCIATION

(The Apex body of MYU, SYO, TCYA, TYO, YPA, YVA, ZYO)

Philanthropic Organisation

Contact No.(Pre. 8730818554 /Secy. +917005219897, email ID : zyaghq@gmail.com
(General Headquarters: Lamka, Churachandpur District PIN-795128)

ZAKSAKNA

The President/ Secretary
Zomi Youth Association.

Kap Kho Vung Block
Raja Go Kho Thang Bolck

Date: 16th Jan. 2020 ZYA/Ghq. Meeting No. 12 Resolution 1. Thukimna dung zui leh *General Assembly 2019* thukimna "KHAMTHEIH DODAL" cih tawh kizui in "KANI (OPIUM) FREE ZOGAM" Mission cih minvuah sep suah dingin kithukim hi.

Hih toh kisai in Kap Kho Vung Block leh Raja Go Kho Thang Block nuai ah KANI cinna (Plantation) om ahi cih thu zak ahih tawh kizui in hih bang a kham theih pianna KANI I gam I lei ua pat suk cimit ahih ding lunggulh na lianpi kinei ahih man in, ZYA in I gam leh minam khaalna a, gelna kinei sepsuahna ah Block ten a kizam bangbang a na hong nungthuap uh a, na hong din pih/kalsuanpih ding uh ka hong thum hi.

Hih vai ah Date: 28th Jan. 2020 ni a Mission toh kisai taangna (Social Work) kuan dingin lemgelna kinei hi. Hih Mission ah Pawlpi, Police leh Army te tawh khut kilen a sep khawm ding a lemgel ahi hi.

Hih Mission tawh kisai in ni ciam ni in Lungthul (D) ah kisation ding cih ahih man in zing an delh a Lungthul (D) Time : 08:00AM a tung kim ding in ka hong zasak hi.

Hih Mission a kuan dingte pickup point leh Route.

1. Raja Go Kho Thang Bolck te : Kangkap – Songtal – Mualnuam – Kaihlam - Thuangtam – New Kangkap – Lungthul (D). Kangkap ah date 27th Jan. 2020 in gari giaklut ding hi.

2. Kap Kho Vung Block te : Ngalzang – Suangdai – Suangdoh – Lungchin - Enpum - Lungthul (T) – G. Bualzang – Tuilakzang – Lungthul (L) - Lungthul (D). Ngalzang ah date 27th Jan. 2020 in gari giaklut ding hi.

Tua ahih man in no Block nuai a Unitte a kizam bangbang a thu ana zasak dingin ka hong ngen in ka hong zasak hi.

"TOGETHER WE CAN"

(PUM KHAN LIAN TOMBING)
Gen. Secretary

ZOMI YOUTH ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION

The President/Secretary

Zomi Youth Association

Kap Kho Vung Block

Raja Go Kho Thang Block

In accordance with the ZYA /Ghq. Meeting No. 12 Resolution on Date 16 Jan 2020 and resolution of General Assembly 2019, on matters of "DRUGS PREVENTION", a mission titled " KANI (OPIUM) FREE ZOGAM" has been set up.

In relation to this, it is learnt that there is opium plantation in Kap Kho Vung Block and Raja Gou Kho Thang Block. And since it is widely agreed that our land and soil be rid of opium, the ZYA pleads that the blocks support and cooperate in every way required.

On this matter, it is resolved that a social work in relation to the Mission be held on 28th January 2020 and must be held with Organization, Police and Army hand in hand.

On this Mission, since it is decided that morning meal be served at Lungthul (D), all participants must arrive by 8:00 AM on the given day.

The pick up points and routes for participants on this Mission:

1. Raja Gou Kho Thang block: Kangkap - Songtal - Mualnuam - Kaihlam - Thuangtam - New Kangkap - Lungthul (D). The vehicle will arrive at Kangkap on 27th Jan 2020.

2. Kap Kho Vung block: Ngalzang - Suangdai - Suangdoh - Lungchin - Enpum - Lungthul (T) - G. Bualzang - Tuilakzang - Lungthul (L) - Lungthul (D). The vehicle will arrive at Ngalzang on 27th Jan 2020.

As such, I request you to please inform the units under your block.

Together we can

(Pum Khan Lian Tombing)

Gen. Secretary

OFFICE  OF THE
KUKI NATIONAL ORGANISATION
GOVERNMENT OF ZALE'N-GAM
GOVERNMENT OF ZALE'N-GAM

Ref No: ZG/KC 12-6/08

Dated Manmasi, 16 January 2023

KNO Communique to cease Poppy Cultivation

The Kuki National Organization has categorically banned poppy cultivation since 2016. Response from the chiefs in the interest of preserving the environment and to disengage from illegal activities has been very positive. However, a few individuals encouraged by non-SoO groups have continued the cultivation. Consequently, the police have arrested a number of Kuki chiefs, which brings disgrace to the community besides causing irreparable damage to the environment, let alone the ill consequences upon the general population.

Therefore, KNO, hereby, issues stern warning that any individual engaged in poppy cultivation must destroy the poppy fields within 10 (ten) days. Failure to comply will necessarily incur severe consequences.



(PS Haokip)
President, Kuki National Organisation
MANMASI



GOVERNMENT OF HMARRAM
HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION (DEMOCRATIC)

Serve the Nation

MANIPUR REGION, GENERAL HEADQUARTER: SINLUNG

Ref. No.

Date: 28/01/2023

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Government's fight against drug menace through the War on Drugs 2.0 campaign under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. N Biren Singh has the unwavering support of the HPC(D) Manipur Region and the Hmar people in its operational area. As Poppy cultivation is strictly prohibited in our operational areas in Churachandpur (Hmar Areas), Tipaimukh and Vangai Range in Pherzawl District we are happy to announced that zero percentage of poppy plantation was seen in the Hmar Areas. Henceforth any individual found operating in contravention to this notification will be held responsible for any consequences whatsoever.

Kung'a
 (Lalneikung Hmar)
 Chairman
 HPC(D)/UPF SoO Group
 Sinlung Camp

Alan Hmar
 (Alan Hmar)
 Secretary, External Affairs
 HPC(D)/UPF SoO Group
 Sinlung Camp

Annexure A-9



Government of Khulmigam
Office of the
UNITED KUKI LIBERATION FRONT (UKLF)
General Headquarters: Khul

'Ref.No.....

Date:.....

THUPHON
Khul, Dated 3/3/2023

Tengnoupal District, Chandel District chuleh Govt of Khulmigam, UKLF vaihom na gamsunga mipi jouse henga hetsah nom chu, tunia kipat in Kham nathei, (Drugs) khoutah a Khamna (Total ban) akibol tan ahi.

Kham nathei (drugs) hin gamsung le lhangsung a khangdong simsen lou hinkho setna ahi ban ah, tudinmun in Nam minset na lentah asoh tan phamo akisa lkeh in ahi.

Hiche toh lhonna Nam Government, Govt of Khulmigam in Nampi makho ding khohsah jal in gamkai sunga drugs khou tah a hung kivekol ding themmo na neiho achan liuva lom gotna kipe ding, kingaidam na umlou ding ahi. Thupeh nitlouva Govt of Manipur Or Security personal hon ahin matdoh aumjong leh Thupeh nitlou, Gamsung, Nam suminse a kila ding gotna kipe ding ahi.

Kham nathei (drugs) Wy, No.4, chule adang dang hohi organization in achesa kum phabep a konna gamsunga hung kikhah jing ahitan, hinlah thupeh nitlou, juiouva chatlohjing aumtoh lhon in, gamsung cheng koi jat, koi Nam hijongleh hiche ki ngaidam na umlouva hung kichepi ding ahijeh in lhangsung Housa, CSO, Tribe lamkai chule mipi hon nei tosot diuvin ,temna jong kahin neiyee.

Sd/-

Information and Publicity, UKLF
Government of Khulmigam

Government of Khulmigam
Office of the
UNITED KUKI LIBERATION FRONT (UKLF)

General Headquarters: Khul

NOTICE

Dated 3/03/ 2023

It is hereby notified to the public under the operational areas of United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF) that, with effect from today the Organization has stringently declared a total ban on Poppy plantation.

No doubt, the harmful herbal plant is disastrous and eats into the lives of so many young people. Moreover, the plant has dented the image of Kuki as a society, and the Organization is so disappointed at the same.

Having said that, the Organization has made a steely resolve to carry out a regular inspection against the illegal plantation with strict vigilance. If anyone is found flouting the Order will severely be punished as per law.

Also, if the Government of Manipur or the State security personnel apprehends the illegal planters, the Organization can't act as a refuge; rather, it be ill considerate of those apprehended. The Organization has over the last few years been proactive regarding narcotic substances (drugs) like WY, No.4 and the likes. We, therefore, kindly request the area Chiefs, CSOs, tribals leaders and the concerned public to extend your cooperation with the Organization in matters cited above.

Sd/-

Information & Publicity, UKLF

Government of Khulmigam

Annexure A-10



EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

(Regd. No. 2294 of 1977 under Act XXII of 1980; FCRA Regd. No. 194100016 of 1985 with Ministry of Home Affairs and Income Tax PAN No. AAATE5466E)
 Headquarters: DORCAS HALL
 NEW LAMKA, P.O. BOX 6, CHURACHANDPUR
 MANIPUR - 795 006, INDIA
 Phone : +91 8250014118
 Email : ebc.india@gmail.com
 Website : www.ebc-india.org

CIRCULARS

Lamka, the 3rd March, 2023

No.EBC/GS/1(01)/23: EBC pumpi in poppy lei bawlna leh hiai a sum dawnna a deihloun dan laihawm leh ahih mite khounna neihzel ahi. Huchih lai in Manipur Government in 'War on drugs' chi a naktak a pan honlak EBC in a kipahpih hi. Tua toh kiton in saptuam mite zuih ding in kizaksakna bawlnawn ahi (Vide CEC 311st Sitting, Thupukna 17na, dt. 15.02.2023).

1. Kani (poppy) kichi khamtheih lauhhuai pente kibawlkhiaakna bulpi ahihziak in, a man a tam a, sumdawnna hoihpen ahi chih paulam in i gam sung ah laklut in hong om a poi petmah hi. I gam ah 1980 vel apan No.4 leh khamtheih tuamtuam te'n i tuaidawngte uh hiaizahpi a hon laksak nung a, tua kani (poppy) kungpi i gam a laklut a om pen Toupa kihta, mihinpih it mite a ding in pomtheih vual ahi kei hi.
2. I gam a siatna hiaizah i buaipih lai a, i tu i ta khang a i minam hihsethei hiai khamtheih chingte leh phalna pekha kuapeuh kiangah tawpsan vengveng ding in saptuam in Toupa min in ngetna leh thehsakna bawl ahi.
3. Poppy lei bawl pen sum tam ahihman a inkuan vakna ding a kilohna hoihtak bang a ngai a, mite vanzat a pang saptuam member kiloh a nasem te'n leng tawpsan ding in Toupa min in i kingen hi. Kani (poppy) tellou a hiaitan honpipa'n Amah muang le'ng poppy tellou in i khosakna hon bawlsak thei mahmah ding hi.
4. Hiai poppy lei bawlna a kihelkha khua hiam saptuam member a omna saptuam te'n a hihnawn louhna ding ua thumpih ding leh khounna bawl di'n i kizasak hi.
5. Hiai i nam leh i gam melma poppy leibawlna a kihelkha i mi-le-sate uh a kemtu Pastor leh saptuam upa te'n deihsakna toh counselling bawl a thuhilh ding a nget i hi uhi.
6. Hiai khamtheih chingte leh hihte leitung mite hihdan a thagam a hihbei ding chi i hikei a, Khrist itna toh a hoihloun dan theisak a thuhilh a thumsak ding in saptuam tengteng i kichial uhi. Huaiban in hiai toh kisai a Govt in naktak a douna a bawl uh kipahpih in, kuamah EBC saptuam sung mi leh sate hiai na sepna hoihlou Poppy Cultivation leh a zuakna a kihel lou ding in i kitheisak hi. Hiai akipan sum leh pai muhte ban in a sianglou sum leh pai muhnate saptuam in kipahpih ngeilou ahi.
7. Hiai thil hoihlou dalna ah gam leh minam it pawlpi tuamtuam heutute leh khua sung VA & VC makaite tan in, hiai i gam a thilhoih lou hong kipan lellel dalkhawm ding leh omsak lou ding in saptuam in ngetna i bawl hi.

Khrist leh A gam a dia na seppih uh,


 (Rev. S. Vung Minthang) 03/03/23
 General Secretary


 (Rev. Thayndoulan)
 Director of Ministries

EVANGELICAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

CIRCULAR

Lamka, the 3rd March, 2023

No. EBC/GS/ 1 (01)/23: All of EBC, in disapproval of poppy plantation and its business has published circulars and discourages those who are involved. In the meantime, EBC appreciates the Manipur government's well timed 'War on Drugs'. As such, a declaration is made again for the people of the church to practice. (Vide CEC 311th Sitting, Resolution 17, dt 15/02/2023)

1. Since poppy is the source for manufacturing the most harmful drugs, it is costly. It's import into our land with the excuse being the most convenient business is regretful. Around the 1980s, after the lives of many of our youths were claimed by No. 4 and abuse of various drugs, the import of poppy into our land is unacceptable for people who fear the Lord and love their fellow beings.
2. While we deal with so many evils in our land, all drug cultivators and land permit givers who could destroy our children and grandchildren generations are requested and asked to quit in the name of the Lord.
3. Church members who are employed in poppy fields due to the mindset that there is good money in poppy cultivation and are requested to quit in the name of the Lord. He who has led us till here without poppy will surely take care of our livelihood if we trust Him.
4. Those villages which have members engaged in poppy cultivation should be prayed for and discouraged by the unit to which they belong so that they might quit.

5. The billeted pastor and church elders are requested to give counselling to members who are involved in poppy cultivation.

6. These drug addicts and drug abusers should not be dealt with in mans methods of raw strength. They should be made aware of it's harmfulness along with Christ's love and all church units are called to pray for them. Also, we appreciate the government's actions against poppy cultivation and no one from the EBC church's fraternity should engage in this evil work of poppy cultivation. The church does not ever appreciate money derived from such sources.

7. The church requests the leaders of different organizations and leaders of VAs and VCs of different villages who are committed to tribe and nation to fight together and stop this evil that is gradually beginning.

Your co-worker for Christ and His Kingdom

Sign

(Rev. S.Vung Minthang)

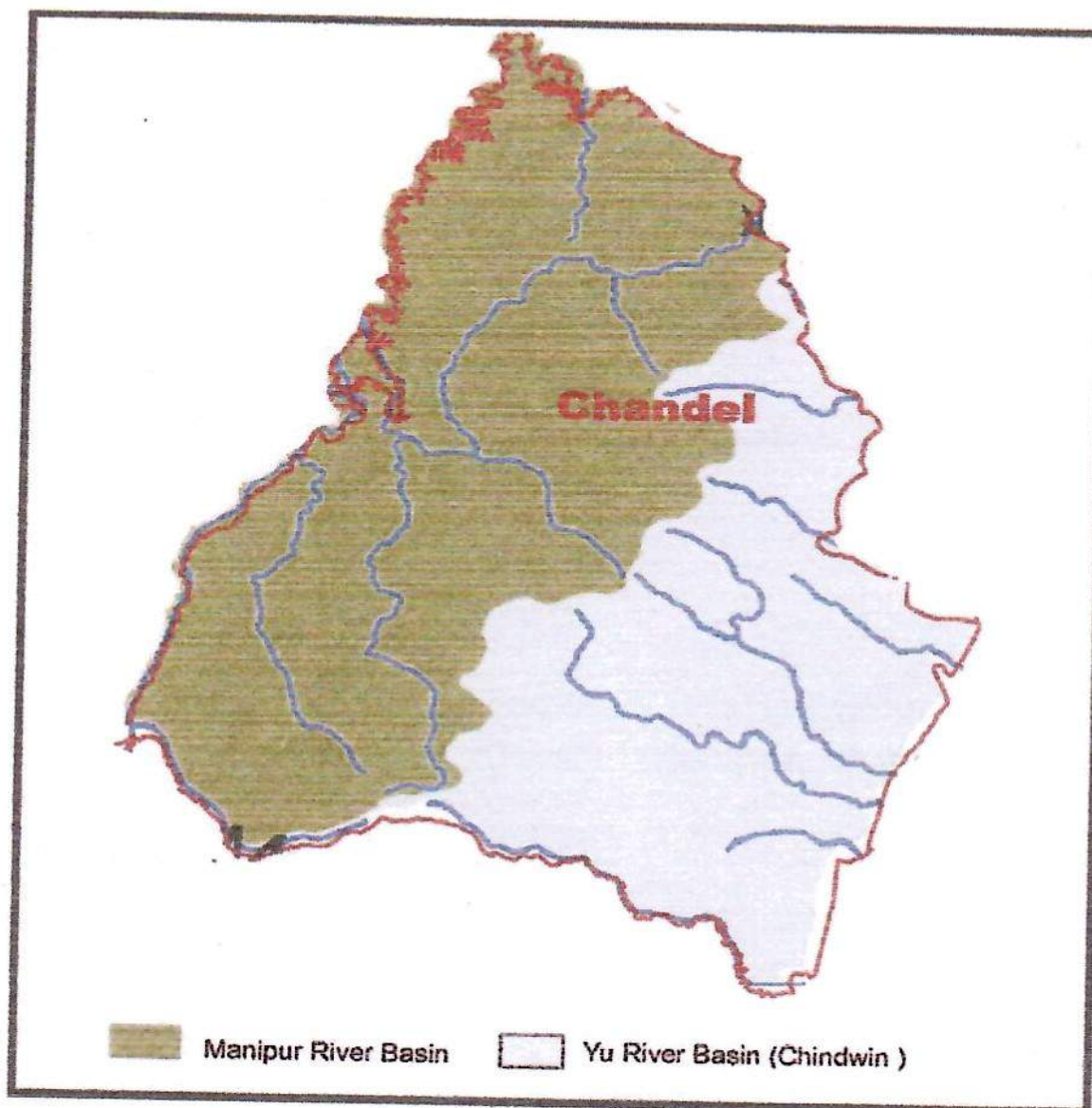
General Secretary

(Rev. Thawndoulian)

Director of Minsitries

**DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR CHANDEL DISTRICT
(MANIPUR STATE)
FOR**

- A. SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING
B. MINERALS OTHER THAN SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING
(PEBBLE FOR CRUSHING/OPENCAST SURFACE MINING)
(Revision 00)**



Prepared under

- A] Appendix -X of MoEFCC, GoI notification S.O. 141(E) dated 15.1.2016
B] Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines
C] MoEFCC, GoI notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018
D] Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines, January 2020, MoEFCC, GoI**

eastwards for about 29 km in the district and joins with the Yu river at Minthami. The Tuisa Dung river rises from the Aibol Joupi village (1,970m) and flows towards the east. It forms an International boundary with Myanmar for about 32 km and falls into the Yu river at Zibyugon. Besides, a number of rivulets falling into the Yu river like Namjet Lok, Lairok, Nanpataung, Lalim Lok, Tuito Dung, etc. also drain the eastern portions of the district.

Climate

Chandel district experiences low to moderate climate of sub-tropical monsoon type. The summer months are hot and wet while the winter months are cold and dry in the district. The maximum rainfalls occur due to southwest monsoon during May to August. The sunshine hours are limited up to 5 hours during rainy season.

The temperature varies from 5° C to 35° C. The area experiences the average temperature in the summer months from 32° to 35° C while in winter, the temperature is normally around 4° to 6° C. January is the coldest month and April is the hottest. Fog & frost are common features during the mornings in winter months but snowfall is rare. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,036 mm for last 20 years.

The types of seasons in the area are

- (i) the cold season (December, January, February) (ii) the hot dry season (March, April)
- (iii) the rainy season (May, June, July, August, September) (iv) the retreating monsoon season (October, November)

Natural Economic Resources

Chandel district has lateral sandy loam, reddish in color and slightly acidic type of soil. The mean monthly maximum temperature range from 24.2 degree Celsius in January to 36 degree Celsius in May and the minimum range from 5 degree Celsius in January to 23.1 degree Celsius in August. The district is mostly covered by forest and only small percentage of total geographical area was under agricultural use (1.87 percent) and settlement (0.35 percent). Reportedly, shifting cultivation is the most widely practiced form of agriculture in this district. However, settled cultivation has also been practiced in this district alongside shifting cultivation. It is worth noting that the tribal community of Machi Block in the district has adopted improved methods of shifting cultivation to minimize the environmental degradation.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Chandel. Rice is the main crop grown. Both jhum and terrace cultivation is done in the hill slopes of the district. Though it is not an entirely

rural economy like districts of Senapati, Tamenglong and Churachandpur, urbanization has been a very slow process. Only 10 percent people of the district live in urban areas. Chandel and Chakpikarong towns are the developing urban areas.

Handloom and Handicraft

Handloom and handicraft has been an indispensable part of the socio-economic life of the people in the state of Manipur. It is a very important and the largest cottage industry, which is labour intensive. As per the Handloom and Power loom Census conducted during the year 1996-97, Chandel has total of 13554 number of weavers, 11639 number of loom, the consumption of yarn per month was 26,204.70 kg and the production of cloth per month was 71,615 meters. The main handloom products are Acrylic / woolen cloth such as shawl, ladies garments, wall hanging and coverings, upholstery, hanging bags, curtains, home furnishing etc. Handicraft products of cane and bamboo are also unique. Baskets made of cane and bamboo, such as Likhai, Sangbai, Meruk, Morah etc. are popularly used for domestic purpose. People of Maring tribe in Chandel are the main manufacturer of these types of baskets. Fishing equipments like Longup, Tungbol etc. made of cane and bamboo are also famous. Despite having the required potential, the district has been lagging behind in terms of industrial advancement. Chandel has the lowest number of registered industrial units in the state.

Livestock and Poultry

Pig, dog, cattle etc. are reared mainly for meat. So, livestock rearing is one of the important occupations of the people because of their food habit.

Mineral

The geological survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the two sub-divisions in the district. Viz, Chandel and Chakpikarong and discovered valuable minerals deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, cobalt, asbestos, clay, salt, etc. The mining division has been surveying for systematic geological mapping of the district, 2,100 scale area of the district was targeted for the systematic mapping during the 7th five-year plan in 140 sq. km. A little quantity of Chromites is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel sub-division covering an area of about 38 sq. km. and having the maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

Chandel Territory including Tengnoupal district as a regional geological point of view is potentially rich in minerals as highlighted below. So it can be named as Chandel-Tengnoupal Mineral belt

The district is also rich in mineral resources, most of which are yet to be explored. Chromites deposits containing partly metallurgical grade ore have been located at Kwatha and Khudengthabi in the district. Minor occurrences of asbestos has been reported in Moreh area, Khwatha, Nepali basti in the district. Nickel, copper and cobalt are available in Nampesh and

Kwatha in Chandel. So, hill areas are abundance in mineral resources, which remain unexploited

Serpentinites as Building stone:

Serpentinites occur extensively in Chandel and Ukhrul Districts within the ophiolite belt of Manipur extending over an area of 1100 sq.km (about 110 km long and 5 – 15 km wide). The belt trends NE-SW from south of Moreh in Chandel District to north-east of Tushom in Ukhrul Distrit up to Nagaland border and tectonically overlies the Disang sedimentary belt on its west and is interlayered with Oceanic Pelagic Sediments. Serpentinites are also commercially known as "Green Marble".. It, like granite and marble, can be processed into attractive tiles, slabs and other building blocks. It is considered that the Serpentinites of Manipur have a huge market potential, both as finished products and in raw forms, both within India and outside. So far Manipur is concerned, it could become a most important mineral industry generating large scale employment and appreciable export earning.

Considering the economic and employment potentials as above, it is considered that investigations for Serpentinites in the State could be taken up on high priority. The materials have been tested for the cutting and polishing effects and have given good results.

Idocrase / Rhodonite:

They occur as small lensoid bodies within ultramafics in the ophiolite suites of rocks in Ukhrul and Chandel districts. A notable deposit is located in the noerh east of Kwatha of Chandel District. Numerous small bouldery outcrops are also found in the Kwatha and Khudengthabi villages. Other known occurrences are located at Gamnom,, Pushing, Nampisha, etc. They can be used as semi-precious stone and carving stone in handicraft.

Copper Mineral :

GSI had earlier reported occurrences of copper in the ophiolite of Kwatha of Chandel District and Nampisha of Ukhrul District of Manipur. Some old pits of sulphides within foliated Serpentinites at Sadangching (hill), 6 km in the northeast of Kwatha village were studied. Occurrences of Malachite, Azurite and Magnetite were recorded along the weak planes. The copper stained boulders indicated copper values ranging 2.5 – 6.75 % and Nickel values 0.2-0.30%. State Geology & Mining Division had also studied the copper deposits of Nampisha. There are 3 abandoned pits and dumps of copper in the area. State DGM also located sulphide deposits at Yentem,. The chemical analytical data indicates 1.64% of Cu.

Limestone:

Many limestone deposits have been located in the ophiolite mélange and oceanic pelagic sediments in Ukhrul and Chandel District. Limestones are located at Toupokpi, Chakpikarong, Pallel, Nungphura, Nungpal, Sajiktampak , Haikot of Chandel District. The limestones are cement to SMS grades with a Proved Reserve of 9.845 million tones, Probable Reserve Reserve of 3.441 million tones and Possible Reserve of 18.412 million tones.

Chromite:

More than 25 occurrences of chromite have so far been located in Manipur. These are located Kwatha, Sibong, Khudengthabi and Minou-Mangkang of Chandel District. A probable reserve of 0.38 million tones has been assessed. Chromites are of metallurgical and refractory grades.

Forestry

Chandel district comes under Tengnoupal Forest Division of the state. It has about 81 percent forest cover of the total geographical area. The dense forest on Myanmar border has valuable teak tree in abundance. Forest provides firewood, charcoal, wood and many other forest resources

Forest Cover Chandel
Are in Sq.km.

District	Geo. Area.	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Cover
Chandel	2100	08	581	1155	1744

Source: Statistical Booklet of Manipur Forest

Details of Notified Reserve forest in district

SL	District	Name of the Reserved forests	Area covered (sq. km.)	Total Area in the district (sq. km.)
1	Chandel (Forest Division Chandel)	(i) Yangenching	32.56	98.08
		(ii) Kangbung	6734	
		Longya	41.96	

Source: Statistical Booklet of Manipur Forest, 2017(Chandel Forest Division)

Flora & Fauna

Like other hill districts of Manipur, Chandel also has varieties of flora and fauna. Various kinds of orchids, ornamental plants and even numerous plants are abundantly grown. Some of the medicinal plants available in Chandel are given below for information.

- Anisomeles indica (Thoiding Amuba: Manipuri)
A strongly scented shrubby plant found in Pallel area, is used as an appetizer.
- Anotis foetida (Khut-chappi: Manipuri)

A small herb found in Sugnu and Pallel areas, its smashed roots are applied to fractured bone which acts as a poultice of plaster of Paris for setting and healing. The same is applied to boils.

- **Areca catechu (Supari: Manipuri)**
A slender tall palm, cultivated in Moreh area. Paste of the nut after rubbing on the stone with water is applied to leucodermal patches.
- **Brucea javanica (Heining: Manipuri)**
A small deciduous tree found in Pallel, its fruits are used for diarrhoea, dysentery and malignant malaria. Poultice of leaves is applied in skin troubles. Roots are used in bowel complaints.
- **Crassephalum crepidiodes (Terapaibi: Manipuri)**

A herb found in Moreh area, whose lotion of leaves is used as a mild stomachic.

The only ape found in India, the Hoolok Gibbon locally known as Yongmu, is also found in Chandel district. Similarly, the Slow Loris, the Stumped Tailed Macaque, the Pig Tailed Macaque are the other rare primates that occur in the forests. Sometimes rare nocturnal carnivores, the Clouded leopard and the Golden Cat are also sighted. The gigantic land animal, the elephant, makes seasonal migration into the Indo-Myanmar border areas.

The Himalayan Black Bear is also found in Chandel. The rare and elusive Malayan Sun Bear is restricted to the Unique forests in the Indo-Myanmar border areas. Herds of Bison, as well as of Sambhar, can be seen during night in New Samtal area. Thai Pangolins can also sighted in the Indo-Myanmar border areas which falls under Chandel. Birds like Pheasant, Burmese peafowl and jungle fowls are also sighted in Chandel.

The Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, a protected area network in Manipur, is situated on the Indo-Myanmar border of Chandel. The sanctuary is the home of about 86 species of fishes, 6 species of amphibians, 29 species of mammalians.

Minerals and mining

Apart from building materials such as sandstones, clay, pebble and gravel, no other mineral of economic important has been found the Kangpokpi district. Hard, bedded and massive sand stone of Disang Formation and Barail Group are extensively used for road construction and building material. Suitable earths and alluvium along the river banks is being used as raw material for local brick manufacturing.

The geological survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the two sub-divisions in the district. Viz, Chandel and Chakpikarong and discovered valuable minerals deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, cobalt, asbestos, clay, salt, etc. The mining division has been surveying for systematic geological mapping of the district, 2,100 scale area of the district was targeted for the systematic mapping during the 7th five-year plan in 140 sq. km. A little quantity of Chromites is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel sub-division covering an area of about 38 sq. km. and having the maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

Chandel Territory including Tengnoupal district as a regional geological point of view is potentially rich in minerals as highlighted below. So it can be named as Chandel-Tengnoupal Mineral belt

The district is also rich in mineral resources, most of which are yet to be explored. Chromites deposits containing partly metallurgical grade ore have been located at Kwatha and Khudengthabi in the district. Minor occurrences of asbestos has been reported in Moreh area, Khwatha, Nepali basti in the district. Nickel, copper and cobalt are available in Nampesh and Kwatha in Chandel. So, hill areas are abundance in mineral resources, which remain unexploited

Serpentinites as Building stone:

Serpentinites occur extensively in Chandel and Ukhul Districts within the ophiolite belt of Manipur extending over an area of 1100 sq.km (about 110 km long and 5 – 15 km wide). The belt trends NE-SW from south of Moreh in Chandel District to north-east of Tushom in Ukhul Distrit up to Nagaland border and tectonically overlies the Disang sedimentary belt on its west and is interlayered with Oceanic Pelagic Sediments. Serpentinites are also commercially known as "Green Marble".. It, like granite and marble, can be processed into attractive tiles, slabs and other building blocks. It is considered that the Serpentinites of Manipur have a huge market potential, both as finished products and in raw forms, both within India and outside. So far Manipur is concerned, it could become a most important mineral industry generating large scale employment and appreciable export earning.

Considering the economic and employment potentials as above, it is considered that investigations for Serpentinites in the State could be taken up on high priority. The materials have been tested for the cutting and polishing effects and have given good results.

Idocrase / Rhodonite:

They occur as small lensoid bodies within ultramafics in the ophiolite suites of rocks in Ukhul and Chandel districts. A notable deposit is located in the noerh east of Kwatha of Chandel District. Numerous small bouldery outcrops are also found in the Kwatha and Khudengthabi villages. Other known occurrences are located at Gamnom,, Pushing, Nampisha, etc. They can be used as semi-precious stone and carving stone in handicraft.

Copper Mineral :

GSI had earlier reported occurrences of copper in the ophiolite of Kwatha of Chandel District and Nampisha of Ukhul District of Manipur. Some old pits of sulphides within foliated Serpentinites at Sadangching (hill), 6 km in the northeast of Kwatha village were studied. Occurrences of Malachite, Azurite and Magnetite were recorded along the weak planes. The copper stained boulders indicated copper values ranging 2.5 – 6.75 % and Nickel values 0.2-0.30%. State Geology & Mining Division had also studied the copper deposits of Nampisha.

There are 3 abandoned pits and dumps of copper in the area. State DGM also located sulphide deposits at Yentem,. The chemical analytical data indicates 1.64% of Cu.

Limestone:

Many limestone deposits have been located in the ophiolite mélange and oceanic pelagic sediments in Ukhrul and Chandel District. Limestones are located at Toupokpi, Chakpikarong, Pallel, Nungphura, Nungpal, Sajiktampak , Haikot of Chandel District. The limestones are cement to SMS grades with a Proved Reserve of 9.845 million tones, Probable Reserve Reserve of 3.441 million tones and Possible Reserve of 18.412 million tones.

Chromite:

More than 25 occurrences of chromite have so far been located in Manipur. These are located Kwatha, Sibong, Khudengthabi and Minou-Mangkang of Chandel District. A probable reserve of 0.38 million tones has been assessed. Chromites are of metallurgical and refractory grades.

Soil and Cropping pattern

Two major types of soils are found in the district, i.e. residual and transported, which cover both the hill and plain. The residual soils are either laterised or non-laterised.

The transported soils are of two types, i.e. alluvial and organic. The soils have general clayey texture and grey to pale brown colour. It contains a good proportion of potash and phosphate, a fair quantity of nitrogen and organic matter and is less acidic in nature. The organic soils cover the low lying areas of the valley. With dark grey colour and clayey loam texture, these peaty soils have high acidity, abundance of organic matter, a good amount of nitrogen and phosphorous but are poor in potash. The hill soils are more or less rich in organic carbon (1 to 3%) in the top soil, but poor in available phosphorus and potash. They are acidic in nature.

The oldest rocks found in the state are mainly confined in the district close to Indo- Myanmar border and the rocks are grouped as Cretaceous rocks consisting of chromite (Epilates), serpentine etc. It is observed that Inceptisols are the dominant soils followed by Utisols, Entisols and Alfisols and occupy 38.4%, 36.4%, and 23.1% of the total geographical area of Manipur respectively.

Main Soil classification in the district is

- i) Older alluvial soil
- ii) Red gravelly sandy and loamy soil
- iii) Peaty and saline soil

Handloom and Handicraft

Handloom and handicraft has been an indispensable part of the socio-economic life of the people in the state of Manipur. It is a very important and the largest cottage industry, which is labour intensive. As per the Handloom and Power loom Census conducted during the year 1996-97, Chandel has total of 13554 number of weavers, 11639 number of loom, the consumption of yarn per month was 26,204.70 kg and the production of cloth per month was 71,615 meters. The main handloom products are Acrylic / woolen cloth such as shawl, ladies garments, wall hanging and coverings, upholstery, hanging bags, curtains, home furnishing etc. Handicraft products of cane and bamboo are also unique. Baskets made of cane and bamboo, such as Likhai, Sangbai, Meruk, Morah etc. are popularly used for domestic purpose. People of Maring tribe in Chandel are the main manufacturer of these types of baskets. Fishing equipments like Longup, Tungbol etc. made of cane and bamboo are also famous. Despite having the required potential, the district has been lagging behind in terms of industrial advancement. Chandel has the lowest number of registered industrial units in the state.

Livestock and Poultry

Pig, dog, cattle etc. are reared mainly for meat. So, livestock rearing is one of the important occupations of the people because of their food habit.

Mineral

The geological survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the two sub-divisions in the district. Viz, Chandel and Chakpikarong and discovered valuable minerals deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, cobalt, asbestos, clay, salt, etc. The mining division has been surveying for systematic geological mapping of the district, 2,100 scale area of the district was targeted for the systematic mapping during the 7th five- year plan in 140 sq. km. A little quantity of Chromites is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel sub-division covering an area of about 38 sq. km. and having the maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

Chandel Territory including Tengnoupal district as a regional geological point of view is potentially rich in minerals as highlighted below. So it can be named as Chandel-Tengnoupal Mineral belt

The district is also rich in mineral resources, most of which are yet to be explored. Chromites deposits containing partly metallurgical grade ore have been located at Kwatha and Khudengthabi in the district. Minor occurrences of asbestos has been reported in Moreh area, Khwatha, Nepali basti in the district. Nickel, copper and cobalt are available in Nampesh and Kwatha in Chandel. So, hill areas are abundance in mineral resources, which remain unexploited

Serpentinities as Building stone:

Serpentinites occur extensively in Chandel and Ukhul Districts within the ophiolite belt of Manipur extending over an area of 1100 sq.km (about 110 km long and 5 – 15 km wide). The belt trends NE-SW from south of Moreh in Chandel District to north-east of Tushom in Ukhul District up to Nagaland border and tectonically overlies the Disang sedimentary belt on its west and is interlayered with Oceanic Pelagic Sediments. Serpentinites are also commercially known as "Green Marble".. It, like granite and marble, can be processed into attractive tiles, slabs and other building blocks. It is considered that the Serpentinites of Manipur have a huge market potential, both as finished products and in raw forms, both within India and outside. So far Manipur is concerned, it could become a most important mineral industry generating large scale employment and appreciable export earning.

Considering the economic and employment potentials as above, it is considered that investigations for Serpentinites in the State could be taken up on high priority. The materials have been tested for the cutting and polishing effects and have given good results.

Idocrase / Rhodonite:

They occur as small lensoid bodies within ultramafics in the ophiolite suites of rocks in Ukhul and Chandel districts. A notable deposit is located in the north east of Kwatha of Chandel District. Numerous small bouldery outcrops are also found in the Kwatha and Khudengthabi villages. Other known occurrences are located at Gamnom,, Pushing, Nampisha, etc. They can be used as semi-precious stone and carving stone in handicraft.

Copper Mineral :

GSI had earlier reported occurrences of copper in the ophiolite of Kwatha of Chandel District and Nampisha of Ukhul District of Manipur. Some old pits of sulphides within foliated Serpentinites at Sadangching (hill), 6 km in the northeast of Kwatha village were studied. Occurrences of Malachite, Azurite and Magnetite were recorded along the weak planes. The copper stained boulders indicated copper values ranging 2.5 – 6.75 % and Nickel values 0.2-0.30%. State Geology & Mining Division had also studied the copper deposits of Nampisha. There are 3 abandoned pits and dumps of copper in the area. State DGM also located sulphide deposits at Yentem,. The chemical analytical data indicates 1.64% of Cu.

Limestone:

Many limestone deposits have been located in the ophiolite mélange and oceanic pelagic sediments in Ukhul and Chandel District. Limestones are located at Toupokpi, Chakpikarong, Pallel, Nungphura, Nungpal, Sajiktampak , Haikot of Chandel District. The limestones are cement to SMS grades with a Proved Reserve of 9.845 million tones, Probable Reserve Reserve of 3.441 million tones and Possible Reserve of 18.412 million tones.

Chromite:

More than 25 occurrences of chromite have so far been located in Manipur. These are located Kwatha, Sibong, Khudengthabi and Minou-Mangkang of Chandel District. A probable reserve of 0.38 million tones has been assessed. Chromites are of metallurgical and refractory grades.

Forestry

Chandel district comes under Tengenoupal Forest Division of the state. It has about 81 percent forest cover of the total geographical area. The dense forest on Myanmar border has valuable teak tree in abundance. Forest provides firewood, charcoal, wood and many other forest resources

Forest Cover Chandel
Are in Sq.km.

District	Geo. Area.	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest Cover
Chandel	2100	08	581	1155	1744

Source: Statistical Booklet of Manipur Forest

Details of Notified Reserve forest in district

SL	District	Name of the Reserved forests	Area covered (sq. km.)	Total Area in the district (sq. km.)
1	Chandel (Forest Division Chandel)	(i) Yangenching	32.56	98.08
		(ii) Kangbung	6734	
		Longya	41.96	

Source: Statistical Booklet of Manipur Forest, 2017(Chandel Forest Division)

Flora & Fauna

Like other hill districts of Manipur, Chandel also has varieties of flora and fauna. Various kinds of orchids, ornamental plants and even numerous plants are abundantly grown. Some of the medicinal plants available in Chandel are given below for information.

- *Anisomeles indica* (Thoiding Amuba: Manipuri)
A strongly scented shrubby plant found in Pallel area, is used as an appetizer.
- *Anotis foetida* (Khut-chappi: Manipuri)
A small herb found in Sugnu and Pallel areas, its smashed roots are applied to fractured bone which acts as a poultice of plaster of Paris for setting and healing. The same is applied to boils.
- *Areca catechu* (Supari: Manipuri)
A slender tall palm, cultivated in Moreh area. Paste of the nut after rubbing on the stone with water is applied to leucodermal patches.

- *Brucea javanica* (Heining: Manipuri)
A small deciduous tree found in Pallel, its fruits are used for diarrhoea, dysentery and malignant malaria. Poultice of leaves is applied in skin troubles. Roots are used in bowel complaints.
- *Crasscephalum crepidiodes* (Terapaibi: Manipuri)

A herb found in Moreh area, whose lotion of leaves is used as a mild stomachic.

The only ape found in India, the Hoolok Gibbon locally known as Yongmu, is also found in Chandel district. Similarly, the Slow Loris, the Stumped Tailed Macaque, the Pig Tailed Macaque are the other rare primates that occur in the forests. Sometimes rare nocturnal carnivores, the Clouded leopard and the Golden Cat are also sighted. The gigantic land animal, the elephant, makes seasonal migration into the Indo-Myanmar border areas.

The Himalayan Black Bear is also found in Chandel. The rare and elusive Malayan Sun Bear is restricted to the Unique forests in the Indo-Myanmar border areas. Herds of Bison, as well as of Sambhar, can be seen during night in New Samtal area. Thai Pangolins can also be sighted in the Indo-Myanmar border areas which falls under Chandel. Birds like Pheasant, Burmese peafowl and jungle fowls are also sighted in Chandel.

The Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, a protected area network in Manipur, is situated on the Indo-Myanmar border of Chandel. The sanctuary is the home of about 86 species of fishes, 6 species of amphibians, 29 species of mammalians.

Minerals and mining

Apart from building materials such as sandstones, clay, pebble and gravel, no other mineral of economic importance has been found in the Kangpokpi district. Hard, bedded and massive sandstone of Disang Formation and Barail Group are extensively used for road construction and building material. Suitable earths and alluvium along the river banks is being used as raw material for local brick manufacturing.

The geological survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the two sub-divisions in the district. Viz, Chandel and Chakpikarong and discovered valuable mineral deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, cobalt, asbestos, clay, salt, etc. The mining division has been surveying for systematic geological mapping of the district, 2,100 scale area of the district was targeted for the systematic mapping during the 7th five-year plan in 140 sq. km. A little quantity of Chromites is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel sub-division covering an area of about 38 sq. km. and having the maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

Chandel Territory including Tengnoupal district as a regional geological point of view is potentially rich in minerals as highlighted below. So it can be named as Chandel-Tengnoupal Mineral belt

The district is also rich in mineral resources, most of which are yet to be explored. Chromites deposits containing partly metallurgical grade ore have been located at Kwatha and Khudengthabi in the district. Minor occurrences of asbestos has been reported in Moreh area, Khwatha, Nepali basti in the district. Nickel, copper and cobalt are available in Nampesh and

Kwatha in Chandel. So, hill areas are abundance in mineral resources, which remain unexploited

Serpentinites as Building stone:

Serpentinites occur extensively in Chandel and Ukhul Districts within the ophiolite belt of Manipur extending over an area of 1100 sq.km (about 110 km long and 5 – 15 km wide). The belt trends NE-SW from south of Moreh in Chandel District to north-east of Tushom in Ukhul Distrit up to Nagaland border and tectonically overlies the Disang sedimentary belt on its west and is interlayered with Oceanic Pelagic Sediments. Serpentinites are also commercially known as "Green Marble".. It, like granite and marble, can be processed into attractive tiles, slabs and other building blocks. It is considered that the Serpentinites of Manipur have a huge market potential, both as finished products and in raw forms, both within India and outside. So far Manipur is concerned, it could become a most important mineral industry generating large scale employment and appreciable export earning.

Considering the economic and employment potentials as above, it is considered that investigations for Serpentinites in the State could be taken up on high priority. The materials have been tested for the cutting and polishing effects and have given good results.

Idocrase / Rhodonite:

They occur as small lensoid bodies within ultramafics in the ophiolite suites of rocks in Ukhul and Chandel districts. A notable deposit is located in the noerh east of Kwatha of Chandel District. Numerous small bouldery outcrops are also found in the Kwatha and Khudengthabi villages. Other known occurrences are located at Gamnom,, Pushing, Nampisha, etc. They can be used as semi-precious stone and carving stone in handicraft.

Copper Mineral :

GSI had earlier reported occurrences of copper in the ophiolite of Kwatha of Chandel District and Nampisha of Ukhul District of Manipur. Some old pits of sulphides within foliated Serpentinites at Sadangching (hill), 6 km in the northeast of Kwatha village were studied. Occurrences of Malachite, Azurite and Magnetite were recorded along the weak planes. The copper stained boulders indicated copper values ranging 2.5 – 6.75 % and Nickel values 0.2-0.30%. State Geology & Mining Division had also studied the copper deposits of Nampisha. There are 3 abandoned pits and dumps of copper in the area. State DGM also located sulphide deposits at Yentem,. The chemical analytical data indicates 1.64% of Cu.

Limestone:

Many limestone deposits have been located in the ophiolite mélange and oceanic pelagic sediments in Ukhul and Chandel District. Limestones are located at Toupokpi, Chakpikarong, Pallel, Nungphura, Nungpal, Sajiktampak , Haikot of Chandel District. The limestones are

cement to SMS grades with a Proved Reserve of 9.845 million tones, Probable Reserve Reserve of 3.441 million tones and Possible Reserve of 18.412 million tones.

Chromite:

More than 25 occurrences of chromite have so far been located in Manipur. These are located Kwatha, Sibong, Khudengthabi and Minou-Mangkang of Chandel District. A probable reserve of 0.38 million tones has been assessed. Chromites are of metallurgical and refractory grades.

Soil and Cropping pattern

Two major types of soils are found in the district, i.e. residual and transported, which cover both the hill and plain. The residual soils are either laterised or non-laterised.

The transported soils are of two types, i.e. alluvial and organic. The soils have general clayey texture and grey to pale brown colour. It contains a good proportion of potash and phosphate, a fair quantity of nitrogen and organic matter and is less acidic in nature. The organic soils cover the low lying areas of the valley. With dark grey colour and clayey loam texture, these peaty soils have high acidity, abundance of organic matter, a good amount of nitrogen and phosphorous but are poor in potash. The hill soils are more or less rich in organic carbon (1 to 3%) in the top soil, but poor in available phosphorus and potash. They are acidic in nature.

The oldest rocks found in the state are mainly confined in the district close to Indo- Myanmar border and the rocks are grouped as Cretaceous rocks consisting of chromite (Epilates), serpentine etc. It is observed that Inceptisols are the dominant soils followed by Utisols, Entisols and Alfisols and occupy 38.4%, 36.4%, and 23.1% of the total geographical area of Manipur respectively.

Main Soil classification in the district is

- i) Older alluvial soil
- ii) Red gravelly sandy and loamy soil
- iii) Peaty and saline soil

Agriculture

Chandel district has lateral sandy loam, reddish in color and slightly acidic type of soil. The mean monthly maximum temperature range from 24.2 degree Celsius in January to 36 degree Celsius in May and the minimum range from 5 degree Celsius in January to 23.1 degree Celsius in August. The district is mostly covered by forest and only small percentage of total geographical area was under agricultural use (1.87 percent) and settlement (0.35 percent). Reportedly, shifting cultivation is the most widely practiced form of agriculture in this district. However, settled cultivation has also been practiced in this district alongside shifting cultivation. It is worth noting that the tribal community of Machi Block in the district has adopted improved methods of shifting cultivation to minimize the environmental degradation.

Advance service of I.A for directions by the petitioners in WP (C) No.540 of 2023

1 message

kaoliangpou kamei <kaoliangpoukamei@gmail.com>

Thu, Jun 8, 2023 at 11:05 PM

To: mihir.lawyer@gmail.com, tusharmehta.sg@gmail.com, rv_ramani@hotmail.com, ramesh.pukhrambam@gmail.com, Hetvi Patel <hetvi@slc.org.in>

Dear Sir/ Ma'am,

Please find an attachment of the I.A for directions by the petitioners in WP (C) No.540 of 2023. Please treat it as an Advance copy and kindly keep it as an official record. Since your good office is representing the respondent and impleaders in the above mentioned matter. Please treat this as an advance service copy.

Please note that the matter is coming up on 17.07.2023

Regards

Hetvi Patel|Kaoliangpou Kamei

Advocate for the petitioners

576, Masjid Road, Jangpura-110014

Mob. |9925553000|09899754667

 **New IA final 2023.pdf**
17994K